

Chaucer

That many a dreem ful soore is for to drede. ⁴²⁹⁹

'Lo, in the lyf of Seint Kenelm I rede,
That was Kenulphus sone, the noble kyng
Of Mercenrike, how Kenelm mette a thyng.

A lite er he was mordred, on a day
His mordre in his avysioum he say.
His norice hym expownéd every deel
His swevene, and bad hym for to kepe
hym weel

For traisoun ; but he nas but seven yeer
oold,

And therefore litel talé hath he toold
Of any dreem, so hooly was his herte.

By God, I haddé levere than my sherte
That ye hadde rad his legende as have I.
Dame Pertélote, I sey yow trewely,
Macrobeus, that writ the avisioun
In Affrike of the worthy Cipioun,
Affermeth dremes, and seith that they
been

Warnynge of thyngés that men after seen ;
And forther-moore, I pray yow looketh wel
In the Oldé Testament of Daniel,
If he heeld dremés any vanitee.

'Reed eek of Joseph, and ther shul
ye see ⁴³²⁰

Wher dremés be somtyme,—I sey nat
alle,—

Warnynge of thyngés that shul after falle.
Looke of Egipte the kyng, daun Pharao,
His baker and his butiller also,
Wher they ne felté noon effect in dremes.
Whoso wol seken actes of sondry remes
May rede of dremés many a wonder thyng.

'Lo, Cresus, which that was of Lydé
kyng,

Mette he nat that he sat upon a tree,
Which signified he sholde anhangéd bee ?

'Lo heere Andromacha, Ectorés wyf,
That day that Ector sholdé lese his lyf,
She dreméd on the samé nyght biforn,
How that the lyf of Ector sholde be lorne,
If thilké day he wente into bataille ;
She warnéd hym, but it myghte nat
availle ;

He wenté forth to fighté nathèles,

^{4300.} *Kenelm*, murdered by his tutor at the
desire of a wicked sister.

And he was slayn anon of Achilles ;
But thilké tale is al to longe to telle,
And eek it is ny day, I may nat dwelle ;
Shortly I seye, as for conclusioun, ⁴³⁴¹
That I shal han of this avisioun

Adversitee ; and I seye forthermoor,
That I ne telle of laxatyves no stoor,
For they been venymés, I woot it weel ;
I hem diffye, I love hem never a deel !

'Now let us speke of myrthe, and
stynte al this ;

Madamé Pertélote, so have I blis,
Of o thyng God hath sent me largé grace ;
For whan I se the beautee of youre face,
Ye been so scarlet reed aboute youre
eyen, ⁴³⁵¹

It maketh al my dredé for to dyen,
For, al-so siker as *In principio*,
Mulier est hominis confusio,—

Madame, the sentence of this Latyn is,
"Womman is mannés joye, and al his
blis" ;

For whan I feele a-nyght your softé syde,
Al be it that I may nat on yow ryde,
For that oure perche is maad so narwe,
allas !

I am so ful of joye and of solas, ⁴³⁶⁰
That I diffye bothé swevene and dreem' :
And with that word he fly doun fro the
beem,

For it was day, and eke his hennés alle ;
And with a chuk he gan hem for to calle,
For he hadde founde a corn, lay in the
yerd.

Réal he was, he was namoore aferd,
He fethered Pertéloté twenty tyme,
And trad as ofté, er that it was pryme.
He looketh as it were a grym leoun,
And on his toos he rometh up and doun ;
Hym deignéð nat to sette his foot to
grounde. ⁴³⁷¹

He chukketh whan he hath a corn
y-founde,
And to hym rennen thanne his wyvés
alle.

Thus roial, as a prince is in an halle,
Leve I this Chauntecleer in his pasture,
And after wol I telle his áventure.

^{4353.} The real meaning of the Latin is : In the
beginning, woman is man's destruction.

who was
Gyffyloun?

Whan that the monthe in which the
world bigan,
That highte March, whan God first
makèd man,
Was compleet, and [y-]passèd were also,
Syn March bigan, thritty dayès and two,
Bifel that Chauntecleer in al his pryde,
His sevene wyvès walkynge by his syde,
Caste up his eyen to the brighte sonne
That in the signe of Taurus hadde y-ronne
Twenty degrees and oon, and som-what
moore,
And knew by kynde, and by noon oother
loore,
That it was pryme, and crew with blisful
stevene.
'The sonne,' he seyde, 'is clomben up
on hevene
Fourty degrees and oon, and moore y-wis.
Madamè Pertelote, my worldès blis, 4390
Herkneth thise blisful briddès how they
syng,
And se the fresshé flourès how they
sprynge ;
Ful is myn herte of revel and solas !'
But sodeynly hym fil a sorweful cas ;
For ever the latter ende of joy is wo.
God woot that worldly joye is soone
ago,
And if a rethor koudè faire endite,
He in a cronycle sauffy myghte it write,
As for a sovereyn notabilitee. 4399
Now every wys man, lat him herknè me ;
This storie is al so trewe, I undertake,
As is the book of Launcelot de Lake,
That women holde in ful greet reverence.
Now wol I torne agayn to my sentence.
A colfox, ful of sly iniquitee,
That in the grove haddè wonnèd yerès
three,
By heigh ymaginacioun forn-cast,
The samè nyght thurgh-out the heggès
brast
Into the yerd, ther Chauntecleer the faire
Was wont, and eek his wyvès, to repaire ;
And in a bed of wortès stille he lay, 4411

4389. *Fourty*, H *Twenty*; but perhaps Chaucer is laughing at the cock.
4399. E and Heng. assign the saying to Petrus Comestor.

Til it was passèd undren of the day,
Waitynge his tyme on Chauntecleer to
falle ;
As gladly doon thise homycidès alle
That in await ligen to mordrè men.
O falsè mordreour lurkynge in thy den !
O newè Scariot, newè Gyffyloun !
Falsè dissymulour, O Greek Synoun,
That broghtest Troye al outrèly to sorwe !
O Chauntecleer, acursèd be that morwe,
That thou into that yerd flaugh fro the
bemes ! 4421
Thou were ful wel y-warnèd by thy dremès
That thilkè day was perilous to thee ;
But what that God forwoot moot nedès
bee,
After the opinioun of certein clerkis.
Witnesse on hym that any parfit clerk is,
That in scole is greet altercacioun
In this mateere, and greet disputioun,
And hath been of an hundred thousand
men ;
But I ne kan nat bulte it to the bren, 4430
As kan the hooly doctour Augustyn,
Or Boece, or the bisshope Bradwardyn,
Whether that Goddès worthy forwityng
Streyneth me nedèly to doon a thyng,—
Nedèly clepe I symple necessitee,—
Or ellès if free choys be graunted me
To do that samè thyng, or do it noght,
Though God forwoot it er that it was
wrought ;
Or if his wityng streyneth never a deel,
But by necessitee condicioneel. 4440
I wil nat han to do of swich mateere,
My tale is of a cok, as ye may heere,
That took his conseil of his wyf with sorwe,
To walken in the yerd upon that morwe
That he hadde met that drem that I
yow tolde.
Wommennès conseils been ful oftè colde ; X
Wommannès conseil broghte us first to wo
And made Adam fro Paradys to go,
Ther as he was ful myrie and wel at
ese ; 4449
But for I noot to whom it myght displese,

4417. *Gyffyloun*, the betrayer of Roland.
4432. *Bocce*, Boethius.
4432. *Bradwardyn*, author of the 'De Causa Dei contra Pelagium', d. 1349.

Thou man who face what may be tide
together, tread life's iron shod;
who tread ~~the~~ the future beat by side
So frank as the feet of God.

Promis
niss

79

Sissy Lee Howard

June 19 13.
J. L. H.

94
Emerson's Middle English Reader

chance returns to England from
Italy in 1379 (?)
Retraced in Italy. They were
in the same town. Suffern.

or i
him 11)
Emerson's Middle English
Reader.

George Lambson

19

The lists are divided into 9 groups,
The locale of each group is
clearly expressed in the case of
Group C. 15 miles was a good days
journey over the Hesperian hills. 9
Groups covering a journey of
three days.

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THE WORKS

GEOFFREY CHAUCER



THE WORKS

EDITED BY THE EDITOR OF THE

EDITION OF THE

OF

GEOFFREY CHAUCER

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY THE EDITOR



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THE WORKS

OF

GEOFFREY CHAUCER

EDITED BY

ALFRED W. POLLARD

H. FRANK HEATH MARK H. LIDDELL

W. S. McCORMICK

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON

1908

THE GREAT BRITAIN

THE WORKS

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GEOFFREY CHAUCER

EDITED BY

First Edition 1898

Reprinted 1899, 1901, 1903, 1904, 1906, 1907, 1908

ALFRED W. POLLARD

EDITED BY ALFRED W. POLLARD

IN TWO VOLUMES

MANTON AND CO. LTD.

ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON

1908

TO
FREDERICK JAMES FURNIVALL, PH.D.
FOUNDER AND DIRECTOR
OF THE CHAUCER AND EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETIES
THIS POPULAR EDITION OF THE POET
FOR WHOM HE HAS DONE SO MUCH
IS DEDICATED IN GRATITUDE
AND ESTEEM

PREFACE

EXACTLY a third of a century ago, in the year 1864, the publishers of this edition of Chaucer brought out their 'Globe' edition of Shakespeare, and it was their desire from the outset that it should be followed with as little delay as possible by a similar edition of the works of the greatest of his predecessors. The 'Globe' Shakespeare had been made possible by the previous publication of the splendid 'Cambridge' edition, in which everything that industry and scholarship could effect had been done to obtain a trustworthy text. It was naturally, therefore, to Cambridge that Mr. Alexander Macmillan turned for an edition of Chaucer, and in January 1864 he wrote to Henry Bradshaw, from whose *Memoir* by Mr. G. W. Prothero I am quoting,¹ to ask him 'to join Mr. Earle and Mr. Aldis Wright in editing a "Library" edition of Chaucer's works.' It is clear that this 'Library' edition was proposed mainly to settle the text for a 'Globe' edition, and it seems almost immediately to have been arranged that the Clarendon Press, with which Mr. Macmillan had intimate relations, should have the honour of publishing the 'Library' edition, and that the text should afterwards be used for the 'Globe.'² In March 1866 Mr. Macmillan could write to Bradshaw of his delight at hearing that 'the great Chaucer' was in 'so prosperous a condition,' and of his willingness to wait for the 'Globe' edition till after its completion; but a year or two later, Mr. Prothero tells us, it became apparent that the prospect of a large edition was becoming very uncertain, and the idea of the independent publication of a 'Globe' Chaucer was revived. 1870 brought a new scheme, Professor Earle retiring from the task and Bradshaw undertaking to edit

¹ *A Memoir of Henry Bradshaw*, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and University Librarian. By G. W. Prothero (London: Kegan Paul, Trench and Co., 1888), page 108.

² This seems the most probable explanation of the apparent discrepancy between Mr. Prothero's precise statement already quoted and his subsequent remark (p. 223) that 'the standard edition of Chaucer, to range with that of Shakespeare,' was undertaken in 1864 by Professor Earle, with Mr. Aldis Wright and Mr. Bradshaw as collaborators, for the Clarendon Press.

the 'Library' edition for the Clarendon Press, with Mr. Aldis Wright and Professor Skeat as his collaborators, and twenty-four years afterwards this idea bore fruit in the noble 'Oxford Chaucer' edited by Professor Skeat, to which it is a pleasure to the present editors to doff their caps. But in the seventies Chaucer had still to stand waiting. The 'Globe' edition, as Mr. Prothero remarks, fared no better than the 'Library' one. 'From time to time Mr. Macmillan and Dr. Furnivall stirred Bradshaw up, but to no purpose. At length, in 1879, it was suggested that Bradshaw and Furnivall should do the edition together, and Bradshaw assented. They got as far as discussing the title-page, on which Bradshaw wanted his partner's name to stand first; some specimen pages were put in type" and there the matter ended. In February 1886 Bradshaw died, having done for Chaucer what he had done for many other subjects—marked out the lines on which alone good work could be done, and communicated to others something of his own enthusiasm. That so much of his learning should have died with him, is a calamity which Chaucer-students have to regret in common with philologists, bibliographers, and antiquaries of every kind. In December 1887, with the lightheartedness of his inextinguishable youth, Dr. Furnivall invited the present writer to become his collaborator, and an agreement with the Messrs. Macmillan was duly signed by us both, embracing both a 'Library' and a 'Globe' edition. But, as I have already written, 'the giant in the partnership had been used for a quarter of a century to doing, for nothing, all the hard work for other people,' and, like Bradshaw, 'could not spare from his pioneering the time necessary to enter into the fruit of his own Chaucer labours. Thus the partner who was not a giant was left to go on pretty much by himself.'¹ With the *Canterbury Tales* there was no great difficulty, for the seven manuscripts printed by the Chaucer Society made it possible to produce an adequate text without other help. But for most of the rest of Chaucer's work it was essential for success to get into touch with the manuscripts themselves, and this was for me impossible. Years previously Bradshaw had written, in excuse for his failure to produce a 'Globe' text, 'the fact is that the work would require an amount of *daylight leisure* which I can't give, and which no amount of money would enable me to buy,' and this humbler librarian was pulled up by the same difficulty. Only the length of the King's Library separated me from all the Chaucer manuscripts of the British Museum, but though the consciousness that they were there was pleasing, they were as inaccessible for continuous study as those of Oxford or Cambridge. Fortunately, I was able to find, with Dr. Furnivall's aid, first one, and then a second, and then a third helper, who could not only work at the treasures which a librarian may help to guard but must not study for his own ends, but who also possessed the scientific

¹ Preface to the 'Eversley' edition of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (Macmillan, 1894).

training in the English language for which Oxford offered far fewer opportunities when I was an undergraduate than it does now. It is pleasant to me to know that two of my collaborators have completed this training at the feet of those distinguished foreign scholars, Ten Brink and Zupitza; Dr. Heath and myself, like Chaucer, are Londoners; Professor McCormick is a successor of the Scottish poets and students who in the fifteenth century did so much for Chaucer's honour; and Professor Liddell is an American just called to the Chair of English Literature in the University of Texas. Thus in this popular edition of Chaucer, which, mainly through the steady persistence of the publishers, now sees the light a third of a century after its first proposal, the final workers may at least claim that they represent, however inadequately, all the different countries in which their favourite poet has been especially loved and studied.

In the division of labour which has thus been effected I have myself remained responsible for the *Canterbury Tales*, the *Legende of Good Women*, the Glossary, and the General Introduction; Professor Liddell has taken the *Boece*, the *Treatise on the Astrolabe*, and the *Romaunt of the Rose*; Professor McCormick, *Troilus and Criseyde*; Dr. Heath, the *Hous of Fame*, *Parlement of Foules*, and all the shorter pieces. Each editor is responsible for his own work and for that only, and in some minor matters, as will be explained, we have each gone our own way. In the main essential, however, we have been from the first in entire agreement, for we all believe that in the present stage of our knowledge the most conservative treatment, consistent with the necessities of common sense and the known rules of Chaucerian usage, is also the best. We have endeavoured, therefore, as far as may be, to produce texts which shall offer an accurate reflection of that MS. or group of MSS. which critical investigation has shown to be the best, with only such emendation upon the evidence of other manuscripts as appeared absolutely necessary, and with the utmost parsimony of 'conjecture.' Our notes of variant readings have been greatly curtailed by consideration of space, but we have endeavoured to record most of those which have any literary or metrical importance, and I think I may say that in some cases, notably in the *Boece*, *Troilus*, and *Hous of Fame*, a real step forward has been taken towards a thoroughly critical text. As regards spelling, we are agreed in our dislike to any attempt at a uniform orthography determined by philological considerations. In the present state of our knowledge any such attempt must come perilously near that 'putting our own crotchets in place of the old scribes' habits' which Mr. Bradshaw once deprecated in editions of mediæval Latin, and which is as little to be desired as it is difficult to carry out. At the same time, every manuscript has its percentage of clerical errors or unusually repellent forms, and to reproduce these in a popular edition would be in the former case absurd, in the latter more or less undesirable. Thus, while we

have all adopted the modern usage of *u* and *v*, *i* and *j*, in other matters each editor has used his own judgment as to the extent of alteration necessary, and has explained what he has done in his introductory remarks. With our common belief that the difficulties raised by variations of spelling have been absurdly exaggerated, and our knowledge of how the balance of advantage shifts with every change of manuscripts, we see no reason to regret that while in some cases a few uncouth forms have been left in order that it might be understood that the text is taken, with only specified alterations, from a given manuscript, in other instances it has seemed advisable to do more to conciliate the eye of a modern reader. Where such alterations have been made, forms found in the Ellesmere MS. of the *Canterbury Tales* have been adopted.

Our refusal to reduce the spelling of the manuscripts to a dead level of philological correctness—were this attainable—has compelled us to use an unobtrusive dot to indicate when the letter *e* is to be fully sounded. This is the less to be regretted as Chaucer's usage in this respect is not quite so rigidly uniform as it is sometimes represented, and few readers will be inclined to grumble at this help which we have endeavoured to offer as modestly as possible.

As regards the order in which Chaucer's works are printed in this edition, the *Canterbury Tales* have been placed first, a precedence which was assigned them in all the old editions, and which is now further justified by our knowledge that they include some of the poet's earliest work, as well as much of his latest. The other pieces are arranged, to the best of my ability, in their chronological order, the Minor Poems being roughly grouped together as Earlier and Later.

There is one last word which I should like to add. The appearance of this 'Globe' edition, so soon after the *Oxford Chaucer* and the *Student's Chaucer*, which we owe to Professor Skeat, may perhaps seem superfluous, and even intrusive. Against such a criticism the fact that the publishers have contemplated this edition since 1864, while the present writer began it in 1887, these being personal matters, would be no good defence. But I think the case for the present book can be put on higher ground than this. I am so good a Chaucer-lover as to hope that in the near future the student may have not merely two texts from which to choose, but half a dozen. So long as each editor does his work afresh, each new attempt must add something to the common stock. Where independent examination of the materials gathered by the Chaucer Society, or still unprinted, has led to different results, the best text will in the end survive; where the results are the same, every fresh witness adds to the authority of the last. In some cases the texts formed by my colleagues appear to me to take the more adventurous course; but, for myself, the results I have to show for my own collations must set me quoting:—

For wel I wot, that ye han her-biforne
Of makynge ropen and lad away the corne,
And I come after gleyngre here and there,
And am ful glad if I may finde an ere
Of any goodly word that ye han left.

I hope that, more especially in the *Legende*, some three or four of such 'goodly words' may be found, but in editing both this poem and the *Canterbury Tales*, and even more in the tedious task of compiling a glossary, my admiration for the thoroughness and precision of my predecessor has been continually increased. But if some future editor can find new manuscripts or overlooked readings helpful to a better text, I am sure that Dr. Skeat will join me in congratulating him on his good luck.

ALFRED W. POLLARD.

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
THE CANTERBURY TALES (xxv)*—		EARLIER MINOR POEMS, <i>continued</i> —	
A. The Prologue	1	The Complaynte of Faire Anelida and False Arcite (xxxvii)	336
Knight's Tale	13	The Parlement of Foules (xxxix)	341
Miller's Tale	44	BOECE (xl)	352
Reeve's Tale	53	TROILUS AND CRISEYDE (xli)	438
Cook's Tale	59	CHAUCER'S WORDS UNTO ADAM, HIS OWNE SCRYVEYNE (xliii)	558
B. Man of Law's Tale	63	THE HOUS OF FAME (xliii)	558
Shipman's Tale	79	THE LEGENDE OF GOOD WOMEN (xlv)	585
Prioress's Tale	85	LATER MINOR POEMS—	
Chaucer's Tale of Sir Thopas	89	To Rosemounde (xlvi)	627
Chaucer's Tale of Melibeus	92	The Former Age (xlvii)	627
Monk's Tale	120	Fortune (xlvii)	628
Nun's Priest's Tale	132	Truth (xlvii)	630
C. Doctor's Tale	141	Gentillesse (xlviii)	630
Pardoner's Tale	147	Lak of Stedfastnesse (xlix)	630
D. Wife of Bath's Prologue	154	Lenvoy de Chaucer a Scogan (l)	631
Wife of Bath's Tale	166	The Complaynt of Venus (l)	632
Friar's Tale	172	Lenvoy de Chaucer a Bukton (li)	633
Summoner's Tale	178	The Complaynt of Chaucer to his Purse (li)	634
E. Clerk of Oxford's Tale	186	Proverbe of Chaucer (lii)	634
Merchant's Tale	203	DOUBTFUL MINOR POEMS—	
F. Squire's Tale	219	Merciles Beaute (lii)	634
Franklin's Tale	228	Balade ('Madame, for your newe- fangelnesse') (lii)	635
G. Second Nun's Tale	239	Complaynt Damours (liiii)	635
Canon's Yeoman's Tale	250	Balade of Complaynte (liiii)	637
H. Manciple's Tale	261	Balade that Chaucier made (liiii)	637
I. Parson's Tale	265	A TREATISE ON THE ASTROLABE (liiii)	638
Here taketh the Makere of this Book his Leve	310	THE ROMAUNT OF THE ROSE (liv)	659
EARLIER MINOR POEMS—		GLOSSARY	745
The Dethe of Blaunche the Duchesse (xxxii)	311		
The Complaynte unto Pite (xxxv)	326		
Chaucer's A B C (xxxiv)	327		
The Complaynte of Mars (xxxvi)	329		
A Complaynte to his Lady (xxxvii)	334		

* The bracketed references in Roman numerals are to the pages of the Introduction which concern the poem.

INTRODUCTION

LIFE OF CHAUCER

(ALFRED W. POLLARD)

GEOFFREY CHAUCER was the son of John Chaucer, a citizen and vintner of London. His grandfather, Robert le Chaucer, the first member of the family of whom we hear, was in 1310 appointed one of the collectors in the Port of London of the new customs upon wine granted by the merchants of Aquitaine. At the time of his death Robert held a small property in Ipswich of the annual value of twenty shillings or thereabouts, *i.e.* some £15 of our present money. The ultimate remainder of other lands in Suffolk was settled on his son John (the poet's father), and apparently for the sake of this property the lad was kidnapped on 3rd December 1324, when he was between twelve and fourteen years of age, with the object of forcibly marrying him to a certain Joan de Westhale, who had also an interest in it. John's stepfather¹ took up his cause; his kidnappers were fined £250 (a crushing amount in those days), and from a subsequent plea to Parliament for the mitigation of this penalty we learn that in 1328 John Chaucer was still unmarried. On the 12th June 1338 a protection against being sued in his absence was granted to him with some forty-five others who were crossing the sea with the King, and ten years later he acted as deputy to the King's Butler in the port of Southampton. At the time of his death, in 1366, he owned a house in Thames Street, London, and was married to Agnes, niece of Hamo de Compton,² whom we first hear of as his wife in 1349, and who, soon after his death, married again another vintner, Bartholomew atte Chapel, in May 1367. Thus we know that the poet was born after 1328, that (if his father was only married once) his mother was this Agnes, niece of Hamo de Compton, and that he may have been born in the house in Thames Street, which he subsequently inherited and sold. In October 1386, when he was called upon to give evidence in the suit between Richard, Lord Scrope, and Sir Robert Grosvenor, his age was entered as 'forty years or more,' a statement the value of which is diminished, but not destroyed, by the proved carelessness of entries as to one or two other witnesses. We shall find that the date of about 1340, which this entry suggests as that of Chaucer's birth, fits in very fairly

¹ The biographical sections of this Introduction are mainly taken, with some revision and alteration, from my *Chaucer Primer* (Macmillan, 1895).

² John's mother Mary married three times; first one Heyroun, secondly Robert le Chaucer, and thirdly his kinsman or namesake, Richard Chaucer, who at one time was supposed to have been the poet's grandfather. John's kidnapper was Thomas Stace of Ipswich, who may have been a kinsman on his mother's side.

well with everything we know of his career, and until more precise evidence is forthcoming it may be accepted as approximately correct.

The first certain information we have about Chaucer himself is of his service in the household of Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Ulster, and wife of Lionel, third son of Edward III. The fragments of her Household Accounts, which contain the name Galfridus Chaucer, were found, appropriately enough, in the covers of a manuscript at the British Museum, containing Lydgate's *Storie of Thebes* and Hoccleve's *Regement of Princes*. The accounts show that in April 1357 the Countess was in London, and that an entire suit of clothes, consisting of a paltock, or short cloak, a pair of red and black breeches, and shoes, was then provided for Geoffrey Chaucer, at a cost of seven shillings (*i.e.* about five guineas present value), and another purchase of clothing for him was recorded the next month. In the following December, when the Countess was at her seat at Hatfield, in Yorkshire, there is an entry of two shillings and sixpence paid to Geoffrey Chaucer 'for necessaries at Christmas.' The entries of similar payments made to other members of the Countess of Ulster's household are for much larger amounts, and we must therefore conclude that, on account either of his youth or of his not being of noble birth, Chaucer's position among her retainers was not a high one. It was probably, however, sufficiently good to enable him to be present at several great festivities at Court in which we know that the Countess took part, and it may have been during the visit which John of Gaunt paid to Hatfield towards the close of 1357 that the poet first attracted his notice.

In 1359, according to his evidence in the Scrope suit, Chaucer took part in the unlucky campaign in France, serving before the town of 'Retters' (probably Réthel, not far from Rheims), until he was taken prisoner. His imprisonment did not last long, as on 1st March 1360 the King contributed £16 (£240 present value) to his ransom, a sum sufficiently large to show that both by his captors and his ransomers he was regarded as a person of some little importance. This may have arisen from his going to the war in the suite either of Prince Lionel or of the King himself. In any case, he must have been taken into the King's household about this time, as on 20th July 1367, in consideration of his past and future services, Edward III. granted him a pension, or annual salary, of twenty marks (£13 : 6 : 8) for life, under the title *dilectus valettus noster*. Chaucer was thus one of the yeomen of the King's chamber, and by Christmas 1368 had been promoted to be an esquire 'of less degree.'

On 12th September 1366 a Philippa Chaucer, one of the damoiselles of the Queen's chamber (*una domicellarum camerae Reginae*), was granted a pension of ten marks yearly for life. We know that this Philippa Chaucer in 1374, and occasionally in subsequent years, received part of her pension by the hands of Geoffrey Chaucer, her husband, and there seems to be no good reason to doubt that they were married as early as 1366. It is probable, though far from certain, that the damoiselle of the Queen's chamber may be identified with Philippa Roet, daughter of Sir Payne Roet of Hainault, and sister of Katherine Roet, who, after the death of her husband, Sir Hugh Swynford, became the third wife of John of Gaunt, in whose family she had been governess. Such a roundabout connection with John of Gaunt would help to explain the many marks of favour which he bestowed on both Chaucer and his wife; but the evidence for it is at present rather slender. If we believe it, we must also hold it probable that Geoffrey and Philippa Chaucer were the parents of a Thomas Chaucer, a man of wealth and note in the next reign, who, towards the close of his life, exchanged the Chaucer arms for those of Roet; also, perhaps, of the Elizabeth Chaucer for whose novitiate at the Abbey of Barking John of Gaunt paid a considerable sum in 1381. But the only child of the poet about whom we have certain

knowledge is the little Lewis, for whom he compiled a treatise on the Astrolabe, calculated for the year 1391, when the boy was ten years old.¹

In 1369, the year after his promotion to be an esquire, Chaucer took part in the war in France. We know this from the record of a loan of £10 advanced to him by a certain Henry de Wakefeld, but the record tells us nothing else. In 1370 Chaucer was abroad on the King's service, and obtained letters of protection from creditors till Michaelmas, when he returned and received his pension on 8th October. He received his pension with his own hands in 1371 and 1372, but we know nothing of his doings until 12th November of the latter year, when he was joined in a commission with two citizens of Genoa to treat with the Duke, citizens, and merchants of that place for the choice of some port in England where Genoese merchants might settle and trade. For his expenses he was allowed an advance of a hundred marks, and a further sum of thirty-eight marks was paid after his return, which took place before 22nd November 1373, when he received his pension in person.

After his return from Genoa Chaucer's affairs prospered greatly. On St. George's Day 1374 the King, then at Windsor, granted him a pitcher of wine daily. He received money in lieu of this in 1377, and the next year it was commuted for a second pension of twenty marks. In May 1374 he leased from the Corporation of London the dwelling-house over the gate of Aldgate. In June he was appointed Comptroller of the Customs and Subsidy of Wools, Skins, and tanned Hides in the Port of London, with the obligation to keep the records of his office with his own hand, and to be continually present. On the 13th of the same month John of Gaunt granted a pension of £10 to Chaucer and his wife for good services rendered by them 'to the said Duke, his Consort, and his mother the Queen.'² In 1375 two wardships were granted Chaucer, one of which, that of Edward Staplegate of Kent, subsequently brought him in £104. In 1376 the King made him a grant of £71 : 4 : 6, the price of some wool forfeited at the Customs for non-payment of duty; and just before Christmas he received ten marks as his wages, as one of the retinue of Sir John Burley, on some secret service. In 1377 he went to Flanders with Sir Thomas Percy on another secret mission, and later in the same year was engaged in France, probably with the King's ambassadors, who were then negotiating a peace.

Edward III.'s death on 21st June 1377 caused no interruption in Chaucer's prosperity. Early in the next year he probably took part in a second embassy to France, to negotiate a marriage between Richard II. (then twelve years old) and a daughter of the French king. In May 1378, again, we find him preparing to accompany Sir Edward Berkeley on a mission to Lombardy, there to treat on military matters with Bernabo Visconti, Lord of Milan, and with the English free-lance, Sir John Hawkwood. He obtained the usual letters of protection, and appointed two friends, Richard Forrester and the poet Gower, his agents during his absence. The arrears of his pension (£20), with an advance of two marks on the current quarter, were paid him, and on 28th May he received one hundred marks for his wages and expenses during his mission. Of the mission itself we know nothing, but we find Chaucer at home again on 3rd February 1379, when he drew his arrears of pension for the time he had been absent.

As far as we know, with this journey to Lombardy Chaucer's career as a diplomatist came to an end, and for the next five years or so we must picture him as attending to his duties as Comptroller of the Customs and Subsidies, receiving his

¹ For new (1900) evidence as to Thomas Chaucer see note to p. xix.

² A pension of the same amount had been granted by the Duke to Philippa Chaucer on 30th August 1372, and possibly the 1374 pension was only a re-grant of this to the husband and wife jointly.

own and his wife's pensions at irregular intervals, and probably dunning the Treasury for £22 due to him for his last French mission, until in March 1381 it was finally paid.¹ On three successive New Year's Days (1380-82) his wife was presented with a silver gilt cup and cover by the Duke of Lancaster, and in May 1382 Chaucer himself was appointed to an additional Comptrollership, that of the Petty Customs of the Port of London, with leave to exercise his office by deputy. In February 1385 the same privilege was allowed him in regard to his old Comptrollership, after he had been granted a month's leave of absence at the end of the previous year. In October 1386 he sat in the Parliament at Westminster as one of the Knights of the Shire for Kent, and on the 15th of the same month gave evidence in favour of Lord Scrope in the suit between him and Sir Robert Grosvenor as to the right to a certain coat of arms, which he swore that he had constantly seen Henry le Scrope bearing in the campaign before 'Retters' seven-and-twenty years previously. That campaign had ended for Chaucer himself in a short imprisonment, but since his ransom by Edward III. he had enjoyed, as far as we can tell, an uninterrupted career of prosperity, with a considerable income from his pension and official employments, and with his various diplomatic missions to increase his knowledge of the world.

To no small extent Chaucer's good fortune was due to the favour of his patron John of Gaunt, and now the latter had left England in the spring of 1386 to prosecute his claims to the throne of Castile. The Parliament in which Chaucer had sat had demanded a change in the royal advisers, and though the King at first resisted, the Duke of Gloucester was too strong for him. A Board of eleven was appointed to overlook the royal household and treasury, and Chaucer, who belonged to the King's party, lost both his Comptrollerships, his successors in them being nominated in December. Shortly before this he must have given up his house in Aldgate, for in October of this year it was let to another tenant, and we have no knowledge where the poet lived during the next thirteen years. Some time in the second half of 1387 it is probable that he lost his wife, for there is no record of any payment of her pension after midsummer in that year. By May 1388 he must have been in serious financial straits, for we find him assigning both his pensions (*i.e.* the original pension of twenty marks and the twenty marks allowed him instead of his pitcher of wine) to a certain John Scalby, who presumably gave him a lump sum in exchange for them. Exactly a year later (May 1389) the King dismissed Gloucester and the other Lords Appellant from his counsels, and declared his determination no longer to live under governance, and with the return of John of Gaunt to England Chaucer, no doubt, hoped for better times. A brief spell of prosperity came to him by his appointment on the 12th July 1389 to be Clerk of the King's Works at the Palace of Westminster, the Tower of London, and various royal manors, at a salary of two shillings a day, with power to employ a deputy. A year later he was ordered to procure workmen and materials for the repair of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and was paid the costs of putting up scaffolds in Smithfield for the King and Queen to see

¹ These years, otherwise apparently uneventful, were broken by one unpleasant incident, for on 1st May 1380 a certain Cecilia de Chaumpaigne executed an absolute release to Chaucer from all liability *de meo raptu*. Quite recently, Mr. Reginald R. Sharpe has printed in the *Athenæum* for 14th August 1897 extracts from the Rolls of Pleas and Memoranda at the Guildhall, which show that on 26th June in the same year 1380 Cecilia Chaumpaigne executed a general release '*raçione cuiuscunque cause a principio mundi*,' to Richard Goodchild 'coteler' and John Grove 'armurer,' and that on the same day Goodchild and Grove executed a similar release to Chaucer. On the 2nd of the next month Grove gave Cecilia Chaumpaigne a recognisance for £10 to be paid at Michaelmas, as was duly done. Mr. Sharpe suggests that the £10 may have been paid to the lady by Grove on Chaucer's account, but I do not agree as to this. Unfortunately the interpretation most favourable to the poet points to his having been accessory to some such attempt on Cecilia de Chaumpaigne as the Staces had practised against his own father.

the jousts in May. In the intervening March he had been named, with five others, as a commissioner for the repair of the roadways on the banks of the river between Greenwich and Woolwich, but by the summer of 1391 he had lost both his lucrative clerkships, though he received various payments in connection with them as late as 1393.

Even these short two years of renewed prosperity were marked by at least one unpleasant incident, for on 6th September 1390 Chaucer, by a strange misfortune, was robbed twice on the same day by members of the same gang of highwaymen—the first time at Westminster of £10, the second at Hatcham, near the ‘foul oak,’ of £9:3:8. The money was not his own, but the King’s, and was forgiven him by writ on 6th January 1391. One of the gang turned ‘approver’ or informer against the rest; but being challenged to a wager by battle and defeated, was himself hanged, a fate which seems eventually to have befallen most of his comrades.

After the loss of his clerkships Chaucer’s means of subsistence, so far as we have certain knowledge of them,¹ were reduced to the proceeds of his commissionership of the roadway between Greenwich and Woolwich. From one of these places, probably in 1393, he wrote to his friend Scogan, as one ‘at the stremé’s hede Of grace, of alle honour and of worthynesse’ (*i.e.* the Court at Windsor), a humorous poem which ended with the serious request ‘myndé thy frend ther it may fructifye,’ and it was possibly at Scogan’s request that Richard II. came to Chaucer’s relief with a grant of a new pension of £20 a year for life. During the next few years we find the poet frequently obtaining loans from the Treasury in advance of his pension, and on two occasions these loans are as small as 6s. 8d. (£5 modern value). In May 1398 he obtained from the King letters of protection against enemies suing him, and the protection was needed, for we know that just at this time he was being sued for a debt of a little over £14, nearly three-quarters of a year’s pension. In October of this year Richard granted him a tun of wine yearly in answer to a petition which seems to have begged it somewhat pitifully ‘for the sake of God and as a work of charity.’ A few months later the King himself was deposed. To Chaucer, however, as a follower of John of Gaunt, the change was only that from a good friend to a better, for a poem entitled a *Complaynt to his Purs*, addressed to Henry IV., elicited in October 1399 a fresh pension of forty marks in addition to the £20 granted by Richard II. Thus assisted, Chaucer, on 24th December, took a lease of a tenement in the garden of St. Mary’s Chapel, Westminster, for no less than fifty-three years. He drew an instalment of one pension on 21st February 1400, and £5 on account of another on 5th June, by the hands of a friend. On 25th October, just ten months after he had taken his long lease, he died, and was buried in St. Benet’s Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, where his grave has since been surrounded by those of many later poets.

The fact that Chaucer was a servant of the Crown, and the care with which the public records of this period have been preserved, enable us to trace the poet’s external or business life with a certainty and particularity in strong contrast with the little we know of the lives of most of the men of letters of the next two centuries. The additional information which we can glean from his poems is for the most part

¹ Between June 1390 and June 1391 a Geoffrey Chaucer was appointed Forester of North Petherton Park, in Somersetshire. The post was in the gift of the descendants of Chaucer’s first patroness, the Countess of Ulster, but even with this to help us, it is hardly safe to assume the identity of the forester and the poet. It is made more probable, however, by the fact that in 1416-17 a Thomas Chaucer was appointed to the same post. Since the discovery, in 1900, that a Thomas Chaucer also succeeded the poet in his tenement at Westminster, the tradition that Thomas was Geoffrey’s son is much strengthened, and the occurrence of both names at North Petherton is a further link.

vague and uncertain. The first of his works which we can date, the *Boke of the Duchesse* (an allegorical lament for the death of John of Gaunt's first wife, Blanche of Lancaster, who died in 1369), contains an allusion to an eight years' sickness which has caused much conjecture. Nature, he writes, will not suffer a man to live without sleep and in sorrow.

And I ne may, no nyght ne morwe,
Slepe ; and this melancolye
And drede I havé for to dye,
Defaute of slepe and hevynesse,
Hath sleyn my spirit of quyknesse
That I have lost al lustihede.
Suche fantasies been in myn hede
So I noot what is best to do.

But men myghte axé me why so
I may not slepe, and what me is ?
But nathéless, who aské this
Leseth his asking trewely.
My selven can not tellé why
The sothe ; but trewely, as I gesse,
I holdé hit ben a siknesse
That I have suffred this eight yere,
And yet my booté is never the nere ;
For ther is phisicien but oon
That may me hele ; but that is doon.
Passe we over until eft ;
That wil not be, moot nede be left.

It is usual to join with this passage *The Complaynte unto Pite*, or, as it is otherwise called, *The Exclamacion of the Deth of Pite*, a fine but rather artificial poem, in which Chaucer tells us how, when he ran to beg pity to avenge him on cruelty, 'I fond hir deed and buried in an herte.' If, however, we are to search for autobiography in Chaucer's love-poems, *A Complaynte to his Lady* (pp. 334-336), which is even more artificial than the *Pite*, contains some far more explicit phrases as to a hopeless love, and its ill effects in melancholy and loss of sleep. Part of this poem is in *terza rima*, and for this and other reasons it seems impossible to assign it to so early a date as 1369. If we separate these two poems from the passage in the *Boke of the Duchesse*, we are left without any clue to the meaning of the allusion to the eight years' 'sickness' and the one 'physician' who could heal it. It is possible that the 'sickness,' which seems to have been mysterious to Chaucer himself ('my-selven can not telle why'), may have been nothing more definite than the vague melancholy and unrest apt to beset young poets when they do not see their way clear, and in that case the physician may be the 'great physician,' God. It is possible also that the allusion is to a love unrequited, and perhaps unrequitable. It is idle to speculate. All we know is that any passion which Chaucer may have felt left but little trace on his verse, except possibly in the beauty and purity of the fine passage on the relations of lover and mistress in the *Boke of the Duchesse* itself. Save in this one piece Chaucer's contributions to English love-poetry may almost be called insignificant.

If we should be cautious in accepting any theory of an unrequited love upon too slender evidence, we should be no less careful to avoid the exaggeration which interprets the conventional satire which Chaucer in his later poems directs against

women as a proof that the poet's relations with his wife Philippa were unhappy. If read as the work of any other fourteenth century writer would be read, there is nothing in Chaucer's poetry on which to rest such a theory, and it is even possible to contend that if we compare the poems written during his wife's lifetime with those generally assigned to the period after its close, we have some ground for believing that her death removed a moral influence which had previously made itself felt. On the other hand, we are tempted to conjecture that it was the influence of the ex-damoiselle of the bed-chamber which kept Chaucer so long occupied with the fashionable artificial poetry of the day, and that this may have been one of the causes of his abnormally late poetic development.

To pass to matters of more certainty, we find in the *Boke of the Duchesse* an illustration from the side of his poetry of Chaucer's relation with John of Gaunt, while in the two prologues to the *Legende of Good Women* we see him intending to present his book to the Queen, to whose patronage of him we have no external allusions. Lastly, we may note the well-known passages in the *Hous of Fame* (ii. 139-152) and *Legende of Good Women* (29-50), in which the poet alludes to his studious habits and love of flowers, and the remarks of the Host in the *Canterbury Tales* (B. 1884-1894) when he calls upon him for his story. These give us a picture of Chaucer as he imagined that other men would see him, and we have a notable additional help towards realising his appearance in the well-known portrait which his follower, Thomas Hoccleve, caused to be painted on one of the leaves of his own *Regement of Princes*, now Harleian MS. 4866 in the British Museum. Dr. Furnivall's description and comments on this portrait bring out its qualities so well that we cannot do better than quote them. 'The face,' he says, 'is wise and tender, full of a sweet and kindly sadness at first sight, but with much bonhomie in it on a further look, and with deep-set, far-looking grey eyes. Not the face of a very old man, a totterer, but of one with work in him yet, looking kindly, though seriously, out on the world before him. Unluckily the parted grey moustache and the vermilion above and below the lips render it difficult to catch the expression of the mouth; but the lips seem parted, as if to speak. Two tufts of white beard are on the chin; and a fringe of white hair shows from under the black hood. One feels one would like to go to such a man when one was in trouble, and hear his wise and tender speech.' Other portraits exist, but they are less carefully drawn. They serve, however, by their general resemblance to show us that the one which we owe to the piety of Hoccleve is no mere fancy sketch.

The foregoing account of Chaucer's career has been based entirely on authentic records, without any turning aside to notice the many fanciful statements about him, now known to be false. A full account of these will be found in the interesting chapter entitled 'the Chaucer Legend' in Professor T. R. Lounsbury's *Studies in Chaucer*,¹ to another chapter in which² students may be referred for an account of the books which we know, from his use of them in his works, that Chaucer must have read. That from our biographical sketch all mention of the poet's works has been so rigorously excluded is mainly due to the fact that, although the sequence of most of these is now well established, by evidence which I have epitomised in my *Chaucer Primer* (pp. 36-60), only in a few cases can we be absolutely sure of the year in which any given poem was begun or ended. In the case, indeed, of many of the poems we cannot even fix the date within five years, and it therefore

¹ Vol. i. pp. 129-224.

² Vol. ii. 169-426. A brief sketch of the same subject will be found in my *Chaucer Primer*, pp. 25-36. Professor Lounsbury seems to me a little unduly hard on Chaucer's inaccuracy as a scholar.

seemed impossible to introduce references to his poetry into an account of the poet's external life, of which most of the details we have are so singularly precise. The generalisation which has been accepted of recent years that Chaucer in the earliest stage of his career as a poet was subject only to the influences of French models, that he subsequently transferred his allegiance from Machault and Guillaume de Lorris to Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, and finally became his own master and developed an 'English' style all his own,—such a generalisation as this may pass muster well enough, but when we attempt to define the years within which these stages were accomplished difficulties spring up on every side.

The date 1369 as that of the composition of the *Boke of the Duchesse* is, if not really a landmark, at least solid ground, but one of the few questions of sequence still undecided is as to on which side of the *Boke of the Duchesse* we should place the translation of the *Romaunt of the Rose*, the *A B C*, and the *Pite*.

Again, it is usual to date Chaucer's 'Italian period' from his Genoa mission of 1372-1373, but if we except a few lines in the invocation before the legend of St. Cecilia, which have the appearance of being translated from Dante (they may be a later addition or derived from a common original), we have no real proof that Chaucer was possessed of any Italian books until his Milan mission of 1378-1379, or indeed that he could read Italian until this date.¹

Once more, though we have good reason for believing that the plan of the *Canterbury Tales* took shape about the years 1386-1388, we have no clue whatever to the number of years during which Chaucer continued writing them. The authenticity of the *Retraction* at the end of the *Tales* has been doubted, but with the distinct forecast of it given in the conclusion of the *Troilus*, the doubts seem themselves indefensible. It is possible that the unfinished treatise on the Astrolabe, compiled in 1391, practically marks the end of the *Tales*. It is possible, on the other hand, that the poet continued writing them almost to the last, though in this case, as he would hardly have abstained from publication during so many years, it is probable that we should have had a distinct group of manuscripts, containing only a portion of the extant series, put into circulation before the rest were written. But questions of this kind are never likely to be settled, and they are alluded to here chiefly to show how impossible it is to bring the two sides of Chaucer's life into as close connection as we could wish.

When we turn from the attempt to fix the precise date of the beginning or completion of any given poem to trace the development of Chaucer's genius our task becomes much easier. At first sight, indeed, it may seem that here we are merely arguing in a circle, deducing results from an arrangement especially contrived to produce them. But the sequence of Chaucer's poems, though in the early days of the Chaucer Society it was mapped out largely by this very test of development, has since been confirmed by a variety of other tests, and is strongly supported by every approximation to a precise date which we have attained. Thus Chaucer's gradual growth in poetic freedom and power is a real fact, and, as a fact, is worth studying. And at the outset we may note the strong probability that he started as a poet comparatively late in life. He himself went to school before the fashion of construing Latin into French and not into English had been abandoned, and it is probable that in the early years of his service at Court poetry in English would still

¹ The story of Griselda, which is generally and rightly regarded as written soon after the first Italian mission, was translated, not from the vernacular version of Boccaccio, but from the Latin of Petrarch. The sections, again, of the *Monk's Tale*, which are usually regarded as early, are taken from a Latin, not an Italian, work, the *De Casibus Virorum et Mulierum Illustrium* of Boccaccio.

have been rather looked down on, as a little vulgar or, at least, unfashionable. Certainly when Chaucer did begin to write, whether it was with his translation of the *Roman de la Rose*, or with the lost *Boke of the Leoun* (almost certainly a translation of Guillaume Machault's *Dit du Lion*),¹ or with the *A B C* translated from Guillaume de Deguileville, or with the *Boke of the Duchesse*, in which, in addition to some (not very important) direct borrowings from Machault and the *Roman de la Rose*, the form of the whole poem is French,—whichever of these works we may choose to regard as the earliest, there can be no doubt that Chaucer was at starting wholly under the French influences which we may presume to have been predominant at Court, and which indeed were the only ones then open to him. From the three (or should we say the *two*?) extant works we see that even in these days of his apprenticeship Chaucer's verse is full of music, but that he will condescend to very poor padding when he is translating and has to fill out his stanza. In the *Boke of the Duchesse* he is throughout conventional, even his often praised portrait of the knight's lady lacking the individuality which in later years he would have given it with far fewer touches and less piling up of pretty adjectives. Yet with all its conventions the *Boke of the Duchesse* has a certain charm in it, quite different from anything in Chaucer's later work. He writes as the timid lover, who dreams of women afar off; and it is noticeable how in the three next poems which we may attribute to him, the *Lyf of Seint Cecyle*, the story of Griselde and the story of the Emperor's daughter Constance (see below, Introduction to *Canterbury Tales*), he, in each case, takes as his heroines personified virtues whom he certainly never realised to himself as living women. All these poems, it should be noted again, are more or less didactic and religious, though the religious feeling in them is eminently artificial. All three in their present form (more especially the story of Constance, now the *Man of Lawes Tale*) show marks of revision at a later date. But the adoption of the decasyllabic seven-line stanza instead of the octosyllabic couplet, and the breaking away from French influences to a more straightforward method of narration, must have marked them from the beginning.

It was impossible for Chaucer to remain long content with these graceful and tender, but very unreal, personifications of religious zeal, patience, and constancy. Between 1369 and 1379 was, if not the busiest, certainly the most adventurous decade of his life, the period when he was moving about and seeing much of men and things, and also becoming acquainted with a new world of literature. The second and third of the three poems we have mentioned show that he had already learnt his art, was no longer a servile translator, unhappy how to fill out a verse when his original failed him. By this time he was ready to improve on the author he followed, introducing touches of his own, some of which show the first traces of his sly humour,

¹ This lost work is mentioned in the *Retraction*, already alluded to, found in many manuscripts of the *Canterbury Tales*. Other lost works are *Origenes upon the Maudeleyn*, i.e. a translation of the homily on St. Mary Magdalene, falsely attributed to Origen, and the *Wreched Engendring of Mankynde*, a translation of Innocent III.'s treatise *De Miseria Conditionis humanae*. Both these are mentioned in the Prologue to the *Legende of Good Women*, though the latter only in the earlier draft. This list (*Legende*, ll. 414-430), with that in the *Retraction*, and a passage in the Prologue to the *Man of Lawes Tale* (B, 57-89), mentions all Chaucer's more important works. Others are vouched for by Lydgate, or have been preserved in the writing of Chaucer's younger contemporary John Shirley (1366?-1456), or are ascribed to the poet in good manuscripts. A severely tabular statement of the evidence for the authenticity of each poem will be found in my *Chaucer Primer* (chapter iii.), where also I have epitomised (appendix, § 85) the evidence in which various poems at one time commonly attributed to Chaucer are now known not to be by him. For a fuller discussion of these supposititious pieces, see Lounsbury's *Studies in Chaucer* (vol. i.) and more especially Professor Skeat's valuable supplement to his six-volume edition of Chaucer, entitled *Chaucerian and other Pieces* (Clarendon Press, 1897).

and strengthening the web of his poetry with thoughts and reflections culled wherever he could find them. His prose translation of Boethius and his study of Dante now came to help this reflective vein, and on the other hand he had made acquaintance with two of Boccaccio's masterpieces, not the *Decamerone*, which it is probable he never knew, but the *Teseide* and the *Filostrato*. The story of Palamon and Arcite, which, after at least one recasting, has come down to us as the *Knights Tale*, represents his work on the *Teseide*, and *Troilus and Criseyde* that on the *Filostrato*, and these two splendid poems, full of all the colour of mediæval chivalry and love and thought, relieved ever and anon with subtle touches of humour, are the striking achievements of his middle period. In the *Parlement of Foules*, written in 1382, he returns, to please the Court, to the French models of his earlier days, only to show how far he had progressed since the *Boke of the Duchesse* of thirteen years earlier. In the *Hous of Fame* he is much less happy. I think there can be no doubt that Dr. Heath is right in his conjecture (see his Introduction to the poem) that Books i. and ii. were separated from Book iii. by some interval, but the poem raises many difficulties, some of which we are not likely ever to solve. Perhaps it is not amiss to remark here that Chaucer, though one of the world's great story-tellers, is not remarkable for inventiveness. Probably all, or nearly all, of his plots are borrowed, and in the fourteenth century books from which he could borrow were not easily come at. He had brought back the *Teseide* and *Filostrato* from one of his visits to Italy, and perhaps had strained his purse to do it; but when he had used them he was thrown back on the rather jejune material he could find in the books around him. At an earlier period he had probably been driven by some such straits to compile the dreary tragedies of misfortune which we know as the *Monkes Tale*. In the first two Books of the *Hous of Fame* we find him narrating or alluding to almost all the tragedies of hapless love which he soon set himself to tell, till he wearied of them, in the *Legende of Good Women*. The third Book of the *Fame* is in quite a different style, cast in Chaucer's happy discursive vein, and only failing for lack of a climax. In the *Legende* it is the Prologue, in its two drafts, which gives him his opportunity. Of the nine stories of loving women which he had patience to complete, only the first three (those of Cleopatra, Thisbe, and Dido) are in any way worthy of him.

The *Legende of Good Women* was no doubt abandoned from sheer weariness with its monotonous theme, and it was perhaps Chaucer's sense that this monotony must be avoided at all costs that caused him to conceive the plan of the *Canterbury Tales*, of which diversity, the exchange of stories between gentle and simple, bookmen and the bookless, the religious and the irreligious, is the very essence. Once more the scheme was left unfinished, but in this case there is little to regret. If indeed Chaucer had been in the mood, he might have described the adventures of the pilgrims at Canterbury, and the final supper at the Taberd on their return to Southwark, with all the richness of humour which marks the General Prologue or that of the Wife of Bath. But there is some gain in being left with the picture of the pilgrims as still journeying along the Kentish roads, and as for the *Tales*, they run the whole length of the gamut, and seem to leave no note wanting. As is generally agreed, some of the tales of the gentle folk had probably been written at earlier dates, and had now only to be revised and fitted into their places, but his scheme gave Chaucer an excuse for displaying the same mastery in the broad humours of narration as he had shown in his *Troilus* and *Knights Tale* in the fields of romance. It is too true that several of these tales must be reckoned among those which, as the *Retraction* phrases it, 'sounen into sin,' but it is as unfair to take them too seriously as it would be to expose the essential immorality of most fairy-tales, and there can be no question as to the extraordinary

skill with which the tales of the Miller, Reeve, and Summoner, no less than the gentler humours of that of the Nun's Priest, are set forth.

Along with their many masterpieces of humour and romance, the *Canterbury Tales* contain some poorer stories, the very feeble version of the death of Virginia, for instance, and the Manciple's tale of Phœbus and the Crow, and it is not easy to tell whether these represent earlier work foisted into the cycle, or whether we have here the fruits of Chaucer's failing powers. It needs some acquaintance with the workings of the mediæval mind to imagine how, at any period of his career, he could have cared to set forth the weariful prose discourses of Dame Prudence. The Parson's sermon, long as it is, is much more enduring, and though nobody is likely, except for professional reasons, to read it through, as I have done, at least six times, the task is not so repellent as might be imagined. The prose treatise on the Astrolabe, written for little Lewis Chaucer in 1391, though only a tenth of its length, is much more formidable. But in all his prose work Chaucer is merely as any other fourteenth century writer, without a touch of the grace and humour with which his poems are filled. As a poet he needs to-day no one to praise him. He has been praised already, wisely and well, by many clever writers. All that is now needed is that the praise shall no longer be taken contentedly on trust, but that his poems, which in their freshness and restfulness must in this century have more power of pleasure-giving than ever before, should be allowed to speak for themselves to ears no longer deaf.

THE CANTERBURY TALES

(ALFRED W. POLLARD)

The *Canterbury Tales* are given the place of honour in this edition partly out of deference to a time-honoured precedent, which might fairly claim some weight even against the chronological arrangement which commends itself to modern scholarship, but partly also because their assignment to any other position would be misleading. In addition to two long treatises in prose they contain some 18,000 lines of verse, and it is quite certain that not all of these 18,000 lines sprang from Chaucer's brain after he had conceived the plan which was to link together this wonderful medley. That one, at least, of the tales was written at an earlier period of his career we have clear evidence. In the Prologue to the *Legende of Good Women* we find the *Second Nun's Tale* already alluded to as the *Lyf of Seint Cecyle*, and in its introduction the narrator is made to speak as an 'unworthy sone of Eve' (l. 60) instead of as a woman, and to address those 'that reden that I write' (l. 78) instead of the listeners to a tale told along the highway to Canterbury. Again, with our suspicions thus aroused, we note Chaucer's distinct statement that he learnt the story of Grisilde at Padua of 'Fraunceys Petrak,' who died in 1374, and whom the English poet may have met on his Genoa mission of 1373, when Petrarch was living at Arquà, near Padua. Chaucer was not so well off for subjects for it to be probable that if he learnt this story from Petrarch in 1373 he would have left it unused for a dozen years or more, and there is a general agreement in the belief that he wrote his English version of Petrarch's Latin shortly after his return to England. In the *Monk's Tale*, again, the wearisome tragedies fall into two distinct groups, one of twelve stories of old time, derived from the Bible, Boccaccio's *De Casibus Virorum et Feminarum Illustrium* and *De Claris Mulieribus*, and the *Roman de la Rose*; the

other, of five modern instances, mostly very briefly treated, and one of them recording the death of Bernabo Visconti, Lord of Milan, which occurred as late as 1385. One of the modern stories, that of Ugolino of Pisa, is partly taken from Dante, and is strikingly better than all the rest. In the early stories, though the verse is good enough, the treatment is often careless and unsympathetic, and Chaucer was clearly not interested in them. It cannot be said dogmatically that they show early work, but it seems probable that at some time towards the close of the decade 1369-1379 (to which, it must be remembered, there is strikingly little of his poetry which can be positively assigned) Chaucer began a poem on the same plan as that afterwards adopted by his follower Lydgate in his *Falls of Princes*, and then abandoned it till the need came to suit the Monk with an unexpected but appropriate theme, when it was revised and enlarged. The *Man of Lawes Tale*, once more a curiously inappropriate one, is cast in the same seven-line stanza as the *Seint Cecyle* and the *Grisilde*, and from its subject, style, and tone appears to have been written towards the close of the same period. On the other hand, the *Prioress's Tale* of the little chorister, though it goes back in feeling to this earlier period, is clearly written after the conception of the plan of the *Canterbury Tales*, as is proved by the 'quod she' with which the narration is interrupted (B 1644), while its ripe and mature beauty fully agrees with this evidence.

Whether any of the other *Tales*—all of which, except the Sir Thopas parody, are written in heroic couplets—should be assigned to a date earlier than the immortal General Prologue, is a point much more difficult to determine. Outside the *Canterbury Tales* the only extant poem in which Chaucer used the heroic couplet is the *Legende of Good Women*, and as this certainly preceded the *Canterbury Tales* as a whole, there is a general inclination to regard this as Chaucer's first essay in the couplet, rather than to give any individual Tale precedence over it. On the other hand, there is an allusion in the already oft-quoted list of Chaucer's works in the *Legende* to a poem enshrining

Al the love of Palamon and Arcyte
Of Thebes, thogh the story is knowen lyte.

It is difficult to believe that the reference here is to the fragment of *Queen Anelida and Fals Arcyte* which has come down to us, as it ought to point to a poem which kept much more closely to the loves of the two knights as narrated in the *Teseide*. Our natural inclination would therefore be to identify this poem with the *Knights Tale*, as we now have it, but the ingenuity of Chaucer's commentators has discovered that there are ten seven-line stanzas translated from the *Teseide* in *Anelida and Arcyte*, sixteen in the *Parlement of Foules*, and three in *Troilus and Criseyde*. Hence has arisen a theory that in addition to the *Anelida* and the *Knights Tale* Chaucer composed a more literal translation of the *Teseide* in seven-line stanzas, subsequently withdrew it from circulation, and used some of his old material in later poems. Ingenious as this theory is, the supposition of the writing and suppression of a poem, necessarily of considerable length, is no light matter, and if Chaucer really wrote such a poem and subsequently used fragments of it in other works it is extraordinary that he should have called attention to a tale thus cruelly treated by an entirely gratuitous reference in the *Legende*. As for the fragments of the *Teseide* found in the three seven-line poems, there is a parallel instance, of the nearly simultaneous use of the same material in two different metres, in the story of Dido and Æneas, which we find first in the octosyllabic couplets of the *Hous of Fame*, and again in the decasyllabic couplets of the *Legende of Good Women*. On the whole,

and with all deference to the great authority of the scholars who have held the opposite view, it seems best to regard the theory of a lost seven-line version of *Palamon and Arcyte* as a needless hypothesis. If this be so, the reference in the *Legend* must be almost certainly to the *Knights Tale*, and this fine poem is thus brought back nearer to the period of the *Troilus*, with which it is so closely allied in style and temper.

If the *Knights Tale* is thus brought back, other Tales, notably those of the Franklin (one of Chaucer's great successes) and the Squire, may perhaps come with it, and we need not hesitate, on the score of their metre, to relegate such poor work as the story of Appius and Virginia as told by the Doctor of Phisik, and the Manciple's tale of Apollo and the Crow, to a less happy period of Chaucer's career than that in which he was writing the Prologue and others of his finest works. Without wishing to press this point too far, it seems fair to point out that there is nothing unreasonable in supposing that when Chaucer conceived his immensely ambitious scheme of the *Canterbury Tales* he had a really considerable amount of material already at his disposal. It is sufficient, however, here to emphasise the fact that inclusion in the Canterbury series of itself tells us absolutely nothing as to the date at which any given poem was written, and that we must therefore place the *Tales* as a whole entirely outside the chronological sequence of the poet's other works.

As regards the date at which the idea took shape of a Canterbury Pilgrimage as a framework by which to connect a number of otherwise distinct stories, we have only two or three years from which to choose, and we must not attempt to pin it down too precisely to any one of them. We have various good reasons for believing that the six years which succeeded 1379 produced the *Boece*, *Troilus*, *Parlement of Foules*, *Hous of Fame* and *Legende of Good Women*, and it is therefore inconceivable that Chaucer should have planned the *Canterbury Tales* earlier than the end of 1385 or beginning of 1386. Again, no one who has read the talks by the way can doubt that the poet himself had travelled over the ground, while we know that until on 17th February 1385 he was permitted to appoint a deputy in his Comptrollership he was closely tied to his official work, a bondage of which he complains bitterly in the *Hous of Fame*. Chaucer's own pilgrimage, then, may have been made in 1385 or in any subsequent year, but hardly before this. On the other hand, the short poems written towards the close of his life show that the not very advanced age to which he attained pressed heavily on him, and it would be unreasonable to assign the plan of the *Tales* to his last decade. If, as is highly probable, the *Legende* was begun in 1385 and soon afterwards left unfinished in despair, everything points to the scheme of the *Canterbury Tales* as taking form during the next two or three years, 1386-1388. Nearer than this it is not easy to go with safety, for in drawing conclusions from the indications of date which we find in the talks by the road we must remember that Chaucer may have fitted them in either to the year in which he was writing, or back to the year in which he himself took his holiday. In the latter case the dates would be more likely to be real dates, while if we prefer to believe that they are taken from the year in which he was writing, we can hardly imagine that Chaucer was likely to trouble himself to consider too curiously whether this or that week would be a convenient one for some of his imaginary characters to make their pilgrimage. Thus, in drawing conclusions from the mention of 18th April in the talk which precedes the *Man of Law's Tale* (B 5), I do not think we can absolutely rule out of court the year 1386, on the ground that in that year 18th April fell in Holy Week, 'when the Parson and others would be much in

request for the duties which the season imposed on them,¹ or reject 1388 because 19th April then fell on a Sunday, and 'if Sunday travelling had been intended, something would have been said about the hearing of mass.'¹ With this caution, however, I am quite prepared to accept Professor Skeat's assurance that in 1387 'everything comes right,' since the pilgrims could assemble at the Tabard on Tuesday, 16th April, with four clear days before them, and the journey ending conveniently on a Saturday. Whether we should assign this year to that of Chaucer's own pilgrimage, or to that of his imaginary pilgrims, must remain undetermined. In any case we cannot be wrong in believing that in or about 1387 is the most probable date for the *Canterbury Tales* to have been begun. As to whence the idea of this particular framework for story-telling came to the poet, 'out of his own head' seems in every way the best answer. Certainly there is no shred of evidence to prove that he copied it from the very inferior scheme of Boccaccio's *Decamerone*.

The fame of Becket's shrine, the popularity of the pilgrimage to it, and the mediæval habit of turning a pilgrimage into a kind of religious holiday, are all matters of such common knowledge that they do not need illustrating here. Nor need we stop to prove the futility of the idea once current, that the pilgrims were in so great a hurry to bring their holiday to an end as to have accomplished the then well-nigh impossible feat of travelling fifty-six miles over heavy roads in a single day. In 1358 the queen-mother Isabella, on her own pilgrimage, left London 7th June, slept that night at Dartford, slept at Rochester on the 8th, and at Ospringe on the 9th, and reached Canterbury the next day. Two years later John of France slept at Dartford 1st July, dined there next day, slept at Rochester on the 2nd, dined at Sittingbourne and slept at Ospringe on the 3rd, and reached Canterbury 4th July. The records of other fourteenth century journeys confirm the presumption that Dartford, Rochester, and Ospringe (where some traces of the old Pilgrim's House still exists) were the regular sleeping-places on the road, and there can be no doubt that Chaucer intended his pilgrims to make the journey by these stages, and to take four days over it.

As to the exact route they followed some little uncertainty prevails, owing to the line of the modern road not coinciding everywhere with that of the old 'pilgrim's way,' but we have references to Deptford and Greenwich in the talk before the *Reeve's Tale* (A 3906, 3907), to Rochester in the Host's address to the Monk (B 3116), to Sittingbourne in the quarrel between the Friar and the Summoner (D 847), and to Boughton-under-Blee in the *Canon's Yeoman's Prologue* (G 556), and to the still mysterious Bobbe-up-and-down, 'under the Blee,' in the *Manciple's* (H 2). Rochester could not possibly be reached after Sittingbourne, and guided by this fact Henry Bradshaw and Dr. Furnivall were able to correct a mistake in arrangement, found even in the best MSS., by which the five Tales of the Shipman, Prioress, Chaucer, the Monk, and the Nun's Priest (all linked together by the talks on the road) were placed immediately before that of the Second Nun, instead of between that of the Man of Law (with which the tales of the second day were begun) and that of the Wife of Bath, in which Sittingbourne is mentioned. By a less necessary alteration the position of the Tales of the Doctor and Pardoner, which in the best manuscripts come before the Shipman's group, were brought back along with it, but placed after instead of before. There are no references to place or time in these two tales, so that the alteration matters little either way, and we now have the twenty-four extant tales and fragments in a reasonable and probable order. Some of these tales (as has been mentioned in the case of the Shipman's group) are linked together by references, backwards or forwards, in the talks on the road; in other cases there is no link of any kind between

¹ Skeat's *Chaucer*, vol. iii. p. 373.

one tale and the next, Chaucer having left the intermediate talk to be filled in when he had written more of the sixty (or a hundred and twenty!) stories which he at one time contemplated. In this and other editions, since the Chaucer Society issued its great Six-Text edition of the best manuscripts, each group of tales is now marked by a letter of the alphabet (A-I), the line-numeration being consecutive throughout the tales of the group.

The mention of the Six-Text edition, which has been the foundation of all subsequent Chaucer work, must lead to a brief statement as to the manuscripts followed, and the method of quoting them, in this text. The extant manuscripts of the *Tales* are very numerous, but there have here been used only the seven printed by the Chaucer Society, viz. the Ellesmere (E), Cambridge University MS. Gg 4. 27 (Cam.), the Hengwrt MS. 154 (Heng.), the Corpus Christi College, Oxford MS. (Corp.), the Petworth (Pet.), and the Lansdowne MS. 851 (Lansd.), being the Society's Six-Texts, and the very important Harleian MS. 7334 (H), which it subsequently printed. As regards the Harleian MS., there is an interesting footnote in Prothero's *Life of Henry Bradshaw* (p. 225) stating, on the authority of Mr. Aldis Wright, that one of Bradshaw's reasons for stopping short in his project of editing Chaucer 'was his inability to account for the wide divergences which distinguish the Harleian MS. of the *Canterbury Tales* from all the other manuscripts.' Thus the Harleian has much to answer for, and there can be no doubt, also, that its readings are often extraordinarily careless, and even absurd. On the other hand, it has a number of readings (cp. A 74, 257, 363, 415, 559, 727, 782, 791, 799, 803, *smyteth off myn heed for I wol yeve you myn heed* in l. 782 being a notable instance) as good or better than those found in any other manuscript, and many of them of a kind which it is very improbable that a copyist would have introduced in transcription. The most probable explanation seems to be that many of these readings represent Chaucer's own 'second thoughts,' introduced into a manuscript which passed through his hand after the *Tales* were already in circulation, and that the Harleian MS. is a careless copy of this manuscript.

At the extreme opposite pole to the Harleian stands the Ellesmere, a most carefully written MS., well spelt and observant of grammatical forms, with readings always straightforward and intelligible. Its discovery by the workers of the Chaucer Society was, perhaps, their greatest achievement.

Between the Ellesmere and the Harleian stand the other five manuscripts, of which the Cambridge and the Hengwrt are both very closely akin to the Ellesmere, while the Lansdowne, Corpus, and Petworth approach, more and more nearly, to the Harleian in their general characteristics, though they seldom agree with it in its most important variants. In all these five manuscripts the process of 'contamination,' *i.e.* the correction or completion of a manuscript of one group by one of another, has been at work, *e.g.* in the *Doctor's Tale* the Cambridge MS. deserts the Ellesmere and Hengwrt to join the Harleian and the other three in a number of readings, a few of which are possible, while many are absurd. But on the whole the relations of manuscript and manuscript are fairly constant. The text of the present edition is based on E, mere clerical errors avoided by the other MSS. being silently corrected, while variants of literary or metrical interest are recorded in the notes, or very sparingly introduced into the text. In recording variants E and H are regarded as mutually exclusive, so that if the reading in the note is assigned to H, that in the text is from E, and *vice versa*. To show further the amount of support accorded to any rejected reading of E or H, an index number is added to the letter. Thus a reading followed by the letter E denotes that the text follows the other six manuscripts, and the variation is supported by the Ellesmere only. E² shows that it is supported by the Ellesmere and one other,

almost certainly the Cambridge; E³ that it is supported by Ellesmere and two others, almost certainly Cambridge and Hengwrt. The numbers 4-6 show the additional support of one, two, or three of the inferior manuscripts, Corpus, Petworth, and Lansdowne. Similarly, a variant followed by the letter H denotes that the text has the support of the Ellesmere and other five manuscripts. H² indicates the agreement of one other manuscript, probably the Petworth, with H; H³, H⁴ the support of one or two more, almost certainly Corpus and Lansdowne; H⁵ that these are again reinforced, probably by Hengwrt; H⁶ that even the Cambridge deserts the Ellesmere. I do not claim for this system of abridged collation that it is entirely satisfactory, but it gives a rough view of the authorities on either side at a glance, and makes it possible to record variants which otherwise would have to be omitted.

As regards spelling, the modern usage as regards *i* and *j*, *u* and *v*, has been followed throughout. I have also to confess that a personal dislike to the forms *hise*, *ever*, and *nevere* has led me to alter them throughout to *his*, *ever*, and *never*, though Professor McCormick has since convinced me that Chaucer probably pronounced the two latter words as *ev'rè* and *nev'rè*. A few accidental misspellings have been altered here and there; otherwise the excellent spelling of the Ellesmere manuscript has been carefully followed.

For full information as to the sources from which Chaucer drew his stories, students interested in such questions will naturally refer to the *Originals and Analogues* printed by the Chaucer Society, or to the treatment of the subject by Professor Skeat in vol. iii. of the *Oxford Chaucer*, where all the information gleaned by the Chaucer Society, together with the results of the Editor's own researches, will be found set forth. In this edition, to save referring back, the briefest possible indication of the sources, where known, of each Tale has been prefixed to it by way of a preliminary note, and not much need here be added. As we have remarked before, inventiveness in the matter of plots was not a striking feature in Chaucer's equipment as a poet, but given the barest outline of a story he could develop it in his own inimitable manner, and his power in this respect seems to have steadily increased. Thus his indebtedness takes every form from the almost servile translation in the *Lyt of Seint Cecyle* to the re-telling in his own fashion of a tale like that of the *Canon's Yeoman* which he may have heard in the streets. For about one-third of the *Tales* no 'original' properly so called is known to exist, but from the far East or from France, Italy or Germany stories with similar plots have been unearthed which show that the idea was already in existence and only waited for Chaucer to develop it. This is the case with the tales of *The Miller*, *The Reeve*, *The Shipman*, *The Prioress*, *The Nun's Priest*, *The Pardoner*, *The Wife of Bath*, *The Friar*, *The Summoner and the Merchant*. The fable, or apologue or fabliau which can now be produced may be more or less close to the story as Chaucer tells it, but the literary setting is entirely his own, and in no case is there any need to suppose that he had a written original before him as he wrote. If he had once been told the story (as Tennyson, to take a modern instance, was told that of *Enoch Arden*) he would have obtained all the help he needed. In the case of the dull tale of the *Manciple* Chaucer doubtless followed the version of Ovid (*Metamorphoses* ii. 534-632), in that of the Doctor he professes to take Livy's account of the death of Virginia, but really borrowed from the *Roman de la Rose* (ll. 5613-5682). For the story of Dorigen, which he assigns to the *Franklin*, he distinctly mentions his obligation to a Breton 'lay' (F 709-715) and adduces as his authority for the length of Arviragus's absence the fact that 'the book seith thus' (l. 813). Unluckily no such 'lay' can now be found, though Mr. Clouston has discovered several Eastern analogues, from which not only Chaucer's

story, but the similar one (with quite different incidents) told by Boccaccio (*Decam.* x. 5), must be sprung. The loss of the original in this case is regrettable, as it would have been curious to have noted how much of a story so well told was borrowed. Unfortunately there can be no doubt that the one blot in the telling, the unmercifully long recital of the martyrs of chastity drawn from S. Jerome 'contra Jovinianum,' is of Chaucer's own introduction. The original of *The Squire's Tale* has in the same way defied detection, though its sources are plainly Eastern. Even the attempt to prove direct indebtedness to the *Travels of Marco Polo* is something less than convincing. From the fact that the tale is unfinished it seems not unreasonable to believe that Chaucer borrowed only the materials of this story and broke down for lack of a plot ready furnished to him. Of the poet's own *Tale of Sir Thopas*, so rudely interrupted by the Host, the 'original' is to be looked for in the numerous metrical romances which he here parodied so delightfully, and many of the passages which he selected to satirise have been duly pointed out by Dr. E. Kölbing (*Englische Studien*, xi.).

There remain seven tales derived wholly or in part from literary originals still extant. Chaucer's prose story of Prudence and Melibee is derived from Jean de Meung's adaptation of the *Liber Consolationis et Consilii* of Albertano of Brescia, a jurist who flourished in the first half of the thirteenth century. The *Parson's Tale* is similarly derived, but with alterations and additions, from the *Somme des Vices et des Vertus* of Frère Lourens, who died in 1279, a recent German theory that it was tampered with, after Chaucer's death, or with his consent, by some orthodox priest, being quite unnecessary. I cannot, however, agree with Professor Skeat that this Tale 'was once an independent Treatise, which people could either "herkne or rede," and was probably written before 1380, at much the same time as the *Tale of Melibeus*, which it somewhat resembles in style.' The words 'herkne or rede' occur, not in the Tale itself, but in *Envoy or Retraction*, and I see no reason to doubt that this was really the work of Chaucer's old age. When the *Melibee* was translated is nearly as difficult to imagine as why it was ever translated at all.

At the outset of this introduction to the *Canterbury Tales* the sources of the Tales of the Second Nun (*Lyf of Seint Cecyle*), Clerk and Monk have already been indicated. The Man of Lawes story of Constance is derived from the Anglo-French chronicle of Nicholas Trivet, an English Dominican of the first half of the fourteenth century; the Knight's Tale from Boccaccio's *Teseide*, and in the *Eversley Edition* of the *Tales* I have already pointed out with some minuteness how the four Tales of the Nun, Clerk, Lawyer, and Knight illustrate the increasing freedom with which Chaucer handled his material as he felt his mastery in his art increase. In the Second Nun's Tale he is at first servile, but at last begins to condense from sheer weariness and even adds a touch here and there. In the Clerk's, with a better original, he translates with much greater ease, and shows some healthy symptoms of rebellion at the severity alike of Grisilde's trials and her patience. In the story of Constance he is no longer a translator but an adapter, introducing as poetic ornament moral reflections from the *De Contemptu Mundi*, astrological lore from a variety of authors, and, best of all, some very fine speeches and descriptions out of his own head. Lastly in the Knight's Tale we find him improving on the *Teseide* at every turn. It is he who allows Palamon to see Emily first and so have the better claim to her; it is to him we owe the fierce quarrel in prison, the vision of Mercury that sends Arcyte back to Athens, the overheard soliloquy in the wood, and the outburst of anger when Theseus discovers the prison-breakers. When he wrote this story of *Palamon and Arcyte* Chaucer had no longer anything to learn from others, and

thenceforth he might take his plots where he could find them with as good a right as that of Shakespeare to such treasure trove.

MINOR POEMS

(H. FRANK HEATH)

A text of Chaucer's Minor Poems which shall be even fairly satisfactory is no easy achievement. There is scarcely one of his shorter works which does not offer serious difficulties to the editor. In some cases the poem is found in only one MS. (*e.g. To Rosemounde*); in some, though there may be two or three authorities, they are copied one from the other (*e.g. A Complaynt to his Lady*); in others, though there may be many MSS. extant, they show so much mutual contamination that it is impossible to construct a complete genealogy, and sometimes very difficult to assign some of these authorities to any one group (*e.g. the Parlement of Foules*). In all cases the MSS. are much later in date than an editor would desire, and are far removed from the original or originals. A critical study leads one to feel sure that Chaucer was often responsible for more than one draft of the same poem, and took little or no pains to maintain verbal identity. There is also little doubt that he not infrequently made corrections in later copies of his works which may have fallen in his way. Neither of these practices lightens the labours of a conscientious editor. One example must suffice here. There can be no reasonable doubt that the group of MSS. which read 'lyke' (l. 5), 'amonge us' (l. 10), 'man' (l. 17), and 'wed' (l. 28) in the Balade *Lak of Stedfastnesse* must be traced to a different original from the group to which MS. Harl. 7333 belongs, and which I have followed in this edition.

It is impossible within the limits of this volume to give all the apparatus necessary for a full critical edition, but the text here printed is the result of a careful collation and critical investigation of all the MSS. printed in the Chaucer Society's publications, and of the MSS. in the British Museum, in all cases where it was advisable or necessary to consult them.

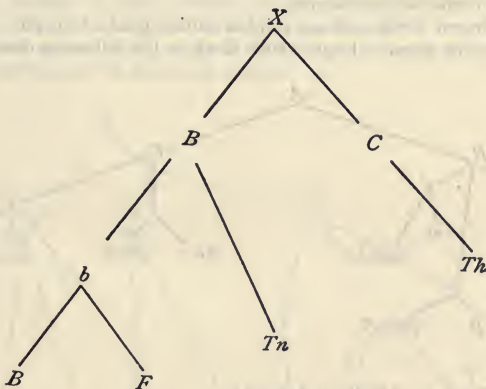
As regards the spelling here adopted, in addition to abandoning the mediæval use of *u* for *v*, and *i* (or *I*) for *j*, and the casual use of capitals in the MSS., I have adopted the modern spelling of the pronouns *thou, you, your, our*, etc. With these concessions to modern practice, the spelling of the text has been assimilated so far as possible to that of the Ellesmere MS. I have been rather more consistent, perhaps, than the fifteenth century scribe of the Ellesmere, particularly where grammatical forms were in question (*e.g. in the distinction of the preterite and past participle, hadde, had; broghte, broght, etc.*); but Chaucer must also have been more particular in these matters, and, be that as it may, the distinction certainly has the advantage of making the construction of the sentence and frequently the run of the verse clearer to the modern reader.

THE DETHE OF THE DUCHESS

This poem was written soon after 1369, in which year John of Gaunt's first wife, Blanche of Lancaster, died at the age of twenty-nine, her husband being then of the same age. The poem is clearly the work of a young poet, for, though it strikes a

true note of pathos at the close, it is unduly long in approaching the climax, and it has no touch of the characteristic humour and irony which so constantly relieve Chaucer's later work, even when the theme is a romantic one. Nor is the form marked by any originality. It is a dream-poem of the typical discursive order, for which the *Roman de la Rose* was responsible throughout European literature of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, with the usual furniture and scenery of twittering birds, the hunt, and the May morning. It has indeed been claimed altogether for France by Taine, who heartily despised English literature prior to Shakespeare as 'mere servile imitation.' But the *Dethe of the Duchesse*, though it has recollections in it of both the *Roman de la Rose* and the *Remède de Fortune*, is not a translation or imitation of either. The incident of 'Seys' with which it opens is taken from the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid, in which the story of Alcione's appearance to his faithful wife Ceyx is told, and Machault (possibly to Chaucer's knowledge) imitated the same passage in his *Dit de la Fontaine Amoureuse*, but beyond this the matter of the English poem is original.

Of the three MSS. Fairfax 16 is certainly the best, and closely related to it the Bodley MS. My own independent investigation of the MSS. gave the same result as those of Koch¹ and Max Lange,² and I therefore reproduce the following genealogy with the more confidence:—



B = Bodley MS. 638 (Bodleian Library).

F = Fairfax MS. 16 " "

Tn. = Tanner MS. 346 " "

Th. = Thynne's Edition (1532).

The conservative treatment of the authorities in this edition will lead readers to the conclusion, I hope, that Chaucer allowed himself licences in the handling of the four-beat line at the beginning of his life which he refused afterwards in the *Hous of Fame*, and certainly would never have allowed in the five-beat line. In other words, they will, I trust, be willing to assume for Chaucer a development in technique similar to that of Shakespeare and some other poets. They will also, if they agree

¹ In *Anglia*, vol. iv. Auz. p. 95.

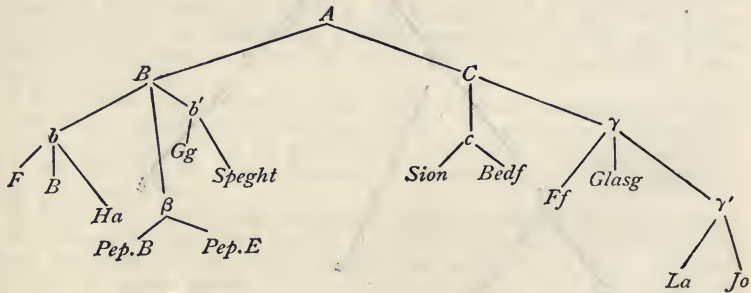
² In his *Untersuchungen über Chaucer's Boke of the Duchesse*, Halle, 1883.

with the present editor, resist the temptation of setting down these 'freely' constructed lines either to the poet's bad ear or (when all the MS. authorities agree) to the copyist's careless hand, but will look for an explanation in the survival of that rhythmic but non-syllabic system of verse which still lived on in England down to Chaucer's day, though much corrupted from its original purity. These native measures must have echoed in the young poet's ear when he first began to write in the foreign manner, and hence most of the so-called lame lines in the *Boke of the Duchesse*.

THE A B C

About the same time as the *Boke of the Duchesse*, perhaps a little later,¹ Chaucer wrote this poetical prayer to the Virgin. It is based upon a similar *A B C* contained in Guillaume de Deguillville's *Pèlerinage de la vie humaine*, a French Pilgrim's Progress of the fourteenth century.² Chaucer simplified the measure by increasing the number of rhymes from two to three, and reducing the length of the stanzas from twelve to eight; but the result is little more than an exercise. He would fain be a literal translator, but is forced by the exigences of the verse away from his model, only rising here and there, notably in the opening and the nineteenth strophes, above mechanical excellence.

There are thirteen MSS. and one printed edition (that of Speght 1602) available as authorities for this poem. I agree with Koch in the following classification:—



F = Fairfax 16 (Bodleian Library).

B = Bodley 638 (Oxford).

Ha. = Harleian 7578 (British Museum), incomplete.

Pep. B } = Pepys 2006, Magdalene College, Cambridge (two copies), both incomplete.

Pep. E }

Gg = Cambridge University Library, Gg 4. 27.

Sion = Sion College MS. (Shirley's).

Bedf. = Bedford MS. (Bedford Library).

Ff = MS. Ff 5, 30 in Cambridge University Library.

Glasg. = Glasgow, Hunterian Museum, Q 2. 25.

La. = Laud 740 (Bodleian Library).

John = St. John's College, Cambridge, G. 21.

Speght = Speght's Edition, 1602.

¹ T. N. Brink places it as late as 1374.

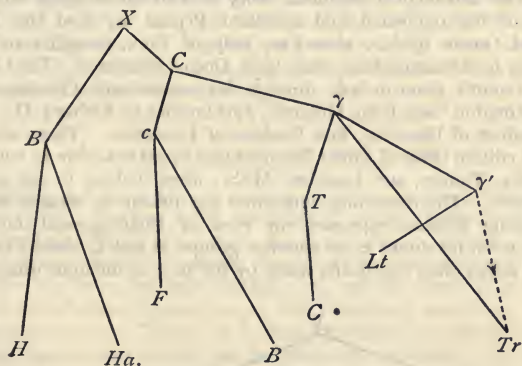
² It was commenced in 1330.

The thirteenth MS. Harl. 2257 cannot with certainty be assigned its place in the above scheme. It has general similarity with group B, but it is of little or no value. The best group is C, which is used as the basis of the text.

THE COMPLEYNT UNTO PITE

This is a better poem than the preceding one, and the mark of sincerity and deep feeling is upon it, though the metaphor is carried too far here and there for clearness. It is usual to place this poem before 1369, and to make it Chaucer's first original work extant, but both the style and the verse lead me to agree with Ten Brink (whose critical edition of the poem should be a pattern for all editors) in assigning a later date than this somewhere in the two years subsequent to the writing of the *Dethe of the Duchesse*. Whatever the date, this poem is the earliest example of the famous Chaucer stanza, or 'rhyme royal,' as it was subsequently called. Professor Skeat has pointed out recollections of a phrase or two from the *Thebeis* (Book xi.), and Mr. Pollard suggests a parallel between the adversaries of Pity and the first part of the *Roman de la Rose*. But the poem, French in style as it is, is yet original, and is generally interpreted, together with a passage of similar feeling in the *Boke of the Duchesse* (l. 30 ff.), as referring to an incident of unrequited love in the poet's life.

There are nine extant MSS., eight of which (in agreement with Ten Brink and Koch) I would arrange in the following scheme:—



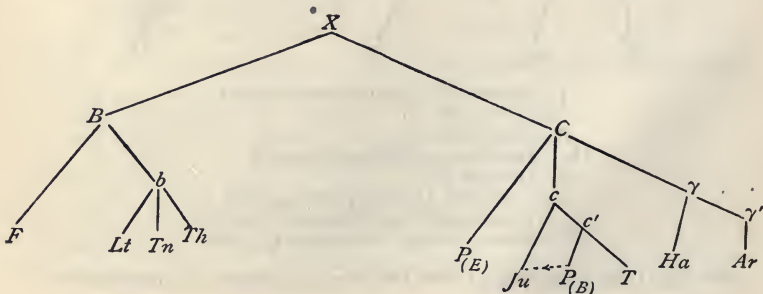
- T=Tanner MS. 346 (Bodleian Library).
 F=Fairfax MS. 16 " "
 B=Bodley MS. 638 " "
 Ha.=Harleian 7578 (British Museum).
 H=Harleian 78 " "
 C=Cambridge University Library, Ff 1. 6.
 Lt.=Longleat MS. 258 (Marquis of Bath).
 Tr.=Trinity College, Cambridge, R 3. 19.

The dotted line is intended to show that there is evidence of contamination.

MS. Harleian 7578 clearly belongs to the same group as H, but is a much better authority, and more frequently agrees with the derivatives from C. In several cases it supports emendations made by Ten Brink without consulting it (*e.g.* ll. 15, 19, and 101). I am in some doubt whether H and Ha. should be traced from the same original as the other MSS., or whether we should not rather in this case as in others look on H and Ha. as derivatives from an earlier draft of the poem made by Chaucer himself. MS. Phillipps 9053 I have not yet collated. The best group of MSS. is that marked C in the diagram, and of these MS. F has been used as the basis for the text.

THE COMPLEYNT OF MARS

This poem falls well within the second period of Chaucer's work, and was probably written after the poet's second mission to Italy in 1378-79, while the *A B C* and the *Compleynt unto Pite* came in all probability soon after the date of the first mission in 1372-73. The story is founded on one told in the *Metamorphoses* iv. 170-189 of the love of Mars for Venus and its discovery by Apollo. With this story Chaucer combines the popular astronomy of the day in accordance with which the planet Mars is in conjunction with the planet Venus in the sign of Taurus. Taurus is one of the two astrological houses of Venus, and into this the Sun (Phœbus Apollo) enters on April 12th each year. On the basis of two notes made by Shirley in the Trinity College MS. this astrological mythical story is also an allegory written 'at the comandement of the renowned and excellent Prynce my lord the Duc John of Lancastre,' and 'made by (*i.e.* about) my lady of York, daughter to the kyng of Spaygne and my lord huntingdoon, some tyme Duc of Excestre.' The 'lady of York' was John of Gaunt's sister-in-law, through his second wife Constance of Castile. 'My lord huntingdon' was John Holande, half-brother to Richard II., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Blanche, first Duchess of Lancaster. There are eight extant MSS. and one edition (that of Julian Notary 1499-1502) available as authorities. Of these the Fairfax, Tanner, and Longleat MSS., which belong to one group, are the best on the whole. The remaining authorities are difficult to arrange with certainty, but the following scheme expresses my view of their general interconnection. There is some room for doubt as to whether groups B and C should be traced to a single original rather than two drafts made by the poet at different times.



- F = Fairfax MS. 16 (Bodleian Library).
 Lt. = Longleat MS. 258 (Marquis of Bath).
 Tn. = Tanner 346 (Bodleian Library).
 P(Ε) = Pepys 2006 Hand E (Magdalene College, Cambridge).
 P(B) = Pepys 2006 Hand B " " "
 T = Trinity College, Cambridge, R 3. 20.
 Ha. = Harleian 7333 (British Museum).
 Ar. = Arch. Selden B 24 (Bodleian Library).
 Ju. = Julian Notary's Edition, 1499-1502.
 Th. = William Thynne's Edition, London 1532.

The dotted line is intended to show that there is evidence of contamination.

The MSS. belonging to group B are certainly better on the whole than any single MS. in group C, but were a satisfactory example of this latter tradition available it would undoubtedly be the one to form the basis of a text. In ll. 1, 3, 4, 11, and many others the right reading is clearly furnished by one or more of this group, which has possibly been neglected because it has been seen to include such MSS. as the Harleian 7333 and Arch. Selden. These two authorities are of little or no independent value, more particularly the latter, which gives a text that has been purposely edited, yet they sometimes support good readings in MSS. of the B group in opposition to other MSS. of their own group, and such testimony is valuable. Examples are—l. 20, *to dure* for *to endure*; l. 75, *is for was*; l. 120, *this* for *the*, and *smoking* for *smoketh* or *smoked*; l. 143, *Venus weping* for *weping Venus*, etc. Had P(Ε) been complete, it would have been the best basis for this text; as it is, some approach to a satisfactory result has, it is hoped, been obtained by a combination of P(Ε) as far as it goes (viz. to l. 84) and P(B), with aid here and there from Ju. and T, and the adoption where called for of readings from the B group, such as e.g. l. 66, where the C group read *that thilke*, l. 80, where they read *he fil* (=fell), and some others, among them ll. 20, 75, 120, and 143 referred to above.

A COMPLEYNT TO HIS LADY

This interesting *pot pourri* of verse-forms is found in only two MSS. and one edition, that of Stowe 1561. The two MSS. are Harleian 78 (by Shirley), and MS. Phillipps 9053 at Cheltenham, which last I have not been able to consult except indirectly through the critical notes in Professor Skeat's six-volume edition of Chaucer. He there says that Ph. is copied from Harleian 78, and this seems to be the case. All three authorities tack this fragment on to the *Compleynt unto Pite*, which is, however, complete without it. The poem is clearly intended as a metrical experiment, or series of experiments, and should not be taken too seriously. The similarity of a phrase here and there to the *Anelida and Arcyte*, and of the opening of the third section with the *Parlement of Foules* (ll. 90, 91), which are both serious poems, may just as well point to this work preceding them as following them in date. Some time shortly after 1373-74 seems, therefore, still to be most probable.

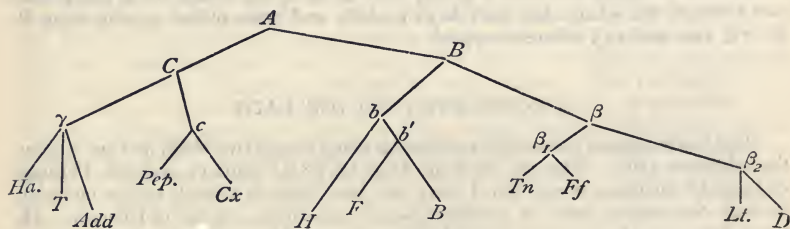
ANELIDA AND ARCYTE

This poem, like the preceding one, is chiefly interesting for the elaborate metrical experiments for which Chaucer made it the excuse. It opens with three

stanzas from the *Teseide*, which Chaucer recast later into heroic couplets for his *Knights Tale*. These are followed by four based partly on Statius, and these in turn by three more from the *Teseide*. It is possible that at least the first six stanzas and a half formed part of an earlier translation of the *Teseide*, now lost, and that the poet refers to this earlier work in the Prologue to the *Legende of Good Women* when he says 'he made . . . al the love of Palamon and Arcyte of Thebes, thogh the story is knowen lyte.' At l. 47 commences the story of 'quene Anelida and fals Arcite,' and this continues down to l. 210. What the source of this tale may be we do not know. At l. 211 begins the elaborate 'Compleynt of feire Anelida upon fals Arcite,' a more ambitious poem of the same kind as the *Compleynt to his Lady*. The fourteen stanzas of which it consists are arranged in a poem or introduction, two movements of six stanzas each, and a conclusion. With the exception of the last two stanzas in each of the movements of six, the stanzas are of nine decasyllabic lines rhyming *aab, aab, bab*. The fifth stanzas in the two movements or Strophes of six are divided into two parts, each of eight lines of octosyllabics, except the fourth and eighth which are decasyllabic. In the first part the rhymes run *aaab, aaab*, in the second the same rhymes are used in the reverse order *bbba, bbba*. The sixth stanza in each of the movements is of nine decasyllabics, rhymed as in the main body of the poem, but with the additional ornament of an internal rhyme on the fourth and eighth syllable of each line.

At the conclusion of the Compleynt the story is resumed, but breaks off after a single stanza which is only found in five of the eleven MSS. Chaucer doubtless intended to reintroduce Theseus, with whom the poem opens, as the avenger of Anelida.

There are eleven MSS. and one edition (Caxton's) of this poem, which I agree with Koch in arranging as follows:—



Ha. = Harleian 7333 (British Museum).

T = Trinity College, Cambridge, R 3. 20.

Add. = Shirley's Additional 16, 165 (British Museum).

Pep. = Pepys 2006 (Magdalene College, Cambridge).

H = Harleian 372 (British Museum).

F = Fairfax 16 (Bodleian Library).

B = Bodley 638 " "

Tn. = Tanner 346 " "

Ff = MS. Ff 5. 30 (Cambridge University Library).

Lt. = Longleat MS. 258 (Marquis of Bath).

D = Digby 181 (Bodleian Library).

Cx. = Caxton's Edition, c. 1477-78.

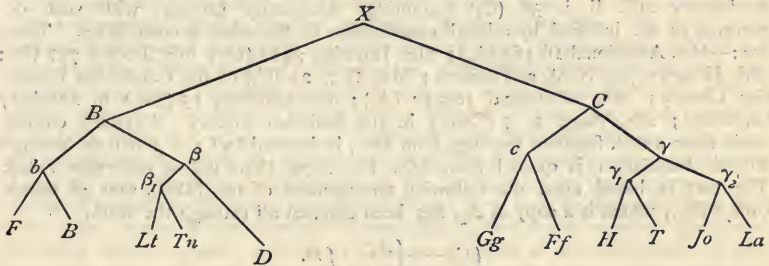
The best group of MSS. is C, and this is the one used as the basis of the text.

THE PARLEMENT OF FOULES

This charming fancy is the only poem of any length written during the years that Chaucer was engaged upon his great masterpiece, the *Troilus and Cresseida*. As Dr. Koch has shown, the poet must have been commissioned in the summer of 1382 to celebrate the wooing and winning of Anne of Bohemia by Richard II. The marriage had taken place on January 14th of that year, after the successful mission of the English ambassadors to Bohemia in the previous January. Anne is represented in the poem by the formel (*i.e.* female) eagle and Richard by the royal eagle, while the two terrels (*i.e.* males), 'of lower kind,' who plead for her love, are the Prince of Bavaria and the Margrave of Misnia, to each of whom Anne had been in turn contracted.

The material supplied him was too slight in itself for a poem of sufficient length and dignity, so the poet elaborated and ornamented his theme by a summary of Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis*, a description of the Garden of Love taken from the *Teseide* of Boccaccio and a description of Nature and her birds based upon a passage in the *Planctus Nature* of Alain de l'Isle, though the Cistercian bishop had represented them in mediæval manner as embroidered on the garment of the Goddess, not, as Chaucer does, full of life and wit. His use of other men's work is seen to be much freer than it once was, and the poem is in all real senses an original one.

There are fourteen MSS. and one printed edition (Caxton's) which serve as authority for this poem, but some of them are so corrupt and show so much evidence of contamination that it is very difficult to discover their relation to the rest. These doubtful MSS. are printed below the remainder, which I agree with Koch in arranging as follows:—



F = Fairfax 16 (Bodleian Library).

B = Bodley 638 " "

Lt. = Longleat MS. 258 (Marquis of Bath).

Tn. = Tanner 346 (Bodleian Library).

D = Digby 181 " "

Gg = Cambridge University MS. Gg 4. 27.

Ff = Cambridge University MS. Ff 1. 6.

H = Shirley's Harleian MS. 7333 (British Museum).

T = Trinity College, Cambridge, MS. R 3. 20.

Jo. = St. John's College, Oxford, MS. lvii.

La. = Laud MS. 416 (Bodleian Library).

Seld. = Archibald Selden B 24.

Hh = Cambridge University MS. Hh 4. 12.

P = Pepys 2006 (Magdalene College, Cambridge).

Cx. = Caxton's Edition (1477-78).

The best group of MS. is C, and this is the one used as the basis of the text.

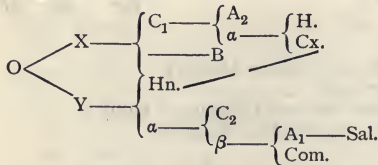
BOECE

(MARK H. LIDDELL)

The *Consolation of Philosophy* was one of the most popular books of the fourteenth century, and it is not to be wondered that Chaucer should have undertaken a translation of it. How great an interest this classic had over him can be seen from the numerous quotations from it he makes all through his work. His Latin scholarship, however, was by no means adequate to the task, a deficiency which he probably felt himself, for he makes very free use of an existing French version now commonly ascribed to Jehan de Meung. He used also the paraphrase which was common in early texts of the *Consolation*, as well as the commentary ascribed by tradition to Thomas Aquinas, and printed in fifteenth century editions of Boethius.

Despite these props and stays, however, Chaucer makes blunders which cannot be charged to the incompetent scholarship of the time, but must be laid directly to his own insufficient knowledge of Latin idiom, a fault doubtless due to the fact that the *Boece* is one of the earliest of his longer works.

This edition contains a critical text made from all the known MSS. in which the translation has been preserved to us (including two newly-discovered ones). It follows MS. Ii i. 38 (C₁) Cambridge University Library, with such departures as are justified by critical examination of the other known MSS. These are:—MS. Additional 16,165 (A₂); MS. Harleian 2421 (H); MS. Bodley 797 (B); MS. Hengwrt 393 (Hn), at Peniarth; MS. Ii 3. 21 (C₂) of the Cambridge University Library; MS. Additional 10,340 (A₁); MS. Salisbury 13 (Sal.), in Salisbury Cathedral; MS. Auct. 3. 5 (Com.), in the Bodleian Library. Caxton's edition, made from *a* with frequent readings from Hn., is denoted by Cx.; Jehan de Meung's French translation is quoted from MS. Fr. 1079 (Fr.) unless otherwise noted. The text is based upon the following arrangement of the MSS., each of which, except Sal., which is a copy of A₁, has been collated all through the work.



The orthography is that of C₁, except where the few northern forms peculiar to the MS. have been changed to Chaucer's spelling. Several nonsensical sentences are set right for the first time by the critical method followed, but there still remain some passages which evidently got wrong in the original; it is very fortunate for us that the French version makes almost all of these clear.

TROIILUS AND CRISEYDE

(W. S. McCORMICK)

Troilus and Criseyde is based upon Boccaccio's *Il Filostrato*, from which nearly a third is translated or adapted. The characters of the hero and heroine are, however, considerably modified, and Pandarus, who is transformed from the cousin to the uncle of Cressida, is practically Chaucer's own creation. For the development of the story in Book v., Chaucer evidently consulted the *Roman de Troie* of Benoît de Sainte-More, possibly also the *Historia Troiana* of Guido delle Colonne; and for the incidents in Cassandra's exposition of Troilus' dream Chaucer is indebted to Ovid and Statius.

Chaucer's further borrowings are few. Petrarch's eighty-eighth sonnet forms Troilus' love-song in Book i. 400-420. There are three considerable passages from Boethius' *De Consolatione Philosophia*, which Chaucer was probably translating about the time of the composition of *Troilus*. The first (iii. 813-833) on 'fals felicité' is put into the mouth of Cressida; in the second (iii. 1744-1768) Boethius' celebration of divine love serves Troilus for another love-song; while the third (iv. 953-1085), Troilus' dreary moralising in the temple, is a fairly close rendering of Boethius' chapter on Free Will and Predestination. In Book v. two passages (ll. 1-14, and ll. 1807-1837) are taken from Boccaccio's *Teseide*, and the first three lines of the last stanza from Dante's *Paradiso*.

It is worth remarking that three of the above passages from *Boethius* and the *Teseide*, viz. iii. 1744-1768, iv. 953-1085, v. 1807-1827, are omitted in some MSS.

The relations of the MSS. of *Troilus and Criseyde* to each other are so complicated and variable, that a detailed statement is here impossible. In many cases portions of the same manuscript have been taken from different sources; and few manuscripts are without traces of contamination. They fall, however, for the most part, into three families (designated here α , β , and γ), which seem to represent three distinct editions or revisions; although in a number of passages, more especially in Book v., the α and β manuscripts frequently alter their relations to each other, and throughout the poem the variations among the β manuscripts are considerable. It appears probable, from a comparison of the readings of the three types with the originals from which Chaucer was translating, that in a type we have the first draft of the poem, copied in parts during its composition; that manuscripts of the β type give more than one partial revision by Chaucer of copies of his work before or after its completion; and that the γ type represents a later copy, either carelessly corrected by the author, or collated by some hand after Chaucer's death.

The following list of authorities may serve to indicate in a general way the relations of the MSS., or portions of MSS., to each type, at least for the first four Books.

MANUSCRIPTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | I. P—MS. Phillipps 8252. |
| | α throughout. |
| | II. H ₂ —MS. Harl. 3943. |
| { | α (close to P) till iv. 196; β (close to H ₄) later. |
| | III. H ₄ —MS. Harl. 2392. |
| | α (with β readings) till III. 231 (?); β (with α readings) later. |

- IV. G—MS. Gg 4. 27, Cambridge (first and last leaves of all the Books cut out).
 β till II. III. ; α later.
- V. H₅—MS. Harl. 4912—(ends at IV. 686).
 β till II. III. ; α later. Throughout close to G.
- VI. J—MS. LI. St. John's College, Cambridge.
 β (with α readings) till IV. 400 (?) ; α later.
- VII. R—MS. Rawlinson Poet 163. Bodleian.
 β throughout ; omits Prologues to Books II. III. and IV.
- VIII. H₃—MS. Harl. 1239.
 β till II. 1033 ; γ from II. 1034 till III. 231 ; later, collated from various sources, but keeping close to α through Book IV.
- IX. S—MS. Arch. Selden B 24. Bodleian.
 collated throughout from γ and β , and following many of the errors of γ till II. 516.
- X. A—MS. Addit. 12,044, British Museum. (Ends at V. 1820.)
 γ throughout (with occasional α or β reading).
- XI. D—MS. v. II. 13. Durham.
 close to A.
- XII. S₂—MS. Arch. Selden *supra* 56. Bodleian.
 γ throughout (with occasional α or β reading).
- XIII. Dg—MS. Digby 181. Bodleian. (Ends at III. 532.)
 close to S₂.
- XIV. Cp.—MS. 61 Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
 γ throughout.
- XV. H₁—MS. Harl. 2280.
 close to Cp.
- XVI. Cl.—MS. Campsall.
 close to Cp. and H₁.

[To these may be added two MS. fragments printed in *Odd Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems* (Chaucer Society, 1880) ; and one MS. fragment of Book v. 1443-1498 in Cambridge University Library.]

EDITIONS

- XVII. Cx.—Caxton's Edition (1484).
 β throughout (with γ readings).
- XVIII. Th.—Thynne's Edition (1532).
 γ throughout (with Cx. and α readings, more especially in Books I. and II.)

[The Editions of Wynkyn de Worde (1517) and of Pynson (1526) are reprints of Caxton's text. In Sir Francis Kinaston's Latin Translation of the first two Books (1635), the English text is a reprint of Thynne's.]

MSS. J, Cp., H₁, and Cl. are the most accurate as to grammatical forms ; but none can be depended upon.

The present text is based upon J (MS. LI. St. John's College), and has been corrected throughout from readings of α and β types alone. But all the authorities have been examined, and all the important variations of γ type are given. In order to curtail the critical notes as much as possible, the mistakes occurring in J *alone* are corrected, and the spelling (including the insertion or deletion of final *e*) is normalised, in most cases, without special mention ; also, where possible, α , β , and γ have been employed to represent the MSS., or the majority of the MSS., belonging to these types respectively.

In printing the text for this edition, some assistance has been offered to the general reader by the indication of stressed syllables, by the use of the dotted *e* to

denote a separate syllable in the middle of the line, and by marking elision in such words as *n'as*, *n'il*, *n'olde*, *n'ot*, *th'ilke*, *th'effect*, *m'asterie*, *this* (for *this is*), etc. The modern use of *i* and *j*, and of *u* and *v*, has been adopted, as well as the modern spelling of *thou*, *you*, *our*, etc. In *her* (= *her*), and *hir* (= *their*), *o* (interjection), and *oo* (= *one*), *on* and *oon* (= *one*), *of* and *off*, *the*, *thee*, and *thé* (= *thrive*), the spelling has been differentiated to indicate the meaning; and in French words ending in *é*, the accent has been retained. The final *e* of *evere*, *nevere*, *levere*, etc., has been retained, as Chaucer's pronunciation was evidently *ev'rè*, *nev'rè*, *lev'rè*, etc.

CHAUCER'S WORDS UNTO ADAM HIS OWNE SCRIVEYEN

This keen *jeu d'esprit* is only found in one manuscript (Trin. Coll. Camb. MS. R 3. 20) and in Shirley's edition of 1561. There can be no doubt as to its authenticity. Its probable date is 1385. (H. F. H.)

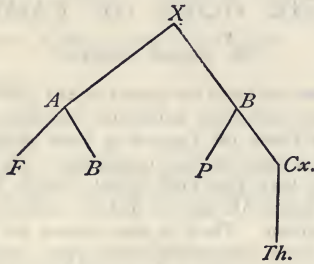
THE HOUS OF FAME

(H. FRANK HEATH)

With the *Hous of Fame* we leave the period of the poet's finished work. From this time on his plans were far more ambitious, but they were doomed to remain unfinished. The *Hous of Fame*, the *Legende of Good Women*, and, greatest of all, the *Canterbury Tales*, were none of them completed. At the close of the *Troilus* Chaucer had uttered the hope that God would 'Sende (him) might to make in som comedie,' and most critics are agreed that the *Hous of Fame* was meant to be the fulfilment of this intention. There is some reason for thinking, I believe, that the *Hous of Fame* had been commenced some years before 1383, and then laid aside. When the *Troilus* was complete, this unfinished 'comedy' came to Chaucer's mind, and hence the prayer. It is difficult, on any other assumption, to understand the use of the short couplet, an unsatisfactory measure at best, particularly for such a theme as the story of *Aeneas*, which takes up the major part of the first book. Having finished the second book—in which the story advances rapidly enough, and with a light humorous touch throughout—the work was laid aside. When it was again taken in hand on the completion of the *Troilus* a new tone is noticeable, and a new invocation to Apollo, 'god of science and of light,' marks the fresh start. This is followed by an apology for the 'light and lewd' verse. It is not 'craft' but 'sentence' which is his aim, and throughout the humour is no longer playful but deeply ironical, for the poet has learnt to see his art and life in the light of common day. The close of the fragment describing the hall of Fame and the petitioners to the goddess is the purest piece of satire Chaucer ever wrote. But all this destroyed the original playful plan and rendered some striking close necessary. Failing this, no wonder the poet's golden eagle, having borne him up to the realm of Fame, finds it hard, as has been remarked, to get down again. No wonder 'the workmanship of the separate parts of the poem is much more masterly,' as the same critic adds, 'than the general plan.' The fragment we possess of the third book is longer than the first two put together. Chaucer had put new wine into an old

bottle.¹ The care bestowed on the poem is evident from the number of sources from which the poet drew. The mediæval machinery of a dream with a description of the temple of Venus offers the opportunity for giving an outline of the story of the *Æneid*. Then follows the appearance of the eagle and the journey to the house of Fame, the description of which is taken from the *Metamorphoses* xii. 33-63. Professor Ten Brink was the first to point out that in general plan and in a number of individual passages the influence of the *Divina Commedia* can be traced. Both poems are visions, in both there is a heaven-sent guide who may but accompany the poet in parts of his journey; both are divided into three books. Very probably the importance of Vergil in Dante's poem suggested the story of the *Æneid*. Certainly the idea of the golden eagle is taken from him (*Purgat.* ix.). The apostrophe to 'Thought,' at the opening of the second book, was suggested by the *Inferno* (ii. 7-9), the invocation in the third book by that at the beginning of the *Paradiso* (i. 13-27). The philosophy, however, is not Dante's, but rather—as the poet himself suggests—that of Boethius (ii. 464 ff.); yet the poem as a whole is Chaucer's, and none but his.

The *Hous of Fame* was not likely to be popular, and there are unfortunately only three MSS. and two editions to serve as authorities. I arrange them as follows:—



F = Fairfax 16 (Bodleian Library).

B = Bodley 638 " "

P = Pepys 2006 (Magdalene College, Cambridge), incomplete.

Cx. = Caxton's Edition (1477-78).

Th. = W. Thynne's Edition (1532).

The better group is B, and MS. P has been used as the basis of the text so far as it is available. From that point on Cx. and Th. were used with the aid of F and B. Th., it should be remarked, is not merely a reprint of Cx., for Thynne certainly had access to and made use of other authorities.

¹ Some support appears to be lent to this theory by the Fairfax MS., which commences the third book on f. 169, after a wide space, with a large illuminated capital, similar to that used at the opening of the poem; whilst the second book, which commences on f. 161, runs straight on after the close of the first without any space, and with a capital, which, though similar in design to that used for the other two books, is not quite so large.

THE LEGENDE OF GOOD WOMEN

(ALFRED W. POLLARD)

The Legende of Good Women, as Chaucer planned it, was intended to consist of a Prologue, the stories of nineteen women who have been true to love, and lastly, the legend of the crown of womanhood, Queen Alcestis, who gave up her own life to save her husband's. Such a series of poems had plainly been for some time in Chaucer's mind. The goodness of Alceste is the subject of two stanzas in the *Troilus*, and in the *Hous of Fame* (Bk. i. ll. 388-426), after telling the story of Dido out of Virgil's *Aeneid*, he gives quite a list of other faithful women, to whom, doubtless, he meant to apply the phrase he uses of Dido, that if it were not too long to endite he would have liked to write her love in full. Chaucer was certainly occupied with the *Hous of Fame* in 1383-1384, and the *Legende*—in which it is mentioned first in the poet's list of his own writings—must have immediately succeeded it. We know that on 17th February 1385 he obtained permission to exercise his Comptroller-ship by deputy, and it has been conjectured that the intention he expresses of sending this new poem to the Queen (ll. 496, 497), and the probability that she was meant to be identified with the good Alceste, are marks of gratitude for this particular favour, which may have been obtained through her intervention. Lydgate, in the Prologue to his *Fall of Princes*, even says that the *Legende* was written 'at the request of the quene,' but if so it would surely have been duly completed. Everything, however, points to 1385 as the year of its composition.

Of the nineteen (or twenty) legends planned, only nine were written. These celebrate (1) Cleopatra, who is represented (not quite in accordance, as Chaucer imagines, with 'storial sooth') as a martyr to her love for Antony; (2) Thisbe, who refused to survive her lover Pyramus (see Bottom's play in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*; (3) Dido; (4) the two victims of Jason's treachery, Hypsipyle and Medea; (5) Lucretia; (6) Ariadne; (7) Philomela, the victim of Tereus; (8) Phyllis, who slew herself for love of Demophon; (9) Hypermnestra, who accepted death at her father's hands rather than treacherously kill her husband. By the aid of some hints in the Prologue, and of a curious mention of these 'seintes legendes of Cupide' in the talk which precedes the Man of Law's story in the *Canterbury Tales*, it is possible to make a fair guess as to the names of the other ten women, in addition to Alcestis, whose praises Chaucer was too tired to sing. They belong to the same class of heroines as the nine he wrote of, and we need not trouble about them here. For the nine legends Chaucer had recourse chiefly to the *Metamorphoses* and *Heroides* of Ovid, but he used also two Latin works by Boccaccio, viz. his *De Claris Mulieribus* and *De Genealogia Deorum*, while the story of Dido is taken mainly from Virgil, and that of Hypsipyle and Medea from the *Historia Trojana* of Guido delle Colonne. The only other point that need be mentioned is that the Prologue (much the most interesting part of the poem) exists in two different versions. The one which appears to be the earlier has 545 lines, of which 90—including one long passage on love tales, and a reference to Chaucer's own library of 'sixty bookes olde and newe' all full of stories—do not reappear in the revised text. In this many lines are altered, the position of others transposed, and the 90 omitted lines replaced by 124 new ones, bringing the number in the second version to 579. Some of the alterations seem intended to make the poem more

acceptable to the Queen, the rest are poetical improvements which may easily be studied in the parallel columns in which they are printed in this edition.

Nine MSS., besides Thynne's Edition (Th.), have been collated, as printed by the Chaucer Society, for the text of this poem, viz. Gg 4. 27, Cambridge (quoted as Gg); Fairfax (F); Tanner (Tan.); R 3. 19, Trinity College, Cambridge (Trin.); Arch. Seld. B 24, Bodleian Library (Arch. Seld.); Bodley MS. 638 (B); British Museum Additional MS. 9832 (Add.), and 12,524 (Add.₂); and Pepys MS. 2006 (Pepys).

Of these MSS. F and B must be derived immediately from the same original, and Tan., which shares most of their glaring faults, from the original of that. The text of Thynne's edition belongs to the same group, but Thynne must have collated it with other MSS., as he has supplied lines and words which F, B, and Tan. omit. In my notes F² stands for F and B; F³ for F, B, and Tan.; F⁴ for F, B, Tan., and Thynne.

The leading MS. in a second group is Trin., with which must be reckoned Add., which, however, stops at l. 1986. These two MSS. are almost as nearly identical as F and B, and contain a number of good readings. The other Museum fragment Add.₂, which only begins at l. 1640, belongs to the same group, as also does Arch. Seld. The latter, however, is a dangerous MS. to use, as its scribe, who may have worked from the same original used for Trin. and Add., has plainly introduced many emendations of his own to smooth away difficulties of sense or metre. I have occasionally denoted the agreement of Trin. and Add. by Trin.²; of Trin. Add. and Arch. Seld. by Trin.³; and of Trin. Add. Arch. Seld. and Add.₂ by Trin.⁴

The Cambridge MS. Gg stands by itself, in virtue of its possession of the first draft of the Prologue. Its readings are throughout of great importance, but its spelling is bad, and it lacks ll. 1836-1907. The Pepys fragment, which stops at l. 1367, though it has the second draft of the Prologue, is linked to Gg by possessing ll. 960, 961, which the other MSS. omit; but it sometimes agrees with the Trin. group against Gg. Its independent readings (with the possible exception of *yifles* in l. 1126) are of no value.

In making my text I am sorry now that I did not take the Trinity MS. as my starting-point, but I for a long time suspected it of being overmuch edited. Thus the completeness and comparatively good spelling of Fairfax gave it the preference, but in my final revision I have systematically substituted the readings of the Trinity group, or of Gg, for those of the Fairfax where there was any possibility of doubt. In the matter of spelling I have cleared away a good many of the double vowels (especially *oo*) which are the chief disfigurement of F, and have removed a few eccentricities, though with a very sparing hand.

LATER MINOR POEMS

(H. FRANK HEATH)

TO ROSEMOUNDE

To the *Troilus* period belongs this playful ballade, which, like the preceding poem, is only found in one MS. (Rawl. Poet. 163, leaf 114) in the Bodleian Library, where it was discovered some years since by Dr. Furnivall, and afterwards rediscovered and first published by Professor Skeat. The metaphor with which the third stanza opens, and the ironical humour of its combination with the story of Isolde, unmistakably declare the authorship.

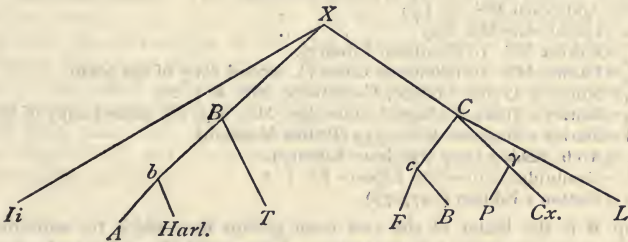
THE FORMER AGE

This pleasant rhapsody upon the good old times is based upon Boethius' *De Consolatione Philosophiæ* (ii. met. v.), with echoes here and there from the *Roman de la Rose*. It is only found in two MSS., both in the University Library at Cambridge. Their press marks are Ii 3. 21 and Hh 4. 12. The former is the better of the two, and has been used as the basis of the text. This and the next four poems cannot be exactly dated. They were written after 1382, and probably before 1390.

FORTUNE

Balades de visage sans peinture, as this poem is called in the MSS., are a series of ballades, or rather a triple ballade, with a single envoy of seven, and possibly only six lines, in praise of the friend of the 'unpainted face,' who is faithful in adversity. It was possibly written after Chaucer's loss of office in 1386.

There are eight MSS. and one edition of this poem, which I arrange as follows :—



Ii = Cambridge University Library MS. Ii 3. 21.

A = Shirley's Ashmole MS. 59 (Bodleian Library).

Harl. = Harleian MS. 2251 (British Museum).

T = Shirley's Trinity College, Cambridge, MS. R 3. 20 (sheet 7 lacking).

F = Fairfax MS. 16 (Bodleian Library).

B = Bodley 638 (Bodleian Library).

P = Pepys 2006 (Magdalene College, Cambridge).

L = Lansdowne MS. 699 (British Museum).

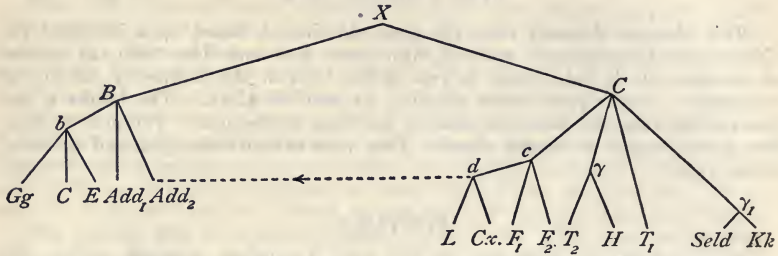
Cx. = Caxton's Edition (1477-78).

Ii is decidedly the best authority, and this has been made the basis of the text.

TRUTH

This ballade and the next, called *Gentillesse*, show Chaucer in his gravest mood, and reveal the finely-tempered spirit which underlay his ironical and sometimes cynical humour. Both poems, like the *Lak of Stedfastnesse*, owe their suggestion, no doubt, to Boethius, but *Truth* (which is the finest) less so than the others, while they all strike an intensely personal note.

There are thirteen MSS. and one printed edition of *Truth*, which I arrange in the following way :—



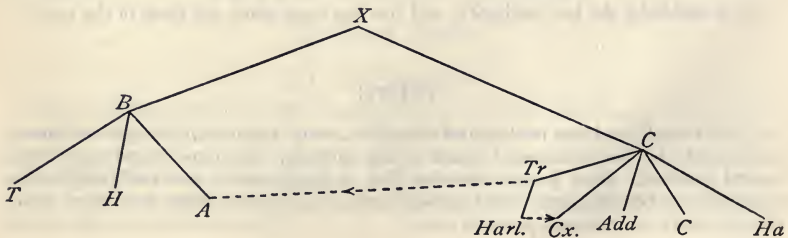
The dotted line is intended to show that there is evidence of contamination.

- Gg=Cambridge University Library Gg 4. 27.
- C=Cotton MS. Cleopatra D vii. (British Museum).
- E=Ellesmere MS.
- Add.¹=Additional MS. 10,340 (British Museum).
- Add.²=Additional MS. 22,139 " "
- L=Lansdowne MS. 699 " "
- F₁=Fairfax MS. 16 (Bodleian Library).
- F₂=Fairfax MS. 16 (Bodleian Library), second copy of the poem.
- T₁=Shirley's Trinity College, Cambridge, MS. R 3. 20.
- T₂=Shirley's Trinity College, Cambridge, MS. R 3. 20, second copy of the poem.
- H=Shirley's Harleian MS. 7333 (British Museum).
- Seld.=Arch. Selden B 24 (Bodleian Library).
- Kk=Cambridge University Library Kk 1. 5.
- Cx.=Caxton's Edition (1477-78).

Group B is the better of the two main groups into which the authorities fall, and of this group sub-group *b* is the better. I have used Gg as the basis of the text.

GENTILESE

This fine ballade on the qualities that make a gentleman reminds one of the speech in which the Wife of Bath discourses upon 'gentillesse' (*Wife of Bath's Tale*, D 1109-1176). There are eight MSS. and one printed edition of this poem, which I arrange as follows :—



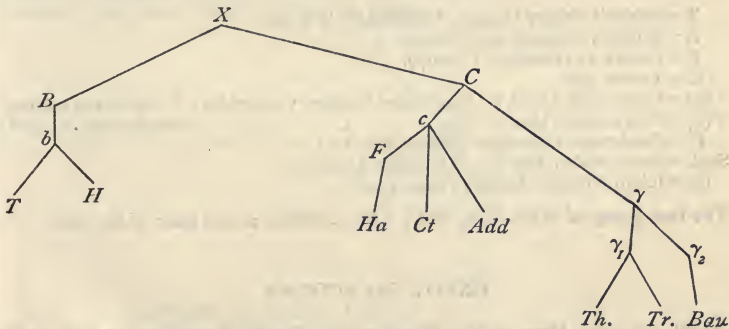
- T = Shirley's Trinity College, Cambridge, MS. R 3. 20.
 H = Shirley's Harleian MS. 7333 (British Museum).
 A = Shirley's Ashmole MS. 59 (Oxford).
 Tr. = Trinity College, Cambridge, MS. R 14. 51.
 Harl. = Harleian MS. 2251 (British Museum).
 Add. = Additional MS. 22, 139 (British Museum).
 C = Cotton MS. Cleopatra D vii. (British Museum).
 Ha. = Harleian MS. 2257 (British Museum).
 Cx. = Caxton's Edition (1477-78).

The dotted lines are intended to show that there is evidence of contamination.

Group C is the better of the two main groups, and has been used as the basis of the text.

LAK OF STEDFASTNESSE

This ballade, which is chiefly notable for its envoy to King Richard, Shirley and others have placed between 1393 and 1399. But it is difficult to account for Chaucer's sudden accession of reformatory zeal towards the man who could alone fill his quickly-emptying purse. The poet, if we except this poem, had none of Langland's spirit, and was always of the Court party. Mr. Pollard has suggested, and with great show of reason, that this address to the King and reference to the instability of the times probably dates from the time when the young Richard was taking the government into his own hands, and throwing over the tutelage of his guardian uncles with the support of all his people's hopes. This would place the composition in or about 1389, and when read with this in mind the whole poem gains an added force. There are eight MSS. and one printed edition of this poem, which I agree with Koch in arranging as follows:—



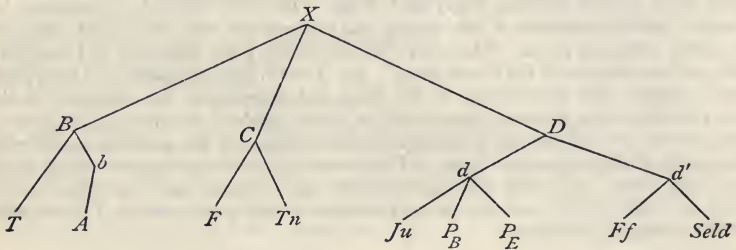
- T = Shirley's Trinity College, Cambridge, MS. R 3. 20.
 H = Shirley's Harleian MS. 7333 (British Museum).
 F = Fairfax 16 (Bodleian Library).
 Ha. = Harleian MS. 7578 (British Museum).
 Ct. = Cotton MS. Cleopatra D vii. (British Museum).
 Add. = Additional MS. 22, 139 (British Museum).
 Tr. = Trinity College, Cambridge, R 14. 51.

Ban. = Bannatyne MS. 1568 (Hunterian Museum, Glasgow).
Th. = Thynne's Edition (1532).

Group B is the better of the two main groups of authorities, and MS. H has been used as the basis of the text (cp. *supra*, p. xxxii).

THE COMPLEYNT OF VENUS

These three ballades, to which Shirley gave the above title, are translations, more or less free, from the famous Savoyard poet, Sir Otes de Granson,¹ made probably to please Isabella, Duchess of York, the doubtful heroine of the *Compleynt of Mars*. The envoy, which is the best part of the poem, is wholly original. The date is hard to assign, but it is probably somewhere near 1393. There are eight MSS. and one printed edition of this poem, which I arrange as follows:—



T = Shirley's Trinity College, Cambridge, R 3. 20.

A = Shirley's Ashmole 59 (Oxford).

F = Fairfax 16 (Bodleian Library).

Tn. = Tanner 346 " "

P(B) = Pepys 2006 Hand B (Magdalene College, Cambridge), ll. 65-72 are wanting.

P(E) = Pepys 2006 Hand E " " " contains only ll. 45-82.

Ff = Cambridge University Library MS. Ff 1. 6.

Seld. = Arch. Selden MS. B 24 (Bodleian Library).

Ju. = Julian Notary's Edition (1499-1502).

The best group of MSS. is B, and I have used this as the basis of the text.

ENVOY TO SCOGAN

About the same time as *The Compleynt of Venus*, Chaucer wrote this playful reproach to his friend Henry Scogan for having given up his lady at 'Michelmesse,' when he found her careless of his distress. But some year or two earlier, in 1391, the poet had lost his post as Clerk of the King's Works, and he makes this an opportunity of begging for his friend's influence on behalf of the needy road-com-

¹ For more concerning Granson, cp. Piaget, 'Oton de Granson and ses Poesies,' *Romania*, vol. xix. 1890.

missioner exiled in the 'solitarie wilderness' of Greenwich. The prayer may have borne fruit in the pension granted him next year.

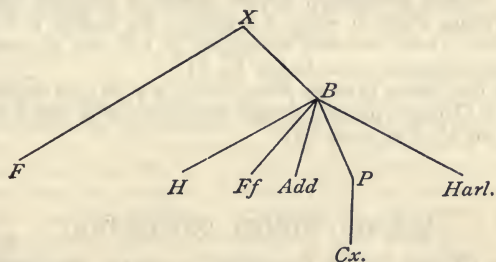
There are three MSS. (MS. Gg 4. 27, Univ. Libr. Camb. ; MS. Fairfax 16, Bodleian Libr. ; and MS. Pepys 2006, Magd. Coll. Camb.) and one edition (that of Thynne 1532) which serve as authorities for this poem. They all seem to belong to one group ; there is certainly no sufficient evidence for dividing them, though MS. Fairfax is, on the whole, the best, and has been used as the basis for this text.

ENVOY TO BUKTON

This bitter-sweet ballade, in stanzas of eight lines, touches marriage, and is quite characteristic of the poet. It was written in 1396, as we know by the reference to the English prisoners taken in the expedition against Friesland of that year. There is only one MS. (Fairfax 16) besides two early printed editions of this poem, that of Julian Notary (1499-1502), and that of Thynne (1532). The text is based upon the Fairfax MS.

COMPLEYNT TO HIS PURSE

This sadly humorous poem must be one of the last, if not quite the last, we have from the poet's pen. It was addressed to Henry of Bolingbroke, 'the Conqueror of Brutes Albion,' and it won from him an additional pension of forty marks, which ensured Chaucer against penury in the closing months of his life. Professor Skeat thinks it probable that all the poem except the envoy was written at an earlier date, but without, it seems to me, sufficient ground. There are six MSS. and one early printed edition of this poem, which I arrange as follows :—



F = Fairfax 16 (Bodleian Library).

H = Shirley's Harleian MS. 7333 (British Museum).

Ff = Cambridge University Library MS. Ff 1. 6.

Add. = Additional MS. 22,139 (British Museum).

P = Pepys MS. 2006 (Magdalene College, Cambridge).

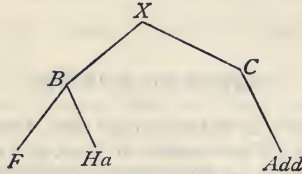
Harl. = Harleian MS. 2251 (British Museum).

Cx. = Caxton's Edition (1477-78).

The best MS. is the Fairfax, which has been used as the basis of the text.

PROVERBS

These two proverbs, if indeed they are Chaucer's, add nothing to his reputation. There are three MSS. of these trifles, two of which, the Fairfax and the Harleian 7578, ascribe the authorship to the poet. I arrange the authorities as follows :—



F = Fairfax 16 (Bodleian Library).

Ha. = Harleian MS. 7578 (British Museum).

Add. = Additional MS. 16, 165 (British Museum).

B is the better of the two groups of MSS., and MS. F has been made the basis of the text.

DOUBTFUL MINOR POEMS

(H. FRANK HEATH)

MERCILES BEAUTE

This triple roundel immediately follows several of Chaucer's genuine poems in the only MS. (Pepys 2006) in which it is found. Its manner is quite that of the poet, and it seems to have been well known, for its first line is quoted in Lydgate's 'Ballade in commemoration of our Ladie,' St. 22.

The poems that follow have no direct evidence as to their authorship, but they are sufficiently in Chaucer's manner, though they do not show him at his best, if they are his. They are all of an erotic turn.

AGAINST WOMEN UNCONSTANT

The Ballade 'Against Women Unconstant' is found in three MSS. (viz. Cotton Cleopatra D vii.; Harleian 7578; Fairfax 16), and in Stowe's edition of the works published in 1561. These authorities fall into two main groups, one of which consists of the Fairfax MS., the authority nearest to the original on the whole, and therefore made the basis of this text. The remaining authorities constitute the second group, within which the Cotton MS. and Stowe's edition form a subdivision traceable to a copy of the MS., of which Harleian 7578 was a copy.

The subheading of this poem is from the edition of 1561 which reads—'A Balade whiche Chaucer made agaynst women unconstant.'

COMPLEYNT DAMOURS

The *Compleynt Damours*, much the poorest of these doubtful poems, is also found in three MSS. (Fairfax 16; Bodley 638; and Harleian 7333). They fall into two groups, of which the Harleian MS. forms one, and the remaining MSS. the other. The common source of these two groups was almost certainly a MS. itself one or more removes from the original. None of the existing MSS. are good, but A on the whole forms the best basis for a text, and has been so used in this edition.

The reference to and quotation from the *Parlement of Foules* in the last stanza seems to be no evidence of its genuineness, whilst the subheading given in the Harleian MS. is cryptic and apparently nonsense.¹

BALADE OF COMPLEYNT, ETC.

The *Balade of Compleynt* is found in only one MS. (Addit. 16,165, fol. 256b in the British Museum); and the same is true of the *Balade that Chaucier made* (Addit. MS. 34,360, f. 21b), which was first printed in the *Athenæum*.

TREATISE ON THE ASTROLABE

(MARK H. LIDDELL)

The *Astrolabe* gives us evidence of Chaucer's interest in exact science, as the *Boece* shows his leaning to philosophy. The *Astrolabe*, however, as a translation is far superior. Ripeness of scholarship, certainty of style, clearness of judgment; all these come out clearly in this later work.

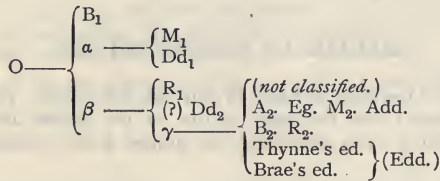
For the evidence of the introduction and the dates given in the body of the tract point to a late period of Chaucer's life. There is little of that uncertainty which characterises the *Boece*, and no infelicities of idiom or mistakes in construing the Latin. It is interesting to note in this connection that the testimony of the Colophon in the St. John's (Cambridge) MS. to the effect that Chaucer wrote the tract for his son Lewis, then under the tutelage of (? Ralph) Strode at Merton College, is borne out by the fact that the problems are adapted to the latitude of Oxford, and that MS. Bodley 619, the best of those that have come down to us, bears evidence of having been written by an Astronomer of Merton College. Chaucer's plan was an ambitious one, and comprehended a complete treatise on the subject (cp. his *First Partie*). He either did not live to complete it or tired of his work and abandoned it. The sources of the tract are Messahala's treatise for most of the 'conclusions,' and John de Sacrobosco's *de Sphæra* for the definitions and descriptive astronomy. The few conclusions not traceable to Messahala may be accounted for by assuming an edition in which there were extra conclusions inserted like those in

¹ It runs as follows:—And next folowyng begynnith an amerowse compleynte made at Wyndesore in the laste May sofore Novembre.

group γ of Chaucer's own tract. The few definitions not directly traceable to Sacrobosco are perhaps additions of Chaucer's own.

The technical character of the work has preserved it in a number of MSS.; eighteen are now known. Many of them are very poor, but, fortunately for a critical text, the inferior ones all derive from the same source which is itself preserved to us in good MSS. The following have been used for the text :—MS. Bodley 619 (B_1), the basis of the text; E. Museo 54 (M_1), in the Bodleian Library; Dd 3. 53 of the Cambr. Univ. Library; Rawl. D. 913 (R_1), in the Bodleian; Dd 12. 51 (Dd_2), Cambr. Univ. Library; Ashmole 391 (A_1) (fragmentary), Bodleian Library; Ashmole 360 (A_2), Bodleian; Bodley 68 (B_2); E. Museo 216 (M_2) (fragmentary), Bodleian; Rawl. Misc. 3, Bodleian.

MS. Bodley 619 (which was evidently copied by an astronomer) has been made the basis of the text on account of the almost uniform excellence of its readings. The text is critical, based upon an arrangement of the MSS. as roughly shown in the following table :—



γ shows a confusion in the arrangement of Pt. II., is late, and contains a number of spurious conclusions.

ROMAUNT OF THE ROSE

(MARK H. LIDDELL)

The chief interest that attaches to *The Romaunt of the Rose* is due to the possibility of its being wholly or in part the work of Chaucer. Its felicity as a translation, making anew, as it were, the French poem, the beauty and ease of its versification, the fact that Chaucer did translate Jehan de Meung's French poem, and that a large part of this version offers little to hang an objection to as far as Chaucerian grammar is concerned, have combined to enable it to resist most successfully all attempts to fix it among the spurious Chaucer pieces.

As the matter now stands it is generally agreed that Chaucer could not have written the part beginning somewhere about v. 1705¹ and ending with v. 5810. The last part, extending from this point to the end and commonly called C by scholars, may possibly have been written by Chaucer, though it contains some rhymes that are, to say the least, unusual in Chaucer. The first part, known as A, though brief when compared to B and C, has been held by many to be of Chaucer's early work. It is not possible to decide this question yet. All that we can say at present is that A (vv. 1-1705) may be part of the translation Chaucer says he made; that C is

¹ B is usually supposed to begin with v. 1706, but cp. the note to the verse.

also possibly Chaucer's, but this assumption is less likely than the former; that B (vv. 1706-5810) is probably the interpolation of a northern writer later than Chaucer who made an attempt to join the two parts of the poem A and C, and make a complete translation, but wearied of his task and dropped it at v. 5810. But it is just this part that Chaucer specifically refers to in *Leg.* 430, 431, where he speaks of 'misseying' women. This horrible slander is contained in vv. 4252-4266 of the English version. His translation must, therefore, have extended at least to this point, so that our version, if it is Chaucer's, was originally more complete than it is now. But whoever wrote it, the translation is well worthy to take a place beside Chaucer's best work; and it is difficult to understand how this comes to be the only surviving work of a poet who was such a master of English verse and had such power of reproducing with added skilful touches of his own Jehan de Meung's *Roman de la Rose*.

The present edition offers a text based almost solely upon the Glasgow MS. By comparison with the French original, many unintelligible lines have for the first time been corrected so as to make good Middle-English sense. Many unintelligible words have been put back into their proper form by observing the recurrence of certain scribal errors in the Glasgow MS. *e.g.* *i* and *y* for *e*, *a* for *o*, *e* for *o*, *u* for *ou*, *æ* for *v*, *b* for *l*. The notes give such variants as are of any importance, together with such citations of the French original as are necessary to understand the English version.

Throughout the poem *u* and *v*, *i* and *j* are used with their modern values, except that *I* is retained for modern *J*. The dotted *é* is used to denote a separate syllable in the middle of the line.

Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a header or introductory paragraph.

Main body of faint, illegible text, appearing to be several paragraphs of a document.

"The Prologue to The Canterbury Tales is in itself a series of memorial tablets to mediaeval social each class has its tomb and each its apt inscription." Walter Bagehot. "Dickens"

THE CANTERBURY TALES

THE PROLOGUE

*Here bygynneth the Book of the tales
of Caunterbury*

WHÁN that Aprillé with his shourés
soote
The droghte of March hath percéd to the
roote,
And bathéd every veyne in swich licour
Of which vertu engendred is the flour ;
Whan Zephirus eek with his sweté breeth
Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
The tendré croppés, and the yongé sonne
Hath in the Ram his halfé cours y-ronne,
And smalé fowelés maken melodye, 9
That slepen al the nyght with open eye,—
So priketh hem Nature in hir coráges,—
Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrim-
ages,
And palmeres for to seken straungé
strondes,
To ferné halwés, kowthe in sondry londes ;
And specially, from every shirés ende
Of Engèlond, to Caunturbury they wende,
The hooly blisful martir for to seke,
That hem hath holpen whan that they
were seeke.

Bifil that in that seson on a day,
In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay, 20
Redy to wenden on my pilgrymage
To Caunterbury with ful devout corage,

8. *the Ram.* The sun runs one half course in the sign of the Ram in March, and the second half course in April. The latter ends April 11th.
17. *martir, i.e.* Thomas à Becket.

At nyght were come into that hostelrye
Wel nyne-and-twenty in a compaignye,
Of sondry folk, by aventure y-falle
In felawshipe, and pilgrimes were they
alle,
That toward Caunterbury wolden ryde.
The chambres and the stables weren wyde,
And wel we weren eséd atté beste. 29
And shortly, whan the sonné was to reste,
So hadde I spoken with hem everychon,
That I was of hir felawshipe anon,
And madé forward erly for to ryse,
To take oure wey, ther as I yow devyse.

But nathéles, whil I have tyme and
space,
Er that I ferther in this talé pace,
Me thynketh it accordaunt to resoun
To tellé yow al the condicioun
Of ech of hem, so às it seméd me,
And whiche they weren and of what
degree, 40
And eek in what array that they were inne ;
And at a Knyght than wol I first bigynne.

A KNYGHT ther was and that a worthy
man,
That fro the tymé that he first bigan
To riden out, he lovéd chivalrie,
Trouthe and honóur, fredom and curteisie.
Ful worthy was he in his lordés werre,
And therto hadde he riden, no man ferre,
As wel in cristendom as in hethénesse,
And ever honoured for his worthynesse. 50

23. *was for were, H⁶.*

At Alisaundre he was whan it was wonne ;
Ful oftē tyme he hadde the bord bigonne
Aboven allē nacions in Pruce.

In Lettow hadde he reyséd and in Ruce,—
No cristen man so ofte of his degree.

In Gernade at the seege eek hadde he be
Of Algezir, and riden in Belmarye.

At Lyeys was he, and at Satalye,
Whan they were wonne; and in the
Greté See

At many a noble armee hadde he be. 60

At mortal batailles hadde he been fiftene,
And foughten for oure feith at Tramys-
sene

In lystés thriés, and ay slayn his foo.

This ilké worthy knyght hadde been also

Somtymé with the lord of Palatyé

Agayn another hethen in Turkye;

And evermoore he hadde a sovereyn prys.

And though that he were worthy, he was
wys,

And of his port as meeke as is a mayde.

He never yet no vileynye ne sayde, 70

In al his lyf, unto no maner wight.

He was a verray parfit, gentil knyght.

But for to tellen yow of his array,

His hors weren goode, but he ne was nat
gay;

Of fustian he weréd a gypon

Ál bismótered with his habergeon,

For he was late y-come from his viage,

And wenté for to doon his pilgrymage.

With hym ther was his sone, a yong

SQUIÉR,

A lovyere and a lusty bachelor, 80

51. *Alisaundre*, Alexandria, taken by Pierre de Lusignan, in 1365.

52. *the bord bigonne*, taken the head of the table.

53. *Pruce*, Prussia, *i.e.* in company with the Teutonic Knights.

54. *Lettow*, Lithuania. *Ruce*, Russia.

56. *Granade*, Granada.

57. *Algezir*, taken from the Moors in 1344.

58. *Belmarye*, a Moorish kingdom in Africa.

53. *Lyeys*, in Armenia, taken from the Turks 1367.

58. *Satalye*, Attalia, taken from Turks 1361.

59. *the Grete See*, the Mediterranean.

60. *armee*, an expedition, especially one by sea; *arvoe*, a disembarkation, H².

62. *Tramysene*, a Moorish kingdom in Africa.

65. *Palatyé*, a Christian lordship in Anatolia.

74. *was* for *verren*, H², but *hors* may be plural, and refer to the knight's horses in general.

With lokkés crulle as they were leyd in
presse.

Of twenty yeer of age he was, I gesse.

Of his stature he was of evene lengthe,

And wonderly delyvere and greet of
strengthe;

And he hadde been somtyme in chyvachie,

In Flaundrés, in Artoys and Pycardie,

And born hym weel, as of so litel space,

In hope to stonden in his lady grace. 88

Embrouded was he, as it were a meede

Al ful of fresshé flourés whyte and reede;

Syngynge he was, or floytynge, al the day;

He was as fressh as is the monthe of May.

Short was his gowne, with slevés longe
and wyde;

Wel koude he sitte on hors and fairé ryde;

He koude songés make and wel endite,

Juste and eek daunce and weel purtreye
and write.

So hote he lovéde that by nyghtertale

He sleep namoore than dooth a nyghtyn-
gale.

Curteis he was, lowely and servysáble,

And carf biforn his fader at the table. 100

A YEMAN hadde he and servántz namo

At that tyme, for hym listé ridé soo;

And he was clad in cote and hood of grene.

A sheef of pocok arwés, bright and kene,

Under his belt he bar ful thriftily—

Wel koude he dresse his takel yemanly;

His arwés droupéd noght with fetherés
lowe—

And in his hand he baar a myghty bowe.

A not-heed hadde he, with a broun viságe.

Of woodécraft wel koude he al the uságe.

Upon his arm he baar a gay bracer, 111

And by his syde a swerd and a bokeler,

And on that oother syde a gay daggere,

Harneiséd wel and sharpe as point of spere;

A Cristophere on his brest of silver sheene;

An horn he bar, the bawdryk was of grene.

A forster was he, soothly as I gesse.

Ther was also a Nonne, a PRIORESSE,

86. *In Flaundres*, *i.e.* in minor expeditions againt the French.

88. *lady grace*: 'lady' is here a genitive.

115. *Cristophere*, a small figure of St. Christopher worn as a protection from evil.

That of hir smylyng was ful symple and
coy ;

Hire gretteste ooth was but by seinté
Loy, 120

And she was clepéd madame Eglentyne.
Ful weel she soong the servicé dyvyne,
Entunéd in hir nose ful semély,
And Frenssh she spak ful faire and fetisly
After the scole of Stratford-atté-Bowe,
For Frenssh of Parys was to hire un-
knowe.

At meté wel y-taught was she with-alle,
She leet no morsel from hir lippès falle,
Ne wette hir fyngrés in hir saucé depe.
Wel koude she carie a morsel and wel

kepe, 130

Thát no drope ne fille upon hire breste ;
In curteisie was set ful muchel hir leste.

Hire over-lippé wypéd she so clene,
That in hir coppe ther was no ferthyng
sene

Of greccé, whan she dronken hadde hir
draughte.

Ful semély after hir mete she raughte,
And sikerly she was of greet desport,
And ful plesáunt and amyable of port,
And peynéd hire to countrefeté cheere 139
Of Court, and been estatlich of manere,
And to ben holden digne of reverence.

But for to speken of hire consciéce,
She was so charitable and so pitous
She wolde wepe, if that she saugh a mous
Kaught in a trape, if it were deed or
bledde.

Of smalé houndés hadde she that she fedde
With rosted flessh, or milk and wastel
breed ;

But sooré wepte she if oon of hem were
deed, 148

Or if men smoot it with a yerdé smerte ;
And al was consciéce and tendré herte.

120. *seinté Loy*. St. Eligius refused to take an oath which King Dagobert demanded of him, so perhaps this means the Prioress did not swear at all.

125. *After the scole of Stratford-atte-Bowe*, i.e. Anglo-Norman French, still in use in convents such as the Benedictine nunnery at Stratford-le-Bow, where Chaucer probably means that his Prioress was educated. The French spoken at Court at this date would be French 'of Paris.'

127. *At mete*, etc., a reminiscence of a passage in the *Roman de la Rose*, l. 13,612 sqq.

Ful semyly hir wymphul pynchéd was ;
Hire nose tretys, hir eyen greye as glas,
Hir mouth ful smal and ther-to softe and
reed,

But sikerly she hadde a fair forheed ;
It was almoost a spannè brood I trowe,
For, hardily, she was nat undergrowe.
Ful fetys was hir cloke, as I was war ;
Of smal coral aboute hire arm she bar
A peire of bedes, gauded al with grene,
And ther-on heng a brooch of gold ful

sheene, 160
On which ther was first write a crownéd A,
And after *Amor vincit omnia*.

Another NONNÉ with hire haddé she
That was hire Chapéleyne, and PREESTÉS
thre.

A MONK ther was, a fair for the
maistrie,

An outridere, that lovède venerie ;
A manly man, to be an abbot able.
Ful manya deyntee hors hadde he in stable,
And whan he rood men myghte his
brydel heere 169

Gýnglen in a whistlyng wynd als cleere,
And eek as loude, as dooth the chapel belle,
Ther as this lord was kepere of the celle.
The reule of saint Maure or of saint Beneit,
By-cause that it was old and som-del
streit,—

This ilké Monk leet oldé thyngés pace,
And heeld after the newè world the space.
He yaf nat of that text a pulléd hen
That seith that hunters bethnat hooly men,
Ne that a Monk whan he is recchélees
Is likned til a fishh that is waterlees ; 180
This is to seyn, a Monk out of his cloystre.
But thilké text heeld he nat worth an oystre ;
And I seyde his opinioun was good.

159. *gauded*, dyed, especially dyed green ; or perhaps, having in green the gawdies, or large beads which stood for the Lord's Prayer.

162. *Amor vincit omnia*: Love overcomes all things.

173. *saint Maure*, a disciple of *saint Beneit* or Benedict, established the Benedictine Order in France.

177. *that text*, from the Decretal of Gratian, 'Sicut piscis sine aqua caret vita, ita sine monasterio monachus.'

179. *recchelees*, reckless ; *cloysterles*, H only ; neither reading is satisfactory.

What sholde he studie and make hym-
selven wood,

Upon a book in cloystre alwey to poure,
Or swynken with his handés and laboure,
As Austyn bit? how shal the world be
served?

Lat Austyn have hissynk to him reserved.
Therfore he was a prikasour aright;
Grehoundes he hadde, as swift as fowel
in flight: 190

Of prikyng and of huntynge for the hare
Was al his lust, for no cost wolde he spare.
I seigh his sleeves y-purfiled at the hond
With grys, and that the fyneste of a lond;
And for to festne his hood under his chyn
He hadde of gold y-wroght a ful curious pyn,
A love knotte in the gretter ende ther was.
His heed was balled thatshoon as anyglas,
And eek his face as he hadde been enoynt.
He was a lord ful fat and in good poynt;
Hise eyèn stepe and rollynge in his heed,
That stemèd as a forneys of a leed; 202
His bootès souple, his hors in greet estaat.
Now certainly he was a fair prelaat.
He was nat pale, as a forpynèd goost:
A fat swan loved he best of any roost;
His palfrey was as broun as is a berye.

A FRERE ther was, a wantowne and
a merye,

A lymytour, a ful solempnè man, 209
In allè the ordres foure is noon that kan
So muchel of daliaunce and fair langage;
He haddè maad ful many a mariage
Of yongè wommen at his owene cost:
Unto his ordre he was a noble post,
Ful wel biloved and famulier was he
With frankeleyns over al in his contree;
And eek with worthy wommen of the toun,
For he hadde power of confessioun,
As seyde hym-self, moorè than a curát,
For of his ordre he was licenciat. 220
Ful swetely herdè he confessioun,
And plesaunt was his absolucioun.

199. *he, E. it.*

210. *ordres foure*, Dominicans, Carmelites, Franciscans, and Augustinians.

212. *ful many a mariage*, etc., *i.e.* he found husbands for women he had himself seduced.

220. *licenciat*, *i.e.* he was licensed to hear confessions without asking leave of the parson.

He was an esy man to yeve penaunce
Ther as he wiste to have a good pitaunce;
For unto a poure ordre for to yive
Is signè that a man is wel y-shryve;
For, if he yaf, he dorstè make avaunt
He wistè that a man was répentaunt:
For many a man so harde is of his herte
He may nat wepe al thogh hym soorè
smerte, 230

Therfore in stede of wepyng and preyeres
Men moote yeve silver to the pourè freres.
His typet was ay farsed full of knyves
And pynnès, for to yeven yongè wyves;
And certainly he hadde a murye note;
Wel koude he synge and pleyen on a rote:
Of yeddynges he baar outrèly the pris;
His nekkè whit was as the flour-de-lys,
Ther-to he strong was as a champioun.
He knew the tavernes well in all the toun
And everich hostiler and tappestere 241
Bet than a lazar or a beggestere;
For unto swich a worthy man as he
Acordèd nat, as by his facultee,
To have with sikè lazars aqueyntaunce;
It is nat honeste, it may nat avaunce
Fór to deelen with no swiche poraille;
But al with riche and selleres of vitaille.
And over al, ther as profit sholde arise,
Curteis he was and lowely of servyse, 250
Ther nas no man nowher so vertuus.
He was the bestè beggere in his hous,*
For thogh a wydwe haddè noght a sho,
So plesaunt was his *In principio*,
Yet wolde he have a ferthyng er he wente:
His purchas was wel bettre than his rente.
And rage he koudè, as it were right a
whelpe.

252. Hengwrt MS. here inserts two lines:

'And yaf a certeyn ferme for the graunt,
Noon of his bretheren cam ther in his haunt.'

i.e. paid rent for his privilege and was left undisturbed by his brethren. The couplet is probably Chaucer's, but may have been deliberately omitted by him, as it interrupts the sentence.

254. *In principio*, the beginning of St. John's Gospel, to the first few verses from which magical value was attached.

256. *His purchas*, etc. The proceeds of his begging were much greater than the rent or 'ferme' (see note to l. 252) which he paid to his convent.

257. H reads 'and rage he couthe and pleye[n] as a whelpe.'

In lovè-dayes ther koude he muchel helpe,
 For there he was nat lyk a cloyster
 With a thredbare cope, as is a poure scolér,
 But he was lyk a maister, or a pope ; 261
 Of double worstede was his semycope,
 That rounded as a belle out of the presse.
 Somwhat he lipséd for his wantownesse,
 To make his Englissh sweet upon histonge,
 And in his harpyng, whan that he hadde
 songe,

His eyèn twynkled in his heed aryght
 As doon the sterrès in the frosty nyght.
 This worthy lymytour was cleped Huberd.

A MARCHANT was ther with a forkéd
 berd, 270

In mottéle, and hye on horse he sat ;
 Upon his heed a Flaundryssh bevere hat ;
 His bootès claspéd faire and fetisly ;
 His resons he spak ful solempnely,
 Sownyng alway thencrees of his wynnyng.
 He wolde the see were kept for any thing
 Bitwixè Middelburgh and Orèwelle.
 Wel koude he in eschaungè sheeldès selle.
 This worthy man ful wel his wit bisette,
 Ther wistè no wight that he was in dette,
 So estatly was he of his governaunce 281
 With his bargaynes and with his
 chevyssaunce.

For sothe he was a worthy man with-alle
 But, sooth to seyn, I noot how men hym
 calle.

A CLERK ther was of Oxenford also
 That unto logyk haddè longe y-go.
 As leenè was his hors as is a rake,
 And he nas nat right fat, I undertake,
 But lookéd holwe, and ther-to sobrelly ;
 Ful thredbare was his overeste courtpey ;
 For he hadde geten hym yet no benefice,
 Ne was so worldly for to have office ;
 For hym was levere have at his beddesheed
 Twénty bookès clad in blak or reed
 Of Aristotle and his philosophie,
 Than robès riche, or fithelè, or gay sautrie :

277. *Middelburgh*, nearly opposite the Orwell on the Dutch coast. Professor Hales notes that between 1384 and 1388 the wool-staple was at Middelburgh instead of at Calais.

278. *sheeldes*, French crowns or *écus*: he could profit by the turn of exchange.

But al be that he was a philosopfre,
 Yet haddè he but litel gold in cofre ;
 But al that he myghte of his freendes hente
 On bookès and his lernyng he it spente,
 And bisily gan for the soulès preye 301
 Of hem that yaf hym wher-with to scolewe.
 Of studie took he moost cure and moost
 heede,

Noght o word spak he moorè than was
 neede,

And that was seyð in forme and reverence,
 And short and quyk and ful of hysentéce.
 Sownyng in moral vertu was his speche
 And gladly wolde he lerne and gladly teche.

A SERGEANT OF THE LAWÈ, war and
 wys,

That often haddè been at the Parvys, 310
 Ther was also, ful riche of excellence.
 Discreet he was, and of greet reverence ;
 He seméd swich, hise wordès weren so
 wise.

Justice he was ful often in Assise,
 By patente and by pleyn commissioun :
 For his science and for his heigh renoun.
 Of fees and robès hadde he many oon ;
 So greet a purchasour was nowher noon.
 Al was fee symple to hym in effect,
 His purchasyng myghtè nat been infect.
 Nowher so bisy a man as he ther nas, 321
 And yet he seméd bisier than he was.
 In termès hadde he caas and doomès alle
 That from the tyme of kyng William
 were falle ;

Ther-to he coude endite and make a thyng,
 Ther koude no wight pynchen at his
 wrytyng ;

And every statut coude he pleyn by rote.
 He rood but hoonly in a medlee cote,
 Girt with a ceint of silk, with barrès smale ;
 Of his array telle I no lenger tale. 330

A FRANKÈLEYN was in his compaignye.

297. *philosopfre*, an allusion to the philosophy of the alchemists.

310. *Parvys*, church-porch, *i.e.* of St. Paul's, where lawyers met for consultation.

319. *fee symple*. The meaning may be either (literally) that the Sergeant could overcome all restrictions on ownership, or (metaphorically) that he could carry all before him.

Whit was his berd as is a dayésye,
 Of his complexioun he was sangwyn.
 Wel loved he by the morwe a sope in wyn;
 To lyven in delit was ever his wone,
 For he was Epicurus owenê sone,
 That heeld opinioun that pleyn delit
 Was verrailly felicitee parfit.
 An housholdere, and that a greet, was he:
 Seint Julian was he in his ctree; ³⁴⁰
 His breed, his ale, was always after oon;
 A better envynêd man was nowher noon.
 Withoutê bakê mete was never his hous,
 Of fishh and flessch, and that so plenteuous
 It snêwêd in his hous of mete and drynke.
 Of allê deyntees that men koudê thynke
 After the sondry sesons of the year,
 So chaungêd he his mete and his soper.
 Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in muwe
 And many a bream and many a luce in
 stuwe. ³⁵⁰
 Wo was his cook but if his saucê were
 Poynaunt and sharpe and redyal his geere.
 His table dormant in his halle alway,
 Stood redy covered al the longê day.
 At sessiouns ther was he lord and sire;
 Ful ofê tymê he was knyght of the shire.
 An anlaas, and a gipser al of silk,
 Heeng at his girdel, whit as mornê milk;
 A shirreve hadde he been, and a countour.
 Was nowher such a worthy vavasour. ³⁶⁰

AN HABERDASSHERE, and a CAR-
 PENTER,

A WEBBE, a DYERE, and a TAPYCYER,—
 And they were clothed alle in o lyveree
 Of a solêmpne and greet fraternitee;
 Ful fressh and newe hir geere apikêd was;
 Hir knyvês werê chapêd noght with bras,
 But al with silver, wrought ful clene and
 weel,
 Hire girdles and hir pouches everydeel.
 Wel semêd ech of hem a fair burgeys
 To sitten in a yeldehalle, on a deys. ³⁷⁰

^{332.} *heed* for *berd*, E.

^{340.} St. Julian was famed for providing his votaries with good entertainment.

^{341.} *after oon*, of one kind, *i.e.* the best.

^{363.} *o*, one. H reads 'Weren with uss eeke clothed in oo lyvere.'

^{364.} E⁶ add *a* before *greet*, with which reading we must scan: 'Of a sô | lempne and |,' etc.

Éverich for the wisdom that he kan
 Was shaply for to been an alderman.
 For catel haddê they ynogh and rente,
 And eek hir wyvês wolde it wel assente;
 And ellês certeyn werê they to blame.
 It is ful fair to been y-cleped *Madame*,
 And goon to vigiliês al bifore,
 And have a mantel roialliche y-bore.

A Cook they haddê with hem for the
 nones, ³⁷⁹
 To boille the chiknês with the marybones,
 And poudrê-marchant tart and galyngale;
 Wel koude he knowe a draughte of
 Londoun ale;
 He koudê rooste and sethe and boille
 and frye,
 Mâken mortreux and wel bake a pye.
 But greet harm was it, as it thoughtê me,
 That on his shyne a mormal haddê he.
 For blankmanger, that made he with the
 beste.

A SHIPMAN was ther, wonyng fer by
 weste;

For aught I woot he was of Dertêmouth.
 He rood upon a rouncy as he kouth, ³⁹⁰
 In a gowne of faldyng to the knee.
 A daggere hangyng on a laas hadde he
 Aboute his nekke under his arm adoun.
 The hootê somer hadde maad his hewe
 al broun;
 And certeinly he was a good felawe.
 Ful many a draughte of wyn hadde he
 y-drawe
 Fro Burdeuxward whil that the Chapman
 sleepe.
 Of nycê conscience took he no keepe. ³⁹⁸
 If that he faught, and hadde the hyer hond;
 By water he sente hem hoom to every lond.
 But of his craft to rekene wel his tydes,
 His stremês and his daungers hym bisides,
 His herberwe and his moone, his lode-
 menage,
 Ther nas noon swich from Hullê to Cartage.
 Hardy he was, and wys to undertake:
 With many a tēpest hadde his berd
 been shake;

^{400.} *By water*, etc., *i.e.* he drowned his prisoners.

He knew wel alle the havenes, as they were,
From Gootlond to the Cape of Fynystere,
And every cryke in Britaigne and in Spayne.
His barge y-clepéd was the Maudélayne.

With us ther was a DOCTOR OF
PHISIK ; 411

In all this world ne was ther noon hym lik,
To speke of phisik and of surgerye ;
For he was grounded in astronomye.
He kepte his pacient a ful greet deel
In hourés, by his magyk natureel.
Wel koude he fortunen the ascendent
Of his ymáges for his pacient.
He knew the cause of everich maladye,
Were it of hoot, or cold, or moyste, or drye,
And where they engendred and of what
humour ; 421

He was a verray parfit praktisour.
The cause y-knowe and of his harm the
roote,

Anon he yaf the siké man his boote.
Ful redy haddé he his apothecaries
To sende him droggés and his letuaries,
For ech of hem made oother for to wynne,
Hir frendshipe nas nat newé to bigynne.
Wel knew he the oldé Esculapius
And Deÿscorides, and eek Rufus, 430
Olde Ypocras, Haly and Galyen,
Serapion, Razis and Avycen,
Averrois, Damascien and Constantyn,

408. *Gootlond*, the Isle of Gottland.

411. *With us ther was*, E⁶ ; *Ther was also*, H.

415. *a full greet deel*, E⁶ ; *wondurly wel*, H.

416. *In hourés*, i.e. the astrological hours.

418. *ymages*, astrological figures, cp. *Hous of Fame*, iii. 175-180.

420. *hoot, or cold*, etc., the four elements of which the world was believed to be composed.

430. *Deyscorides*, Dioscorides, a physician of the 2nd century A.D., born in Cilicia.

430. *Rufus*, a physician of Ephesus, about the time of Trajan.

431. *Olde Ypocras*, Hippocrates, born in Cos about 460 B.C.

431. *Haly*, or Hali, an Arabian commentator on Galen in the 11th century ; John Serapion and the famous Avicenna were his contemporaries.

431. *Galyen*, Galen, born at Pergamus 130 A.D.

432. *Razis*, or Rhazes, an Arabian physician of the 10th century.

433. *Averrois*, born at Cordova 1126.

433. *Damascien*, John Damascene, an Arab physician and theologian of the 9th century.

433. *Constantyn*, Constantinus Afer, born at Carthage in the 12th century.

Bernard and Gátésden and Gilbertyn.
Of his dieté mesurable was he,
For it was of no superfluitee,
But of greet norissyng and digestible.
His studie was but litel on the Bible.
In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al,
Lynéd with taffata and with sendal. 440
And yet he was but esy of dispence,
He kepté that he wan in pestilence.
For gold in phisik is a cordial,
Therefore he lovédé gold in special.

A GOOD WIF was ther of bisidé BATHE,
But she was som-del deaf, and that was
scathe.
Of clooth-making she haddé swich an
haunt

She passéd hem of Yprés and of Gaunt.
In al the parisshe wif ne was ther noon
That to the offrynge bifore hire sholdé
goon ; 450

And if ther hide, certeyn so wrooth was
she,

That she was out of allé charitee.
Hir coverchiefs ful fyné weren of ground,—
I dorsté swere they weyédén ten pound,—
That on a Sondag weren upon hir heed.
Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed,
Ful streite y-teyd, and shoes ful moyste
and newe ;

Boold was hir face, and fair, and reed of
hewe.

She was a worthy womman al hir lyve,
Housbondes at chirché dore she haddé
fyve, 460
Withouten oother compaignye in
youthé,—

434. *Bernard*, Bernardus Gordonius, a contemporary of Chaucer, Professor of Medicine at Montpellier.

434. *Gatesden*, John Gatesden, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and court physician in the first half of the 14th century. He wrote a medical treatise called *Rosa Anglica*.

434. *Gilbertyn*, Gilbertus Anglicus, one of the earliest English writers on medicine, fl. 1250.

442. *pestilence*. The great plague of the 14th century was in 1349, but lesser ones recurred every few years.

450. *to the offrynge*. Offerings in kind or money at mass and other services were presented by the people going up in order to the priest.

460. *at chirche dore*. The first part of the marriage service used to be read there.

But ther-of nedeth nat to speke as
nowthe,—

And thriës hadde she been at Jerusálem ;
She haddé passéd many a straungé strem ;
At Rome she haddé been, and at Boloigne,
In Galice at Seint Jame, and at Coloigne,
She koudé muchel of wandrynge by the
weye.

Gat-tothéd was she, soothly for to seye.
Upon an amblere esily she sat, ⁴⁶⁹
Y-wymléd wel, and on hir heed an hat
As brood as is a bokeler or a targe ;
A foot mantel aboute hir hipés large,
And on hire feet a paire of sporés sharpe.
In felawshipe wel koude she laughe and
carpe ;

Of remedies of love she knew per chaunce,
For she koude of that art the oldé daunce.

A good man was ther of religioun,
And was a **POURE PERSON OF A TOUN** ;
But riche he was of hooly thought and werk ;
He was also a lernéd man, a clerk, ⁴⁸⁰
That Cristés Gospel trewély wolde preche :
His parissshens devoutly wolde he teche.
Benygne he was, and wonder diligent,
And in adversitee ful pacient ;
And swich he was y-prevéd ofté sithes.
Ful looth were hym to cursen for his tithes,
But rather wolde he yeven, out of doute,
Unto his pouré parissshens aboute,
Of his offryng and eek of his substauce :
He koude in litel thyng have suffisaunce.
Wyd was his parisshe, and houses fer
asonder, ⁴⁹¹

But he ne lafté nat for reyn ne thunder,
In siknesse nor in meschief to visite
The ferreste in his parisshe, muche and lite,
Upon his feet, and in his hand a staf.
This noble ensample to his sheepe he yaf
That firste he wroghte and afterward he
taughte.

Out of the gospel he tho wordés caughte,

^{465.} *Boloigne*, Boulogne, where an image of the Blessed Virgin was exhibited to pilgrims.

^{466.} *In Galice at S. Jame, i.e.* at the shrine of St. James of Compostella in Galicia in Spain.

^{466.} *Coloigne*, to the shrine of the Three Kings of the East at Cologne.

^{476.} *koude the olde daunce* ('Qu'el scet toute la vielle dance,' *Rom. de la Rose*), knew the ancient custom.

And this figure he added eek therto,
That if gold rusté what shal iren doo? ⁵⁰⁰
For if a preest be foul, on whom we truste,
No wonder is a lewéd man to ruste ;
And shame it is, if a prest také keepe,
A shiten shepherde and a clené sheepe.
Wel oghte a preest ensample for to yive
By his clennessé how that his sheepe
sholde lyve.

He setté nat his benefice to hyre
And leet his sheepe encumbred in the myre,
And ran to Londoun, unto Seint Poules,
To seken hym a chaunterie for soules ; ⁵¹⁰
Or with a bretherhed to been withholde,
But dwelte at hoomand kepté wel his folde,
So that the wolf ne made it nat mysarie,—
He was a shepherde, and noght a
mercenarie :

And though he hooly were and vertuous,
He was to synful man nat despitous,
Ne of his spechè daungerous ne digne,
But in his techyng déscreet and benygne,
To drawn folk to hevене by fairnesse,
By good ensample, this was his bisynesse :
But it were any persone obstinat, ⁵²¹
What so he were, of heigh or lough estat,
Hym wolde he snybben sharply for the
nonys.

A bettré preest I trowe that nowher
noon ys ;

He waited after no pompe and reverence,
Ne maked him a spicéd conscience,
But Cristés loore, and his Apostles twelve,
He taughte, but first he folwed it hym
selve.

With hym ther was a **PLOWMAN**, was
his brother,
That hadde y-lad of dong ful many a
fother,— ⁵³⁰

A trewé swynkere and a good was he,
Lyvyng in pees and parfit charitee.
God loved he best, with al his hoolé herte,
At allé tymés, thogh him gamed or smerte,
And thanne his neighébore right as hym-
selve.

He woldé thresshe, and therto dyke and
delve,

For Cristés sake, for every pouré wight,
Withouten hire, if it lay in his myght.

His tithes paydē he ful faire and wel,
Bothe of his proprē swynk and his catel.
In a tabard he rood upon a mere. 54r

Ther was also a REVE and a MILLERE,
A SOMNOUR and a PARDONER also,
A MAUNCIPE and myself,—ther were
namo.

The MILLERE was a stout carl for the
nonēs,
Ful byg he was of brawn and eek of bones;
That provéd wel, for over-al, ther he cam,
At wrastlyng he wolde have away the ram.
He was short-sholdred, brood, a thikkē
knarre,

Ther nas no dore that he nolde heve of
harre, 55o

Or breke it at a rennyng with his heed.
His berd, as any sowe or fox, was reed,
And therto brood, as though it were a spade.
Upon the cope right of his nose he hade
A werte, and theron stood a toft of herys,
Reed as the brustles of a sowes erys;
His nosèthirls blakē were and wyde;
A swerd and a bokeler bar he by his syde;
His mouth as wyde was as a greet forneys,
He was a jangler and a goliardeys, 56o
And that was moost of synne and harlotriēs.
Wel koude he stelen corn and tollen thriēs,
And yet he hadde a thombe of gold, pardee.
A whit cote and a blew hood weréd he.
A baggēpipe wel koude he blowe and
sowne,
And therwithal he broghte us out of townē.

A gentil MAUNCIPE was ther of a
temple,
Of which achátours myghtē take exemple
For to be wise in byngē of vitaille;
For, wheither that he payde or took by
taille, 57o

Algate he wayted so in his achaat
That he was ay biforn and in good staat.

548. *away*, E³ *alwey*.

559. *wyde*, H; *greet*, E⁸.

562. *tollen thries*, take threefold his due.

563. *yet he hadde a thombe of gold*. Millers are said to test samples with their thumb. Hence the proverb 'An honest miller has a thumb of gold,' which suggests the meaning here to be 'yet he was honest,—for a miller.'

570. *by taille*, on trust, the debt being scored on a tally.

Now is nat that of God a ful fair grace
That swich a lewéd mannēs wit shal pace
The wisdom of an heepe of lerned men?
Of maistrēs hadde he mo than thriēs ten,
That weren of lawe expert and curious,
Of whiche ther weren a duszeyne in that
hous

Worthy to been stywardes of rente and lond
Of any lord that is in Engélond, 58o
To maken hym lyvè by his proprē good
In honour dettēlees, but he were wood,
Or lyve as scarsly as hym list desire;
And able for to helpen al a shire
In any caas that myghtē falle or happe;
And yet this Manciple sette hir aller cappe.

The REVÈ was a sclendré colerik man,
His berd was shave as ny as ever he kan;
His heer was by his erys round y-shorn,
His tope was dokéd lyk a preest biforn,
Ful longē were his leggēs and ful lene,
Y-lyk a staf, ther was no calf y-sene. 592
Wel koude he kepe a gerner and a bynne,
Ther was noon auditour koude on him
wynne.

Wel wiste he, by the droghte and by the
reyn,

The yeldyngē of his seed and of his greyn.
His lordēs sheepe, his neet, his dayērye,
His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his
pultrye,

Was hoodly in this revēs governyng,
And by his covenant yaf the rekenyng 60o
Syn that his lord was twenty yeer of age;
Ther koude no man bryngē hym in
arrerage.

There nas baillif, ne hierde, nor oother
hyne,

That he ne knew his sleighte and his
covyne;

They were adrad of hym as of the death.
His wonyng was ful faire upon an heeth,
With grenē trees y-shadwéd was his
place.

581. *by his propre good*, on his own property.

586. *sette hir aller cappe*, set the caps of, *i.e.* befooled, them all.

594. *on*, E *of*.

595. *Wel wiste he*, etc., *i.e.* when he had to present his accounts he attributed the loss of the corn he had stolen to bad weather.

604. *he*, *i.e.* the Reeve, though H reads *they*.

He koudè bettrè than his lord purchase.
 Ful riche he was a-storèd pryvely,
 His lord wel koude he plesen subtilly 610
 To yeve and lene hym of his owene good
 And have a thank, and yet a gowne and
 hood.

In youthe he lernéd hadde a good myster,
 He was a wel good wrighte, a carpenter.
 This Revè sat upon a ful good stot,
 That was al pomely grey, and hightè
 Scot;

A long surcote of pers upon he hade,
 And by his syde he baar a rusty blade.
 Of Northfolk was this Reve of which I
 telle,

Biside a toun men clepen Baldèswele.
 Tukked he was as is a frere, aboute, 621
 And ever he rood the hyndreste of oure
 route.

A SOMONOUR was ther with us in
 that place,

That hadde a fyr-reed cherubynnès face,
 For sawcéfleem he was, with eyen narwe.
 As hoot he was, and lecherous, as a sparwe,
 With scaléd browès blake and piléd berd,—
 Of his visagè children were aferd.
 Ther nas quyk-silver, lytarge, ne brym-
 stoon,

Boras, ceruce, ne oille of Tartre noon, 630
 Ne oynément that woldè clense and byte,
 That hym myghte helpen of the whelkès
 white,

Nor of the knobbès sittyng on his chekes.
 Wel loved he garleek, oynons, and eek
 lekes,

And for to drynken strong wyn, reed as
 blood;

Thanne wolde he speke, and crie as he
 were wood.

And whan that he wel dronken hadde
 the wyn,

Than wolde he speke no word but Latyn.
 A fewè termès hadde he, two or thre,
 That he had lernéd out of som decree,—
 No wonder is, he herde it al the day, 641
 And eek ye knowen wel how that a jay

624. *cherubynnes face*. The author of the *Philobiblon* speaks of books brilliantly illuminated as 'cherubici libri.'

Kan clepen *Watte* as wel as kan the pope.
 But whoso koude in oother thyng hym
 grope,

Thanne hadde he spent al his philosophie;
 Ay *Questio quid juris* wolde he crie.

He was a gentil harlot and a kynde;
 A bettre felawe sholdè men noght fynde.

He woldè suffre, for a quart of wyn,
 A good felawe to have his concubyn 650

A twelf monthe, and excuse hym attè fulle;
 And prively a fynch eek koude he pulle;

And if he foond owher a good felawe,
 He woldè techen him to have noon awe,

In swich caas, of the Ercèdekenes curs,
 But-if a mannès soule were in his purs;

For in his purs he sholde y-punysshed be:
 'Purs is the Ercèdekenes helle,' seyde he.

But wel I woot he lyèd right in dede,
 Of cursyng oghte ech gilty man him drede,

For curs wol slee,—right as assoillyng
 savith; 661

And also war him of a *Significavit*.
 In daunger hadde he at his owène gise

The yongè girlès of the diocise,
 And knew hir conseil, and was al hir reed.

A gerland hadde he set upon his heed,
 As greet as it were for an alè-stake;

A bokeleer hadde he maad him of a cake.

With hym ther rood a gentil PARDONER
 Of Rouncivale, his freend and his compeer,
 That streight was comen fro the court of
 Romè. 671

Ful loude he soong *Com hider, lovè, to me!*
 This Somonour bar to hym a stif burdoun,

Was never trompe of half so greet a soun.
 This Pardonèr hadde heer as yelow as wex

But smothe it heeng as dooth a strike of
 flex;

643. *Kan clepen Watte*, can call Walter.

646. *Questio quid juris*, the question is, what is the law?

652. *pulle a fynch*, as we should say 'pluck a pigeon,' plunder a fool.

662. *Significavit*, the opening word of a writ for imprisoning an excommunicated person.

664. *girlès*, youths of both sexes.

670. *Of Rouncivale*. 'An Hospital *Beate Marie de Rouncivalle in Charing, London* is mentioned in the *Monasticon* [Dugdale's], t. ii. p. 443, and there was a Runceval Hall in Oxford. So that perhaps it was the name of some confraternity.'—Tyrrwhitt. The parent Roncevaux was in Navarre.

By ounces henge his lокkès that he hadde,
 And therwith he his shuldres overspradde.
 But thynne it lay by colpons oon and oon;
 But hood, for jolitee, ne wered he noon;
 For it was trussèd up in his walèt. 681
 Hym thoughte he rood al of the newè jet;
 Dischevelee, save his cappe, he roodal bare.
 Swiche glarynge eyen hadde he as an hare,
 A vernycle hadde he sowed upon hiscappe;
 His walet lay biforn hym in his lappe
 Bret-ful of pardon, comen from Rome al
 hoot.

A voys he hadde as smal as hath a goot;
 No berd hadde he, ne never sholdè have,
 As smothe it was as it were latè shave;
 I trowe he were a geldyng or a mare. 691
 But of his craft, fro Berwyk unto Ware
 Ne was ther swich another pardonor,
 For in his male he hadde a pilwè-beer,
 Which that, he seyde, was oure lady veyl;
 He seyde he hadde a gobet of the seyl
 That Seintè Peter hadde, whan that he wente
 Upon the see, til Jhesu Crist hym hente.
 He hadde a croys of latoun, ful of stones,
 And in a glas he haddè piggès bones. 700
 But with thise relikès, whan that he fond
 A pourè person dwellynge upon lond,
 Upon a day he gat hym moore moneye
 Than that the person gat in monthès tweye;
 And thus with feynèd flaterye and japes
 He made the person and the peple his apes.
 But, trewèly to tellen attè laste,
 He was in chirche a noble ecclesiaste;
 Wel koude he rede a lessoun or a storie,
 But alderbest he song an Offertorie; 710
 For wel he wistè, whan that song was
 songe,

He mostè preche, and wel affile his tonge
 To wynnè silver, as he ful wel koude;
 Therefore he song the murierly and loude.

Now have I toold you shortly, in a
 clause,

The staat, tharray, the nombre, and eek
 the cause

Why that assembled was this compaignye
 In Southwerk, at this gentil hostelrye,
 That highte the Tabard, fastè by the Belle.
 But now is tymè to yow for to telle 720
 How that we baren us that ilkè nyght,
 Whan we were in that hostelrie alyght;

And after wol I telle of our viage
 And al the remenaunt of oure pilgrimage.

But first, I pray yow of youre curteisye,
 That ye narette it nat my vileynye,
 Thogh that I pleylnly speke in this mateere
 To tellè yow hir wordès and hir cheere,
 Ne thogh I speke hir wordès proprely;
 For this ye knowen al-so wel as I, 730
 Whoso shal telle a tale after a man,
 He moote reherce, as ny as ever he
 kan,

Everich a word, if it be in his charge,
 Al speke he never so rudèliche or large;
 Or ellis he moot telle his tale untrewe,
 Or feynè thyng, or fyndè wordès newe.
 He may nat spare, althogh he were his
 brother;

He moot as wel seye o word as another.
 Crist spak hymself ful brode in hooly writ,
 And wel ye woot no vileynye is it. 740
 Eek Plato seith, whoso that kan hym rede,
 'The wordès moote be cosyng to the dede.'

Also I prey yow to foryeve it me
 Al have I nat set folk in hir degree
 Heere in this tale, as that they sholdè
 stonde;

My wit is short, ye may wel understonde.
 Greet chierè made oure hoost us
 everichon,

And to the soper sette he us anon,
 And servèd us with vitaille at the beste:
 Strong was the wyn and wel to drynke
 us leste. 750

A semely man OURE HOOSTÈ was
 with-alle

For to han been a marchal in an halle.
 A largè man he was, with eyen stepe,
 A fairer burgeys is ther noon in Chepe;
 Boold of his speche, and wys and well
 y-taught

And of manhod hym lakkedè right naught.
 Eek therto he was right a myrie man,
 And after soper pleyen he bigan,
 And spak of myrthe amongès othere
 thynges,

Whan that we haddè maad our rekenynges;

727. *pleynly speke*, E⁶; *speke al pleyn*, H.

741. *Eek Plato seith*. Chaucer takes his
 quotation from Boethius, *De Consolatione*, bk.
 iii. prose 12.

753. *is*, E² was.

And seyde thus: 'Now, lordynges,
 trewely, 761
 Ye been to me right welcome, hertely;
 For by my trouthe, if that I shal nat lye,
 I ne saugh this yeer so myrie a compaignye
 At onés in this herberwe as is now;
 Fayn wolde I doon yow myrthé, wiste I
 how.

And of a myrthe I am right now bythoght,
 To doon yow ese, and it shal costé noght.

'Ye goon to Canterbury—God yow
 speede, 769

The blisful martir quité yow youre meede!
 And, wel I woot, as ye goon by the weye,
 Ye shapen yow to talen and to pleye;
 For trewely confort ne myrthe is noon
 To ridé by the weye dounb as a stoon;
 And therefore wol I maken yow disport,
 As I seyde erst, and doon yow som
 confort.

And if you liketh alle, by oon assent,
 Now for to stonden at my juggément,
 And for to werken as I shal yow seye,
 To-morwé, whan ye riden by the weye,
 Now, by my fader soulé, that is deed, 781
 But ye be myrie, smyteth of myn heed!
 Hoold up youre hond, withouten mooré
 speche.'

Oure conseil was nat longé for to seche;
 Us thoughte it was noght worth to make
 it wys,

And graunted hym withouten moore avys,
 And bad him seye his verdit, as hym leste.

'Lordynges,' quod he, 'now herkneth
 for the beste;

But taak it nought, I prey yow, in
 desdeyn;

This is the poynt, to speken short and
 pleyne, 790

That ech of yow, to shorté with your weye,
 In this viage shal tellé talés tweye,—
 To Caunterburyward, I mean it so,
 And homward he shal tellen othere two,—
 Of aventúres that whilom han bifalle.

782. For *smyteth of* (i.e. *off*), E⁵ read *I wol yeve you*.

791. E⁵ read *oure* for *your*, but this makes the Host too precipitate.

793, 794. As the pilgrims progress we see clearly that they are only to tell *one* tale each on their way to Canterbury.

And which of yow that bereth hym beste
 of alle,

That is to seyn, that telleth in this caas
 Talés of best senténcé and moost solaas,
 Shal have a soper at oure aller cost, 799
 Heere in this placé, sittyng by this post,
 Whan that we come agayn fro Caunterbury.
 And, for to maké yow the mooré mury,
 I wol myselfen gladly with yow ryde
 Right at myn owene cost, and be youre
 gyde;

And whoso wole my juggément withseye
 Shal paye al that we spenden by the weye.
 And if ye vouché-sauf that it be so
 Tel me anon, withouten wordés mo,
 And I wol erly shapé me therfore.'

This thyng was graunted, and oure
 othés swore 810

With ful glad herte, and preyden hym also
 That he would vouché-sauf for to do so,
 And that he woldé been oure governour,
 And of our talés juge and réportour,
 And sette a soper at a certeyn pris,
 And we wol reuléd been at his devys
 In heigh and lough; and thus, by oon
 assent,

We been accorded to his juggément.

And therupon the wyn was fet anon;
 We dronken, and to resté wente echon,
 Withouten any lenger taryngé. 821

Amorwé, whan that day gan for to
 sprynge,

Up roos oure Hoost and was oure aller cok,
 And gadrede us togidre alle in a flok,
 And forth we riden, a litel moore tnan paas,
 Unto the wateryng of Saint Thomas;
 And there oure Hoost bigan his hors areste
 And seyde, 'Lordynges, herkneth, if
 yow leste:

Ye woot youre foreward and I it yow
 recorde.

If even-song and morwé-song accorde, 830
 Lat se now who shal telle the firsté tale.
 As er now mote I drynké wyn or ale,
 Whoso be rebel to my juggément
 Shal paye for all that by the wey is spent!

799. *oure aller*, of us all. *your aller*, H.

803. *gladly*, E⁵ *goodly*.

826. *the wateryng of St. Thomas*, a brook near the second milestone on the Canterbury Road, where pilgrims watered their horses.

Now draweth cut, er that we ferrer twynne.
He which that hath the shorteste shal
bigynne.

Sire Knyght,' quod he, 'my mayster and
my lord,

Now draweth cut, for that is myn accord.
Cometh neer,' quod he, 'my lady Prioress,
And ye sire Clerk, lat be your shame-
fastnesse, 840
Nestudieth noht; ley hond to, every man.'

Anon to drawn every wight bigan,
And, shortly for to tellen as it was,
Were it by aventure, or sort, or cas,
The sothe is this, the cut fil to the knyght,
Of which ful blithe and glad was every
wight :

And telle he moste his tale, as was resoun,
By foreward and by composicioun,
As ye han herd; what nedeth wordés
mo?

And whan this goode man saugh that it
was so, 850

As he that wys was and obedient
To kepe his foreward by his free assent,
He seyde, 'Syn I shal bigynne the game,
What, welcome be the cut, a Goddés
name!

Now lat us ryde, and herkneth what I
seye.'

And with that word we ryden forth oure
weye;

And he bigan with right a myrie cheere
His tale anon, and seyde in this manére.

[TALES OF THE FIRST DAY]

[GROUP A]

KNIGHT'S TALE

Heere bigynneth The Knyghtes Tale

WHILOM, as oldé stories tellen us,
Ther was a duc that highté Thesëus; 860
Of Atthenes he was lord and governour,
And in his tymé swich a conquerour,
That gretter was thernoon under the sonne.
Ful many a riché cóntree hadde he wonne;
That with his wysdom and his chivalrie
He conquered al the regne of Femenye,
That whilom was y-clepéd Scithia;
And weddedé the queene Ypolita,
And broghte hire hoom with hym in his
contrée

With muchel glorie and greet solemnytee,
And eek hir fairé suster Emelye. 871
And thus with victorie and with melodye
Lete I this noble duc to Atthenes ryde,
And al his hoost in armés hym bisyde.

Knight's Tale. A discussion of Chaucer's
adaptation of Boccaccio's *Teseide* in this tale
will be found in the Introduction.

866. *the regne of Femenye*, the kingdom of the
Amazons.

871. *faire*, H6 *yonge*.

And certés, if it nere to long to heere,
I wolde han told yow fully the manere
How wonnen was the regne of Femenye
By Thesëus and by his chivalrye;
And of the greté bataille for the nones
Bitwixen Atthenés and Amazones; 880
And how assegéd was Ypolita,
The fairé, hardy queene of Scithia,
And of the feste that was at hir weddyngé,
And of the tempest at hir hoom-comýngé;
But al that thyng I moot as now forbere.
I have, God woot, a largé feeld to ere,
And wayké been the oxen in my plough.
The remenant of the tale is long ynough,
I wol nat letten eek noon of this route.
Lat every felawe telle his tale aboute, 890
And lat se now who shal the soper wynne;
And ther I lefte I wol ageyn bigynne.

This duc, of whom I maké mencion,
Whan he was come almost unto the
toun,

In al his wele, and in his moosté pride,
He was war, as he caste his eye aside,
Where that ther kneled in the hyé weye
A campaignye of ladyes, tweye and tweye,

Ech after oother, clad in clothés blake ;
 But swich a cry and swich a wo they make
 That in this world nys créature lyvyngé
 That herdé swich another waymentyngé :
 And of this cry they noldé nevere stenten,
 Til they the reynés of his brydel henten.

‘What folk been ye, that at myn
 hom-comýnge

Perturben so my festé with cryýnge ?’

Quod Thesëus. ‘Have ye so greet envye
 Of myn honóur, that thus compleyne and
 crye ?’

Or who hath yow mysboden or offended ?
 And telleth me if it may been amended,
 And why that ye been clothéd thus in
 blak ?’ 911

The eldeste lady of hem allé spak
 Whan she hadde swownéd with a deedly
 cheere,

That it was routhé for to seen and heere,
 And seyde, ‘Lord, to whom fortune hath
 yeven

Victorie, and as a conqueror to lyven,
 Nat greveth us youre glorie and youre
 honóur,

But we biseken mercy and socour.
 Have mercy on oure wo and oure distresse :
 Som drope of pitee, thurgh thy gentillesse,
 Upon us wrecchéd women lat thou falle :
 For certés, lord, ther is noon of us alle
 That she ne hath been a duchesse or a
 queene.

Now be we caytyves, as it is wel seene :
 Thankéd be Fortune and hire falsé wheel,
 That noon estat assureth to be weel.

And certés, lord, toabyden youre presence,
 Heere in the temple of the goddesse
 Clemence

We han ben waityngé al this fourté-
 nyght ;

Now help us, lord, sith it is in thy
 myght. 930

‘I wrecché, which that wepe and
 waillé thus,

Was whilom wyf to kyng Cappanëus,
 That starf at Thebés ; curséd be that
 day !

And allé we that been in this array,
 And maken al this lamentacioun,

931. *waillé, E³ crie.*

We losten alle oure housbondes at that
 toun,

Whil that the seegé ther-abouté lay,
 And yet now the oldé Creon, weylaway !
 That lord is now of Thebés, the citee,
 Fulfild of ire and of iniquitee, 940

He, for despit and for his tirannye,
 To do the dedé bodyes vileynye
 Of alle oure lordés, whiché that been
 slawe,

Hath alle the bodyes on an heepe y-drawe,
 And wol nat suffren hem, by noon assent,
 Neither to been y-buryed nor y-brent,
 But maketh houndés ete hem in despit.’

And with that word, withouten moore
 respit,

They fillen gruf, and criden pitously,
 ‘Have on us wrecchéd women som
 mercy, 950
 And lat oure sorwé synken in thyn herte.’

This gentil duc down from his courséd
 sterte

With herté pitous, whan he herde hem
 speke.

Hym thoughté that his herté woldé breke
 Whan he saugh hem, so pitous and so maat,
 That whilom weren of so greet estaat ;
 And in his armés he hem alle up hente,
 And hem conforteth in ful good entente,
 And swor his ooth, as he was trewé
 knyght, 959

He woldé doon so ferforthly his myght
 Upon the tiraunt Creon hem to wreke,
 That all the peple of Grecé sholdé speke
 How Creon was of Thesëus y-served
 As he that hadde his deeth ful wel
 deserved.

And right anoon, withouten moore abood,
 His baner he desplayeth and forth rood
 To Thebésward, and al his hoost biside.
 No neer Athénés wolde he go ne ride,
 Ne take his esé fully half a day, 969
 But onward on his way that nyght he lay ;
 And sente anon Ypolita the queene,
 And Emelye, hir yongé suster sheene,
 Unto the toun of Atthenés to dwelle,
 And forth he rit ; ther is namoore to telle.

The redé statue of Mars with spere
 and targe

949. *fillen gruf, fell on their faces.*

The quick & dead

So shyneth in his whitè baner large,
That alle the feeldès glyteren up and doun,
And by his baner born is his penoun
Of gold ful riche, in which ther was y-bete
The Mynotaur, which that he slough in
Crete. 980

Thus rit this duc, thus rit this con-
querour,

And in his hoost of chivalrie the flour,
Til that he cam to Thebès, and alighte
Faire in a feeld, ther as he thoughtè fighte.
But, shortly for to speken of this thyng,
With Creon, which that was of Thebès
kyng,

He faught, and slough hym manly as a
knyght,

In pleyn bataille, and putte the folk to
flyght,

And by assaut he wan the citee after,
And rente adoun bothe wall and sparre
and rafter 990

And to the ladyes he restored agayn
The bonès of hir housbondes that weren
slayn,

To doon obsequies as was tho the gyse.
But it were al to longe for to devyse
The gretè clamour and the waymentyng
Thát the ladyes made at the brennyng
Of the bodies, and the grete honour
That Thesèus, the noble conquerour,
Dooth to the ladyes whan they from hym
wente ;

But shortly for to telle is myn entente.

Whan that this worthy duc, this
Thesèus, 1001

Hath Creon slayn, and wonnè Thebès thus,
Stille in that feeld he took al nyght his reste,
And dide with al the contree as hym leste.

To ransake in the taas of bodyes dede,
Hem for to strepe of harneys and of wede,
The pilours diden bisynesse and cure
After the bataille and disconfiture.

And so bifel that in the taas they founde,
Thurgh-girt with many a grevous, blody
wounde, 1010

Two yongè knyghtès, liggyng by and by,
Bothe in oon armès, wrought ful richely,

977. *the feeldes*, sometimes wrongly explained as the heraldic ground of his banner; but cp. *Anelida*, l. 40.

993. *obsequies*, H *e. requies*.

Of whichè two Arcita highte that oon,
And that oother knyght highte-Palamon.
Nat fully quyke, ne fully dede they were,
But by here cõtè-armures and by hir gere
The heraudes knewe hem best in special,
As they that weren of the blood roial
Of Thebès, and of sustren two y-born.
Out of the taas the pilours han hem torn
And han hem caried softe unto the tente
Of Theseus, and ful soonè he hem sente
To Atthenès, to dwellen in prisoun
Perpetuelly, he noldè no raunsoun.

And whan this worthy duc hath thus y-don,
He took his hoost and hoom he rood anon,
With laurer crownéd as a conquerour ;
And ther he lyveth in joye and in honour
Terme of his lyve; what nedeth wordès mo?
And in a tour, in angwissh and in wo, 1030
This Palamon and his felawe Arcite
For evermoore ; ther may no gold hem
quite.

This passeth yeer by yeer and day by day,
Till it fil onès, in a morwe of May,
That Emelye, that fairer was to sene
Than is the lylie upon his stalkè grene,
And fressher than the May with flourès
newe,—

For with the rosè colour stroof hire hewe,
I noot which was the fyner of hem two,—
Er it were day, as was hir wone to do,
She was arisen and al redy dight : 1041
For May wole have no slogardrie a nyght,
The sesoun priketh every gentil herte
And maketh hym out of his slepe to sterte,
And seith, 'Arys, and do thyn observance.'
This makéd Emelye have rémembráunce
To doon honour to May, and for to ryse.
Y-clothéd was she fresshe, for to devyse ;
Hir yelow heer was broyded in a tresse
Bihynde hir bak, a yerdè long, I gesse ; 1050
And in the gardyn, at the sonne up-riste,
She walketh up and doun, and as hire liste
She gadereth flourès, party white and rede,
To make a subtil gerland for hire hède,
And as an aungel hevenyssshly she soong.

The gretè tour, that was so thikke and
stroong,

Which of the castel was the chief dongeoun
(Ther as the knyghtès weren in prisoun,
Of whiche I toldè yow and tellen shal),

Was evene joynant to the gardyn wal,
Ther as this Emelye hadde hir pleyynge.
Bright was the sonne, and cleer that
morwenynge,

And Palamon, this woful prisoner,
As was his wone, bi leve of his gayler,
Was risen, and roméd in a chambre on
heigh, 1065

In which he al the noble citee seigh,
And eek the gardyn, ful of braunches grene,
Ther as this fresshé Emelye the sheene
Was in hire walk and roméd up and down.
This sorweful prisoner, this Palamoun,
Goth in the chambré romynge to and fro,
And to hymself compleynynge of his wo ;
That he was born, ful ofte he seyde, 'allas !'
And so bifel, by aventure or cas,
That thurgh a wyndow, thikke of many
a barre 1075

Of iren, greet and square as any sparre,
He cast his eyen upon Emelya,
And therwithal he bleynte and cridè, 'A !'
As though he stongen were unto the herte.
And with that cry Arcite anon up sterte,
And seyde, 'Cosyn myn, what eyleth thee,
That art so pale and deedly on to see ?
Why cridestow ? who hath thee doon
offence ?

For Goddès love, taak al in pacience
Oure prisoun, for it may noon oother be ;
Fortune hath yeven us this adversitee.
Som wikke aspèct or disposicioun
Of Saturne, by sum constellacioun,
Hath yeven us this, although we hadde
it sworn ;

So stood the hevene whan that we were
born ; 1090

We moste endure : this is the short and
playn.'

This Palamon answerde, and seyde
agayn,

'Cosyn, for sothe of this opinioun
Thow hast a veyn ymaginacioun ;
This prison causéd me nat for to crye,
But I was hurt right now thurghout myn eye
Into myn herte, that wol my banè be.
The fairnesse of that lady that I see
Yond in the gardyn romen to and fro,
Is cause of al my cryng and my wo. 1100
I noot wher she be womman or goddesse,

But Venus is it, soothly, as I gesse.'
And therwithal on kneès down he fil,
And seyde : 'Venus, if it be thy wil
Yow in this gardyn thus to transfigure
Bifore me, sorweful, wrecchè créature,
Out of this prisoun helpe that we may
scapen.

And if so be my destynnee be shapen,
By eternè word, to dyen in prisoun,
Of our lynage have som compassioun, 1110
That is so lowe y-brought by tyrannye.'

And with that word Arcitè gan espye
Wher as this lady roméd to and fro,
And with that sighte hir beautee hurte
hym so,

That if that Palamon was wounded sore,
Arcite is hurt as moche as he, or moore ;
And with a sigh he seyde pitously :

'The fresshé beautee sleeth me sodeynly
Of hire that rometh in the yonder place,
And but I have hir mercy and hir grace,
That I may seen hire attè leestè weye, 1121
I nam but deed ; ther is namoore to seye.'

This Palamon, whan he tho wordès
herde,

Dispitously he lookéd, and answerde,
'Wheitherseistow this in earnest or in play ?'

'Nay,' quod Arcite, 'in earnest, by my
fey !

God helpe me so, me list ful yvele pleye.'

This Palamon gan knytte his browès
tweye,

'It nere,' quod he, 'to thee no greet
honour,

For to be fals, ne for to be traitour 1130
To me, that am thy cosyn and thy brother

Y-sworn ful depe, and ech of us til oother,
That never, for to dyen in the peyne,
Til that deeth departè shal us tweyne,
Neither of us in love to hyndrè oother,
Ne in noon oother cas, my leevè brother,
But that thou sholdest trewely forthren me
In every cas, as I shal forthren thee.

This was thyn ooth, and myn also certeyn ;
I woot right wel thou darst it nat withseyn.
Thus artow of my conseil, out of doute :
And now thow woldest falsly been aboute
To love my lady, whom I love and serve,
And ever shal, til that myn hertè sterve.
Nay certès, false Arcite, thow shalt nat so ;

I loved hire first, and toldé thee my wo
As to my conseil, and my brother sworn
To forthré me, as I have toold biforn.
For which thou art y-bounden as a knyght
To helpen me, if it lay in thy myght; 1150
Or ellés artow fals, I dar wel seyn.'

This Arcité ful proudly spak ageyn;
'Thow shalt,' quod he, 'be rather fals
than I;

And thou art fals, I telle thee, outrély,
For *par amour* I loved hire first er thow.
What wiltowseyn? thou wistest nat yet now
Wheither she be a womman or goddesse!
Thyn is affeccíou of hoolynesse,
And myn is love as to a créature;
For which I toldé thee myn aventure 1160
As to my cosyn and my brother sworn.
I posé that thow lovedest hire biforn,
Wostow nat wel the oldé clerkés sawe,
That *who shal yeve a lovere any lawe*;
Love is a gretter lawe, by my pan,
Than may be yeve of any erthely man?
And therefore positif lawe and swich decree
Is broken al day for love, in ech degree.
A man moot nedés love, maugree his heed;
He may nat flee it, thogh he sholde be
deed, 1170

Al be she mayde, or wydwe, or ellés wyf;
And eek it is nat likly, al thy lyf,
To stonden in hir grace; namooer shal I;
For wel thou wost thyselven, verrailly,
That thou and I be dampnéd to prisoun
Perpetuelly; us gayneth no raunsoun.
We stryven as dide the houndés for the
boon,

They foughte al day, and yet hir part
was noon;
Ther cam a kyte, whil that they weren
so wrothe,
And baar away the boon bitwixe hem
bothe; 1180
And therefore, at the kyngés court, my
brother,

1147. For *conseil* Lansdowne MS. reads *cosin*, cp. l. 1161.

1163. *olde clerkes sawe*. The proverb is found in Boethius, *De Consolatione Philosophiae*, lib. iii. met. 12, translated by Chaucer: 'But what is he that may yeve a lawe to loveres? Love is a gretter law and a strengere to hymself than any lawe that men may yeven.'

Éch man for hymself, ther is noon oother.
Love, if thee list, for I love and ay shal,
And soothly, leevé brother, this is al.
Heere in this prisoun mooté we endure
And everich of us take his aventure.'

Greet was the strif, and long, bitwix
hem tweye,

If that I haddé leyser for to seye;
But to theeffect. It happéd on a day,—
To telle it yow as shortly as I may,— 1190
A worthy duc, that highte Perothéus,
That felawe was unto duc Theséus,
Syn thilké day that they were children lite,
Was come to Atthenes, his felawe to visite,
And for to pleye, as he was wont to do;
For in this world he lovéd no man so,
And he loved hym as tendrely agayn.
So wel they lovede, as oldé bookés sayn,
That whan that oon was deed, soothly to
telle,

His felawe wente and soughte hym down
in helle,— 1200

But of that storie list me nat to write.
Duc Perothéus lovéd wel Arcite,
And hadde hym knowe at Thebés, yeer
by yere;

And finally, at réquest and preyére
Of Perothéus, withouten any raunsoun,
Duc Theséus hym leet out of prisoun
Frelly to goon wher that hym liste over-al,
In swich a gyse as I you tellen shal.

This was the forward, pleyedly for tendite,
Bitwixen Theséus and hym Arcite; 1210
That if so were that Arcite were y-founde,
Ever in his lif, by day or nyght, oo stounde,
In any contree of this Theséus,
And he were caught, it was acorded thus,
That with a swerd he sholdé lese his heed:
Ther nas noon oother remedie, ne reed,
But taketh his leve and homward he him
spedde:

Lat hym be war, his nekké lith to wedde.
How greet a sorwe suffreth now Arcite!

1193. Chaucer is out here in his mythology, for Pirithous, King of Thessaly, was originally the enemy of Theseus, and invaded Attica.

1200. Chaucer takes this from the *Roman de la Rose*. According to the original legend Theseus and Pirithous visited hell, when the latter was minded to carry off its queen, Proserpina.

1212. *oo*, MSS. *or*.

The deeth he feeleth thurgh his herte
smyte ; 1220

He wepeth, wayleth, crieth pitously ;
To sleen hymself he waiteth prively.
He seyde, 'Allas that day that I was born !
Now is my prisoun wors than biforn ;
Now is me shape eternally to dwelle,
Nat in my purgatorie, but in helle.
Allas that ever knew I Perothëus !
For ellës hadde I dwelled with Thesëus,
Y-fetered in his prisoun evermo.

Thanne hadde I been in blisse, and nat
in wo, 1230
Oonly the sighte of hire, whom that I
serve,—

Though that I never hir gracè may
deserve,—

Wolde han suffisid right ynough for me.
O deerè cosyn Palamon, quod he,
'Thyn is the victorie of this aventure !
Ful blisfully in prison maistow dure,—
In prisoun ? certès nay, but in paradys !
Wel hath Fortúne y-turnéd thee the dys,
That hast the sighte of hire and I
thabsence. 1239

For possible is, syn thou hast hire presence,
And art a knyght, a worthy and an able,
That by som cas, syn Fortune is change-
able,

Thow maist to thy desir some tymeattheyne,
But I, that am exiléd and bareyne
Of allè grace, and in so greet dispeir,
That ther nys erthè, water, fir, ne eir,
Ne creature, that of hem makéd is,
That may me heele, or doon confort in
this—

Wel oughte I sterve in wanhope and
distresse ; 1249

Earwel, my lif, my lust and my gladnesse !
'Allas, why pleyen folk so in commune
Of purvieaunce of God, or of Fortúne,
That yeveth hem ful ofte in many a gyse
Wel better than they kan hem self devyse ?
Som man desireth for to han richesse,
That cause is of his moerdre, or greet
siknesse ;

And som man wolde out of his prisoun fayn,
That in his hous is of his meynee slayn.

1226. *my*, om. H⁶.

1248. *heele*, H⁶ *helpe*.

Infinite harmès been in this mateere, 1259
We witen nat what thing we preyen heere.
We faren as he that dronke is as a mous.
A dronkè man woot wel he hath an hous,
But he noot which the rightè wey is thider,
And to a dronkè man the wey is slider ;
And certès in this world so faren we,—
We seken faste after felicitee,
But we goon wrong ful often, trewely.
Thus may we seyèn alle, and namely I,
That wende and hadde a greet opinioun
That if I myghte escapen from prisoun,
Thanne hadde I been in joye and perfitt
heele, 1271

Ther now I am exiléd fro my wele.
Syn that I may nat seen you, Emelye,
I nam but deed, there nys no remedye.'

Upon that oother sydè, Palamon,
When that he wiste Arcité was agon,
Swich sorwe he maketh that the gretè tour
Resounéd of his youlyng and clamour ;
The purè fettres on his shynès grete
Weren of his bittre, saltè teerès wete. 1280
'Allas !' quod he, 'Arcita, cosyn myn,
Of al oure strif, God woot, the fruyt is
thyn ;

Thow walkest now in Thebès at thy large,
And of my wo thow yevest litel charge.
Thou mayst, syn thou hast wysdom and
manhede,

Assemblen alle the folk of oure kynrede,
And make a werre so sharpe on this citee,
That by som aventure, or som trettee,
Thow mayst have hire to lady and to wyf,
For whom that I moste nedès lese my lyf.
For, as by wey of possibilitèe, 1291
Sith thou art at thy large, of prisoun free,
And art a lord, greet is thyn avauntage,
Moore than is myn that sterve here in a
cage ;

For I moot wepe and waylè while I lyve,
With al the wo that prison may me yeve,
And eek with payne that love me yeveth
also,

That doubleth al my torment and my wo.'
Therwith the fyr of jalousie up-sterre
Withinne his brest, and hente him by the
herte 1300

So woody, that he lyk was to biholde

1278. *Resouned*, H⁶ *resouneth*.

The boxtree, or the asshen, dede and colde.

Thanne seyde he, 'O cruel goddes that govérne

This world with byndyng of youre word eterne,

And writen in the table of atthamaunt
 Youre parlément and youre eterné graunt,
 What is mankyndé moore unto you holde
 Than is the sheepe that rouketh in the folde ? 1308

For slayn is man, right as another beest,
 And dwelleth eek in prison and arrest,
 And hath siknesse and greet adversitee,
 And ofté tymés giltélees, *pardee*.

'What governance is in this prescience,
 That giltélees tormenteth innocence ?
 And yet encresseth this al my penaunce,
 That man is bounden to his óbservaunce
 For Goddés sake to letten of his wille,
 Ther as a beest may al his lust fulfillé ;
 And whan a beest is deed he hathno peyne,
 But after his deeth man moot wepe and pleyne, 1320

Though in this world he havé care and wo ;
 Withouten douté it may stonden so.
 The answeere of this I leté to dyvynys,
 But well I woot that in this world greet pyne ys.

Allas ! I se a serpent or a thief,
 That many a trewé man hath doon mescheef,
 Goon at his large, and where hym list may turne ;

But I moot been in prisoun thurgh Saturne,
 And eek thurgh Juno, jalous and eek wood,
 That hath destroyéd wel ny al the blood 1330

Of Thebés, with his wasté wallés wyde ;
 And Venus sleeth me on that oother syde
 For jalousie and fere of hym Arcite.'

Now wol I stynte of Palamon a lite
 And lete hym in his prisoun stillé dwelle,
 And of Arcite forth I wol yow telle.

1320. *But after his deeth man, etc.*, so E⁴, throwing a stress, which accords well with the sense, on *his*; H³ more smoothly, *But man after his deeth, etc.*

1323. *I lete, E⁶ lete I*, 'spoiling the accents throughout the line.

The sommer passeth, and the nyghtés longe

Encressen double wise the peynés stronge
 Bothe of the lovere and the prisoner. 1339
 I noot which hath the wofuller mester ;
 For shortly for to seyn this Palamoun
 Perpetuelly is dampnéd to prisoun,
 In cheynés and in fettres to been deed,
 And Arcite is exiled upon his heed
 For ever-mo, as out of that contree,
 Ne never-mo he shal his lady see.

Yow loveres axe I now this questioun,
 Who hath the worse, Arcite or Palamoun ?
 That oon may seen his lady day by day,
 Bút in prison he moot dwelle alway ; 1350
 That oother wher hym list may ride or go,
 But seen his lady shal he never mo.
 Now demeth as yow listé, ye that kan,
 For I wol tellé forth as I bigan.

PART II

Whan that Arcite to Thebés comen was,
 Ful ofte a day heswelte and seyde, 'Allas !'
 For seen his lady shal he never mo.
 And, shortly to concluden al his wo,
 So muché sorwe hadde never créature
 That is, or shal, whil that the world may dure. 1360

His slepe, his mete, his drynke, is hym biraft,
 That lene he wexe and drye as is a shaft ;
 His eyen holwe, and grisly to biholde,
 His hewé falow, and pale as asshen colde,
 And solitarie he was and ever allone,
 And waillynge al the nyght, makyngé his mone :

And if he herdé song or instrument
 Thanne wolde he wepe, he myghté nat be stent.

So feble eek were his spiritz and so lowe,
 And chaungéd so that no man koudé knowe 1370
 His speché nor his voys, though men it herde :

And in his geere for al the world he ferde,
 Nat oonly like the loveris maladye

1337. *sommer, E sonne.*

1344. *upon his heed*, on pain of losing his head.

1362. *wexe, E² wexeth.*

Of Hereos, but rather lyk manye,
Engendred of humour malencolik,
Biforn, in his owene cellé fantastik.
And, shortly, turnéd was al up-so-doun
Bothe habit and eek disposicioun
Of hym, this woful loveur daun Arcite.

What sholde I al day of his wo endite?
Whan he endured hadde a yeer or two 1387
This cruell torment and this peyne and
woo,

At Thebés, in his contree, as I seyde,
Upon a nyght, in sleepe as he hym leyde,
Hym thoughte how that the wyngéd god
Mercurie

Biforn hym stood and bad hym to be
murie;

His slepy yerde in hond he bar uprighte,
An hat he werede upon his heris brighte.
Arrayed was this god, as he took keepe,
As he was whan that Argus took his sleepe,
And seyde hym thus, 'To Atthénés
shaltou wende; 1391

Ther is thee shapen of thy wo an ende.'
And with that word Arcité wook and
sterte,—

'Now trewely, hou soore that me smerte,
Quod he, 'to Atthénés right now wol I fare,
Ne for the drede of deeth shal I nat spare,
To se my lady that I love and serve;
In hire presence I recchê nat to sterve.'

And with that word he caughte a
greet mirour 1399

And saugh that chaungéd was al his colour
And saugh his visage al in another kynde;
And right anon it ran hym in his mynde,
That sith his facé was so disfigured
Of maladye the which he hadde endured,
He myghté wel, if that he bar hym lowe,
Lyve in Atthénés evermore unknowe,
And seen his lady wel ny day by day.
And right anon he chaungéd his array
And cladde hym as a pouré laborer,

1374. *Hereos*, Eros, Love.

1376. *Biforn*, in his owene celle fantastik; in
is from H only; *owene* from E² only. According
to medieval theory Mania was begotten in the
front cell of the head which was appropriated to
the imagination.

1387. *yerde*, Mercury's *caduceus*.

1389. *he*, E I.

1390. *Argus*, the hundred-eyed guardian of Io.
Mercury lulled him with music and slew him.

And al alone,—save oonly a squiér 1410
That knew his privètee and al his cas,
Which was disguised pourely as he was,—
To Atthénés is he goon the nexté way,
And to the court he wente upon a day,
And at the gate he profreth his servyse
To drugge and drawe, what so men wol
devyse.

And, shortly of this matere for to seyn,
He fil in office with a chamberleyn
The which that dwellynge was with
Emelye; 1419

For he was wys and koude soone espye
Of every servaunt which that serveth here.
Wel koude he hewen wode and water bere,
For he was yong, and myghty for the nones,
And therto he was long and big of bones,
To doon that any wight kan hym devyse.

A yeer or two he was in this servyse,
Page of the chambre of Emelye the brighte,
And Philostrate he seyde that he highte.
But half so wel biloved a man as he 1429
Ne was ther never in court of his degree;
He was so gentil of his condicioun
That thurghout al the court was his renoun.

They seyden that it were a charitee
That Theseus wolde enhauncen his degree,
And putten hym in worshipful servyse,
Ther as he myghte his vertu exercise.
And thus withinne a while his name is
spronge,

Bothe of his dedés and his goodé tonge,
That Thesëus hath taken hym so neer,
That of his chambre he made hyme a squiér,
And yaf him gold to mayntene his degree;
And eek men broghte hym out of his
contree,

From yeer to yeer, ful pryvèly, his rente;
But honestly and slyly he it spente
That no man wondred how that he it hadde.
And thre yeer in this wise his lif he ladde
And bar hym so in pees, and eek in werre,
Ther was no man that Thesëus hath derre.
And in this blissé lete I now Arcite
And speke I wole of Palamon a lite. 1450

1424. *long*, EH³; Hengwrt⁴, *strong*.

1428. *Philostrate*: in the *Teseide* Arcite takes
the name of Pentheo. The name Philostrate was
probably suggested to Chaucer by Boccaccio's
poem *Philostrate*, the original of *Troilus and
Cressida*.

In derknesse and horrible and strong
prison

These seven yeer hath seten Palamon.
Forpyned, what for wo and for distresse.
Who feeleth double soor and hevynesse.
But Palamon? that love destreyneth so
That wood out of his wit he goth for wo;
And eek ther-to he is a prisoner
Perpetuelly, noght only for a yer.

Who koudè ryme in Englyssh proprely
His martirdom? for sothe it am nat I;
Therefore I passe as lightly as I may. 1461

It fel that in the seventh yere, in May,
The thridde nyght, as oldè bookès seyn,
That al this storie tellen moorè pleyn,
Were it by aventure or destynece,—

As whan a thyng is shapen it shal be,—
That soone after the mydnyght, Palamoun,
By helpyng of a freend brak his prisoun
And fleeth the citee, faste as he may go,
For he hade yeve his gayler drynkè so,
Of a clarree, maad of a certeyn wyn, 1471
With nercotikes, and opie of Thebès fyn,
That al that nyght, thogh that men wolde
him shake,

The gayler sleepe, he myghtè nat awake;
And thus he fleeth, as faste as ever
he may.

The nyght was short and fastè by the day,
That nedès-cost he moot hymselfen hyde,
And til a grové, fastè ther bisyde,
With dredeful foot, thanne stalketh Pala-
moun.

For, shortly, this was his opinioun, 1480
That in that grove he wolde hym hyde al
day,

And in the nyght thanne wolde he take
his way

To Thebès-ward, his freendès for to preye
On Thesèus to helpe him to werreye;
And, shortly, outhere he worldè lese his lif,
Or wynnen Emelye unto his wyf.
This is theffect and his ententè pleyn.

Now wol I turnè to Arcite ageyn,
That litel wiste how ny that was his care,
Til that Fortúne had broght him in the
snare. 1490

1454. soor, E⁵; H², sorwe.

1472. Thebes, in Egypt, not in Greece.

1472. with, E of.

The bisy larkè, messenger of day,
Salueth in hir song the morwè gray,
And firy Phebus riseth up so brighte
That al the orient laugheth of the lighte,
And with his stremès dryeth in the greves
The silver dropès, hangyng on the leves.
And Arcita, that is in the court roial
With Thesèus, his squier principal,
Is risen, and looketh on the myrie day;
And for to doon his óbservaunce to May,
Remembryng on the poynt of his desir,
He on a courser, stertyng as the fir,
Is riden into the feeldès hym to pleye,
Out of the court, were it a myle or tweye;
And to the grove of which that I yow tolde,
By aventure, his wey he gan to holde,
To maken hym a gerland of the greves,
Were it of wodèbynde, or hawethorn leves,
And loude he song ageyn the sonnè shene:
'Máy, with alle thy floures and thy grene,
Wélcome be thou, fairè, fresshè May, 1511
In hope that I som grenè getè may.'
And from his courser with a lusty herte
Into a grove ful hastily he sterte,
And in a path he rometh up and down,
Ther as by aventure this Palamoun
Was in a bussh, that no man myghte
hym se,

For soore aferèd of his deeth was he.
No-cyng ne knew he that it was Arcite:
God woot he wolde have trowèd it ful lite;
But sooth is seyd, gon sithen many yeres,
That feeld hath eyen, and the wode hath
eres.

It is ful fair a man to bere hym evene,
For al day meeteth men at unset stevene.
Ful litel woot Arcite of his felawe
That was so ny to herkenen al his sawe,
For in the bussh he sitteth now ful stille.

Whan that Arcite hadde romèd al his
fille,

And songen al the roundel lustily,
Into a studie he fil al sodeynly, 1530
As doon these loveres in hir queyntè
geres,—

Now in the cropè, now down in the breres,

1494. *That al the orient laugheth*: Dante, *Purg.* l. 20, 'faceva tutto rider l' oriente.' (Skeat.)

1522. *That feeld hath eyen*: 'Campus habet lumen et habet nemus auris acumen.'

1524. *unset stevene*, unappointed time.

Now up, now down, as boket in a well.
 Right as the Friday, soothly for to telle,
 Now it shyneth, now it reyneth faste,
 Right so kan geery Venus overcaste
 The hertés of hir folk; right as hir day
 Is gereful, right so chaungeth she array,—
 Selde is the Friday al the wowke y-like.

Whan that Arcite had songe, he gan
 to sike, 1540

And sette hym down withouten any moore:
 'Allas,' quod he, 'that day that I was
 bore!

How longé, Juno, thurgh thy crueltee,
 Woltow werreyen Thebés the citee?
 Allas, y-brought is to confusioun
 The blood roiál of Cadme and
 Amphiou,—

Of Cadmus, which that was the firsté man
 That Thebés bulte, or first the toun bigan,
 And of the citee first was crounéd kyng.

Of his lynage am I, and his ofspryng 1550
 By verray ligne, as of the stok roiál;
 And now I am so caytyf and so thral,
 That he that is my mortal enemy,
 I serve hym as his squier pourély.

And yet dooth Juno me wel mooré shame,
 For I dar noght biknowe myn owene name;
 But ther as I was wont to highte Arcite,
 Now highte I Philostrate, noght worth a
 myte.

Allas, thou fellé Mars! allas, Juno! 1559
 Thus hath youre ire oure kynrede al fordo,
 Save oonly me, and wrecched Palamoun,
 That Thesëus martíreth in prisoun.

And over al this, to sleen me outrely,
 Love hath his fry dart so brennyngly
 Y-stikéd thurgh my trewé, careful herte,
 That shapen was my deeth erst than my
 sherte.

Ye sleen me with youre eyén, Emelye!
 Ye been the causé wherfore that I dye!
 Of al the remenant of myn oother care
 Ne sette I nat the montance of a tare,
 So that I koude doon aught to youre
 plesaunce. 1571

And with that word he fil down in a traunce
 A longé tyme, and afterward up-sterete.

This Palamoun, that thoughte that
 thurgh his herte

He felte a coold swerd sodeynliché glyde,
 For ire he quook, no lenger wolde he byde.
 And whan that he had herd Arcités tale,
 As he were wood, with facé deed and pale,
 He stirte hym up out of the buskés thikke,
 And seide, 'Arcité, falsé traytour wikke!
 Now artow hent, that lovest my lady so,
 For whom that I have al this peyne and wo,
 And art my blood, and to my conseil sworn,
 As I ful ofte have seyde thy heer-biforn,
 And hast byjapéd heere duc Thesëus,
 And falsly chaungéd hast thy namé thus;
 I wol be deed, or ellés thou shalt dye;
 Thou shalt nat love my lady Emelye,
 But I wol love hire oonly, and namo;
 For I am Palamon, thy mortal foo, 1590
 And though that I no wepene have in
 this place,

But out of prison am astert by grace,
 I dredé noght that outhere thou shalt dye,
 Or thou ne shalt nat loven Emelye.
 Chees which thou wolt, for thou shalt
 nat asterte!'

This Arcité, with ful despitous herte,
 Whan he hym knew, and hadde his talé
 herd,

As fiers as leoun pulled out his swerd,
 And seyde thus, 'By God that sit above,
 Nere it that thou art sik and wood for love,
 And eek that thou no wepne hast in this
 place, 1601

Thou sholdest never out of this grové pace,
 That thou ne sholdest dyen of myn hond,
 For I defyte the seurete and the bond
 Which that thou seist that I have maad
 to thee.

What, verray fool, thynk wel that love is fre!
 And I wol love hire mawgree al thy myght.
 But for as muche thou art a worthy knyght,
 And wilnest to darreyne hire by bataille,
 Have heer my trouthe, tomorwe I wol
 nat faile, 1610

Withouté wityng of any oother wight,
 That heere I wol be founden as a knyght,
 And bryngen harneys right ynough for
 thee,—

^{1536.} *kan, H⁴ gan.*

^{1566.} *sherte, shirt; cp. Legend of Good Women, l. 2626, and Troilus, 734.*

^{1584.} *seyd, H⁵ told.*

^{1595.} *for, E⁶ or.*

^{1598.} *his, H⁵ a.*

And chese the beste and leve the worste
for me,—

And mete and drynké this nyght wol I
brynge

Ynough for thee, and clothes for thy
beddyng;e;

And if so be that thou my lady wynne
And sle me in this wode ther I am inne,
Thou mayst wel have thy lady, as for me.'

This Palamon answerde, 'I graunte it
thee.'

1620

And thus they been departed til a-morwe,
Whan ech of hem had leyd his feith to
borwe.

O Cupide, out of allé charitee!

O regne, that wolt no felawe have with
thee!

Ful sooth is seyde that lovè ne lordshipe
Wol noght, his thankès, have no felawe-
shipe.

Wel fynden that Arcite and Palamon!

Arcite is riden anon unto the toun,
And on the morwe, er it were dayès light,
Ful prively two harneys hath he dight, 1630
Bothe suffisaunt and metè to darreyne
The bataille in the feeld betwix hem
tweyne;

And on his hors, allone as he was born,
He carieth al the harneys hym biforn:
And in the grove, at tyme and place y-set,
This Arcite and this Palamon ben met.

To chaungen gan the colour in hir face,
Right as the hunters, in the regne of
Trace,

That stondesth at the gappè with a spere,
Whan hunted is the leoun or the bere,
And hereth hym come russhyng in the
greves, 1641

And breketh both bowès and the leves,
And thynketh, 'Heere cometh my
mortal enemy,

With-outè faile he moot be deed or I;
For outhur I moot sleen hym at the gappe,
Or he moot sleen me, if that me
myshappe':

So ferden they in chaungyng of hir hewe,
As fer as everich of hem outhur knewe.

Ther nas no 'Good day,' ne no saluyng,

1637. *To, H¹ tho.*

But streight, withouten word or re-
hersyng, 1650

Everich of hem heelpè for to armen outhur,
As frendly as he were his owene brother;
And after that, with sharpè sperès stronge,
They foynen ech at outhur wonder longe.

Thou myghtest wenè that this Palamon,
In his fightyng were a wood leoun,
And as a cruèl tigre was Arcite:

As wildè borès gonnè they to smyte,
That frothen whit as foom for irè wood,—
Up to the ancle foghte they in hir blood.

And in this wise I lete hem fightyng
dwelle, 1661

And forth I wole of Thesèus yow telle.

The Destinee, ministrè general,
That executeth in the world over al,
The purveiaunce that God hath seyn biforn,
So strong it is that, though the world had
sworn

The contrarie of a thyng by ye or nay,
Yet somtyme it shal fallen on a day
That falleth nat eft withinne a thousand
yeere.

For certainly oure appetitès heere, 1670
Be it of werre, or pees, or hate, or love,
Al is this reulèd by the sighte above.

This mene I now by myghty Thesèus,
That for to huntun is so desirüs,
And namely at the gretè hert in May,
That in his bed ther daweth hym no day
That he nys clad, and redy for to ryde
With hunte and horne, and houndès hym
bisyde.

For in his huntynge hath he swich delit,
That it is al his joye and appetit 1680
To been hymself the gretè hertès bane,
For after Mars he serveth now Dyane.

Cleer was the day, as I have toold er
this,

And Thesèus, with allè joye and blis,
With his Ypolita, the fairè queene,
And Emelyè, clothèd al in grene,
On huntynge be they riden roially;
And to the grove, that stood ful fastè by,
In which ther was an hert, as men hym
tolde,

Duc Thesèus the streightè way hath
holde; 1690

And to the launde he rideth hym ful
right,—

For thider was the hert wont have his
flight,—

And over a brook, and so forth in his weye.
This duc wol han a cours at hym, or tweye,
With houndés, swiche as that hym list
commaunde.

And when this duc was come unto the
launde

Under the sonne he looketh, and anon,
He was war of Arcite and Palamon,
That foughten breme, as it were borés
two. 1699

The brighté swerdés wenten to and for
So hidously, that with the leesté strook
It seméd as it woldé fille an ook ;
But what they weré no thyng he ne woot.
This duc his courser with his sporés smoot,
And at a stert he was bitwix hem two,
And pulléd out a swerd, and cridé, ‘Hoo !
Namooore, up peyne of lesynge of youre
heed !

By myghty Mars, he shal anon be deed
That smyteth any strook, that I may seen.
But telleth me what mystiers men ye been,
That been so hardy for to fighten heere 1711
Withouten juge, or oother officere,
As it were in a lystés roially ?’

This Palamon answerdè hastily
And seyde, ‘Sire, what nedeth wordés mo?
We have the death disservéd bothé two.
Two woful wrecches been we, two caytyves,
That been encombred of oure owene lyves,
And as thou art a rightful lord and juge,
Ne yeve us neither mercy ne refuge, 1720
But sle me first, for seinté charitee,
But sle my felawe eek as wel as me ;
Or sle hym first, for though thou
knowest it lite,

This is thy mortal foo, this is Arcite,
That fro thy lond is banysshed on his heed,
For which he hath desservéd to be deed ;
For this is he that cam unto thy gate
And seyde that he highté Philostrate ;
Thus hath he japéd thee ful many a yer,
And thou hast makéd hym thy chief
squier ; 1730

And this is he that loveth Emelye ;
For sith the day is come that I shal dye,

I maké pleynly my confessioun
That I am thilké woful Palamoun,
That hath thy prisoun broken wikkedly.
I am thy mortal foo, and it am I
That loveth so hoote Emelye the brighte
That I wol dyé present in hir sighte.
Therefore I axé deeth and my juwise ;
But sle my felawe in the samé wise, 1740
For bothe han we deservéd to be slayn.’

This worthy duc answerde anon agayn,
And seyde, ‘This is a short conclusioun :
Youre owene mouth, by youre confessioun,
Hath dampnéd yow, and I wol it recorde,
It nedeth noght to pyne yow with the
corde,
Ye shal be deed, by myghty Mars the
rede !’

The queene anon, for verray womman-
hede,

Gan for to wepe, and so dide Emelye,
And alle the ladyes in the compaignye.
Greet pitee was it, as it thoughte hem alle,
That ever swich a chauncé sholde falle,
For gentil men they were, of greet estaat,
And no thyng but for love was this
debaat,—

And saugh hir bloddy woundés, wyde and
soore,

And allé crieden, bothé lasse and moore,
‘Have mercy, lord, upon us wommen alle !’
And on hir baré knees adoun they falle,
And wolde have kist his feet ther as he
stood,

Til at the laste aslakéd was his mood, 1760
For pitee renneth soone in gentil herte,

And though he first for iré quook and sterte,
He hath considered shortly, in a clause,
The trespas of hem bothe, and eek the
cause,

And although that his ire hir gilt accused,
Yet in his resoun he hem bothe excused,
And thus he thoughté wel, that every man
Wol helpe hymself in love, if that he kan,
And eek delivere hymself out of prisoun ;
And eek his herté hadde compassioun 1770
Of wommen, for they wepen ever in oon ;

1746. *to pyne yow with the corde*, put you to
torture, i.e. to extract a confession.

1761. *For pitee*, etc. This beautiful line occurs
four times in Chaucer.

no
Chaucer a fthi au wop
man p...
i...

And in his gentil herte he thoughte anon,
And softe unto hym-self he seyde, 'Fy
Upon a lord that wol have no mercy,
But been a leoun, bothe in word and dede,
To hem that been in répentance and
drede,

As wel as to a proud despitous man
That wol maynteynè that he first bigan ;
That lord hath litel of discreioun,
That in swich cas kan no divisioun, 1780
But weyeth pride and humblesse after oon.'
And shortly, whan his ire is thus agoon,
He gan to looken up with eyen lighte,
And spak this samè wordès, al on highte.

'The god of love, a *benedicite*,
How myghty and how greet a lord is he !
Ageyns his myght ther gayneth none
obstáculos,

He may be cleped a god for his myracles,
For he kan maken, at his owene gyse,
Of everich herte as that hym list divyse.

'Lo heere this Arcite, and this
Palamoun, 1791

That quitly weren out of my prisoun,
And myghte han lyved in Thebès roially,
And witen I am hir mortal enemy,
And that hir deth lith in my myght also,
And yet hath love, maugree hir eyen two,
Y-brought hem hyder, bothè for to dye.

Now looketh, is nat that an heigh folye ?

'Who may been a fole, but if he love ?
Bihoold, for Goddès sake that sit above,
Se how they blede ! be they nought wel
arrayed ? 1801

Thus hath hir lord, the god of love, y-paid
Hir wages and hir fees for hir servyse :

And yet they wenen for to been ful wyse
That serven love, for aught that may bifalle.

But this is yet the bestè game of alle,

That she, for whom they han this jolitee,
Kan hem ther-fore as muchè thank as me.

She woot namoore of al this hootè fare,
By God, than woot a cokkow or an hare.

But all moot ben assayéd, hoot and coold ;
A man moot ben a fool, or yong or oold,—

I woot it by myself ful yore agon,

1799. *Who may*, etc., i.e. your lover is your only perfect fool. The reading of H, '*who may be a fole if that he love*,' necessitates the insertion of *not* after *may*.

For in my tyme a servant was I oon.
And therefore, syn I knowe of lovès peyne,
And woot how soore it kan a man distreyne,
As he that hath ben caught ofte in his laas,
I yow foryeve al hoolly this trespaas,
At réqueste of the queene, that kneleth
heere,

And eek of Emelye, my suster deere. 1820
And ye shul bothe anon unto me swere,
That never mo ye shal my contree dere,
Ne makè werre upon me, nyght ne day,
But been my freendès in al that ye may.
I yow foryeve this trespas every deel.'

And they him sworn his axyng, faire
and weel,

And hym of lordshipe and of mercy preyde,
And he hem graunteth grace, and thus he
seyde :—

'To speke of roial lynage and richesse,
Though that she were a queene or a
princesse, 1830

Ech of you bothe is worthy, doutélees,
To wedden whan tyme is, but nathélees,—

I speke as for my suster Emelye,
For whom ye have this strif and jalousye,—

Ye woot your self she may nat wedden two
At onès, though ye fighten evermo.

That oon of you, al be hym looth or lief,
He moot go pipen in an yvy leef : (1830 *how*)

This is to seyn, she may nought have
bothe, 1839

Al be ye never so jalouse ne so wrothe ;
And for-thy, I yow putte in this degree,

That ech of yow shal have his destyne
As hym is shape, and herkneth in what

wyse ;

Lo, heere your ende of that I shal devyse.

'My wyl is this, for plat conclusioun
Withouten any repplicacioun,—

If that you liketh, take it for the beste,—
That everich of you shal goon where

hym leste
Frely, withouten raunson or daunger ;

And this day fifty wykès, fer ne ner, 1850
Everich of you shal brynge an hundred

knychtes

1838. *go*, om. E. The phrase, equivalent to our *go whistle*, is used by Wyclif.

1850. *fer ne ner*, no later or sooner ; *fifty wykès* are of course used here for a year, Boccaccio's *un anno intero*.

Arméd for lystés up at allé rightes,
 Al redy to darreyne hire by bataille ;
 And this bihote I yow with-outen faille
 Upon my trouthe and as I am a knyght,
 That wheither of yow bothé that hath
 myght,

This is to seyn, that wheither he or thow
 May with his hundred, as I spak of now,
 Sleen his contrarie, or out of lystés dryve,
 Him shal I yeve Emelya to wyve, ¹⁸⁶⁰
 To whom that Fortune yeveth so fair a
 grace.

The lystés shal I maken in this place,
 And God so wisly on my soulé rewe
 As I shal evene jugé been, and trewe.
 Ye shul noon oother endé with me maken
 That oon of yow ne shal be deed or taken ;
 And if yow thynketh this is weel y-sayd,
 Seyeth youre avys and holdeth you apayd.
 This is youre ende and youre conclusioun.'

Who looketh lightly now but Pala-
 moun? ¹⁸⁷⁰

Who spryngeth up for joyé but Arcite ?
 Who kouthe tellé, or who kouthe edite,
 The joyé that is makéd in the place
 Whan Thesëus hath doon so fair a grace ?
 But down on knees wente every maner
 wight

And thonken hym with al hir herte and
 myght ;

And namély the Thebens often sithe.
 And thus with good hope and with herté
 blithe

They taken hir leve, and homward gonne
 they ride ¹⁸⁷⁹

To Thebès, with his oldé wallés wyde.

PART III

I trowe men woldé deme it negligence
 If I forgete to tellen the dispence
 Of Thesëus, that gooth so bisily
 To maken up the lystés roially,
 That swich a noble theatre as it was
 I dar wel seyn that in this world there nas.
 The circuit a mylé was aboute,
 Walléd of stoon and dychéd al withoute.
 Round was the shape, in manere of
 compaas, ¹⁸⁸⁹

Ful of degrees, the heighte of sixty pas,

That whan a man was set on o degree,
 He letté nat his felawe for to see.

Estward ther stood a gate of marbul whit,
 Westward right swich another in the
 opposit.

And, shortly to concluden, swich a place
 Was noon in erthe, as in so litel space ;
 For in the lond ther was no crafty man
 That géométrie or ars-metrik kan,
 Ne portreitour, ne kervere of ymáges,
 That Thesëus ne yaf him mete and wages,
 The theatre for to maken and devyse. ¹⁹⁰¹
 And, for to doon his ryte and sacrificise,
 He estward hath, upon the gate above,
 In worshipe of Venús, goddesse of love,
 Doon make an auter and an oratorie ;
 And westward, in the mynde and in
 mémorie

Of Mars, he makéd hath right swich
 another,

That costé largély of gold a fother.
 And northward, in a touret on the wal,
 Of alabastre whit and reed coral, ¹⁹¹⁰
 An oratorie riché for to see,
 In worshipe of Dyane of chastitee
 Hath Thesëus doon wrought in noble wyse.

But yet hadde I forgeten to devyse
 The noble keryng and the portreitures,
 The shape, the contenance, and the
 figures

That weren in these oratories thre.

First, in the temple of Venus maystow
 se, ¹⁹¹⁸

Wrought on the wal, ful pitous to biholde,
 The broken slepés, and the sikés colde,
 The sacred teeris, and the waymentynge,
 The firy strokés, and the desiryngé,
 That lovés servauntz in this lyf endure ;
 The othés that her covenantz assuren ;
 Plesaunce and Hope, Desir, Foolhardy-
 nesse,

Beautee and Youthé, Bauderie, Richesse,
 Charmés and Force, Lesyngés, Flaterye,
 Despensé, Bisynesse and Jalousye,
 That wered of yelewe gooldés a gerland

1900. *him*, om. E³; H, *hem*.

1906. *And westward*, etc., text from H; and on the westward in memorie, E⁵; and on the westward side in memorie, Petworth.

1921. *sacred*, Cambridge MS. *secret*, an attractive reading.

And a cokkow sitynge on hir hand ; 1930
Féstes, instrumentz, carólés, daunces,
Lust and array, and alle the circum-
staunces

Of love, whiche that I reken, and rekne
shal,

By ordre weren peynted on the wal,
And mo than I kan make of mencioung ;
For soothly al the mount of Citheroun,
Ther Venus hath hir principal dwellynge,
Was shewéd on the wal in portreyng,
With al the gardyn and the lustynesse.

Nat was forgotten the porter Ydelnesse,
Ne Narcisus the faire of yore agon, 1941

Ne yet the folye of kyng Salamon,
Ne yet the greté strengthe of Erceles,
Thenchaumentz of Medea and Circes,
Ne of Turnus, with the hardy fiers corage,
The riché Cresus, kaytyf in servage.

Thus may ye seen that Wysdom ne
Richesse,

Beautee ne Sleighté, Strengthé, Hardy-
nesse,

Ne may with Venus holdé champartie,
For as hir list the world than may she
gye. 1950

Lo, alle thise folk so caught were in hir las
To they for wo ful ofté seyde, 'Allas !'

Suffiseth heere ensamples oon or two,
And though I koudé rekene a thousand mo.

The statue of Venus, glorious for to se,
Was naked, fletyngé in the largé see,
And fro the navele doun al covered was
With wawés grene, and brighte as any
glas.

A citole in hir right hand haddé she,
And on hir heed, ful semely for to se, 1960

A rosé gerland, fressh and wel smellyngé,
Above hir heed hir dowvés flikeryngé.

Biforn hire stood hir soné Cupido,
Upon his shuldrés wyngés hadde he two,
And blind he was, as it is often seene ;

A bowe he bar and arwés brighte and kene.

1933. *reken*, Cambridge MS. ; E, *rekned*
have ; H⁵, *rekned*.

1936. *Citheroun*. Chaucer seems to confuse the
island of *Cythera*, the home of Venus, with *Mt.*
Citharon, on the borders of Attica, sacred to
Bacchus and the Muses.

1940. *the porter Ydelnesse*, cp. *Romaunt of*
the Rose, ll. 531-593.

1951. *las*, snare ; H, *trace*.

Why sholde I noght as wel eek telle
yow al

The portreiture that was upon the wal
Withinne the temple of myghty Mars the
rede ?

Al peynted was the wal, in lengthe and
brede, 1970

Lyk to the estrés of the grisly place
That highte the greté temple of Mars in
Trace,

In thilké coldé, frosty regioun
Ther as Mars hath his sovereyn mansioun.

First, on the wal was peynted a forest,
In which ther dwelleth neither man nor

best,
With knotty, knarry, bareyne treés olde

Of stubbés sharpe and hidouse to biholde,
In which ther ran a rumbel and a swough,

As though a storm sholde bresten every
bough ; 1980

And downward from an hille, under a
bente,

Ther stood the temple of Mars army-
potente,

Wroght al of burnéd steel, of which the
entree

Was long and streit, and gastly for to see ;
And ther out came a rage, and such a veze

That it made alle the gatés for to rese.
The northren lyght in at the dorés

shoon,—
For wyndowe on the wal ne was ther noon

Thurgh which men myghten any light
discerne,—

The dorés were al of adamant eterne, 1990
Y-clenchéd overthwart and endélong

With iren tough, and for to make it strong,
Every pylér, the temple to sustene,

Was tonné greet, of iren bright and shene.
Ther saugh I first the derke ymaginyng

Of felonye, and al the compassyng ;
The cruel ire, reed as any gleede ;

The pyképurs, and eke the palé drede ;

1972 *grete temple of Mars in Trace*, i.e. the
temple under Mt. Hæmus, described by Statius
in the seventh book of the *Thebaid*, lines 40-63.
Statius here served as a model to Boccaccio.

1979. *rumbel*, H *swymbel*, moaning (of wind).

1986. *gates*, E³ *gate*.

1990. *dorés were*, E³ *dore was*.

1998. *pyképurs*. The pickpurse is not mentioned
in Boccaccio. Wright explains it to refer to the

The smylere, with the knyfe under the cloke ;
 The shepnè, brennyng with the blakè smoke ;
 The tresoun of the mordrynge in the bedde ;
 The open werre, with woundès al biledde ;
 Contek, with bloody knyf, and sharpe manace ;
 Al ful of chirkyng was that sory place.

The sleere of hymself yet saugh I ther,
 His hertè blood hath bathèd al his heer ;
 The nayl y-dryven in the shode a-nyght ;
 The coldè deeth, with mouth gapyng up-right.

Amyddès of the temple sat Meschaunce,
 With disconfort and sory contenaunce.

Yet saugh I ~~Woodnesse~~, lauhynge in his rage,

Armèd. compleint, out-hees, and fiers outrage,

The careyne, in the busk, with throte y-corve,

A thousand slayn and nat of qualm y-storve ;

The tiraunt, with the pray by force y-raft ;
 The toun destroyèd, ther was no thyng left.

Yet saugh I brent the shippes hoppestères ;

The huntè strangled with the wildè beres ;
 The sowè freten the child right in the cradel ;

The cook y-scalded, for al his longè ladel.

Noght was forgeten by the infortune of Marte,

The cartere over-ryden with his carte ;
 Under the wheel ful lowe he lay adoun.

riflers of the dead after a battle. But in Wright's own quotation from the *Compost of Ptolomeus* it is said, 'Under Mars is borne *theves* and *robbers* that kepe hie wayes.'

2009. *Meschaunce*. Statius 'virtus tristissima.'
 2012. *Armed compleint*. Statius has 'Mors armata.'

2014. *and nat, E and nat oon*, a good reading if we omit *and*.

2017. *the shippes hoppesteres*, the dancing ships. Chaucer is translating *Teseide*, vii. 37, 'Vedeui ancor le navi bellatrici,' and probably read the last word 'ballatrici' in error.

2018. *hunte*, hunter. H ends the line 'with wilde bores corage' to rhyme with 'rage' in 2011, omitting all between.

Ther were also of Martes divisioun,
 The barbour and the bocher, and the smyth
 That forgeth sharpè swerdès on his styth ;
 And al above, depeynted in a tour,
 Saugh I Conquèst sittynge in greet honour
 With the sharpè swerd over his heed
 Hángynge by a sutil twynès threed. 2030

Depeynted was the slaughtre of Julius,
 Of grete Nero, and of Antonius,—
 Al be that thilkè tyme they were unborn,
 Yet was hir deth depeynted ther-biforn
 By manasyng of Mars, right by figure,
 So it was shewèd in that portreiture
 As is depeynted in the sterres above
 Who shal be slayn or ellès deed for love ;
 Suffiseth oon ensample in stories olde, 2039
 I may nat rekene hem allè though I wolde.

The statue of Mars upon a cartè wood,
 Armèd, and lookèd grym as he were wood,
 And over his heed ther shynen two figures
 Of sterrès that been clepèd in scriptures,
 That oon Puella, that oother Rubèus.

This god of armès was arrayed thus :
 A wolf ther stood biforn hym at his feet
 With eyen rede, and of a man he eet.
 With sutil pencil depeynted was this storie

In rédoutynge of Mars and of his glorie.

Now to the temple of Dyane the chaste,
 As shortly as I kan, I wol me haste
 To tellè yow al the descripsioun.

Depeynted been the wallès up and doun
 Of huntynge and of shamefast chastitee.

Ther saugh I how woful Calistopee,
 Whan that Diane agrevèd was with here,

Was turnèd from a womman to a bere,
 And after was she maad the loodè-sterre ;
 Thus was it peynted, I kan sey yow no ferre.

Hir sone is eek a sterre, as men may see.

2025. *barbour, i.e.* barber-surgeon. In Wright's extract from the *Compost of Ptolomeus* it is said, 'These men of Mars . . . wyl be gladly Smythes or workers of iron . . . good to be a barbour and a blode letter and to drawe tethe.'

2037. *sterres, E⁶ sertrés or certres*.
 2045. *Puella*. 'Signifieth Mars retrograde and Rubeus, Mars direct' (Speght).

2049. *depeynted was, E⁶ was depeynted*.
 2056. *Calistopee, i.e.* the Arcadian nymph Callisto.

2061. *eek a sterre*, the constellation Boötes.

Ther saugh I Dane, y-turned til a tree,—
I mené nat the goddessé Diane,
But Penneus doughter which that highté
Dane.

Ther saugh I Attheon an hert y-maked,
For vengeance that he saugh Diane al
naked ;

I saugh how that his houndés have hym
caught

And fretten hym, for that they knewe
hym naught.

Yet peynted was a litel forther moor
How Atthalante hunted the wildé boor,
And Meleagre, and many another mo,
For which Dyané wroghte hym care and
wo.

Ther saugh I many another wonder storie,
The whiche me list nat drawn to memórie.

This goddessé on an hert ful hyé seet,
With smalé houndés al aboute hir feet,
And undernethe hir feet she hadde a
moone,

Wexyngé it was, and sholdé wanye soone.

In gaudé grene hir statue clothéd was,
With bowe in honde and arwés in a cas ;
Hir eyen casté she ful lowe adoun 2081
Ther Pluto hath his derké regioun.

A womman travaillynge was hire biforn,
But, for hir child so longe was unborn,
Ful pitously Lucyna gan she calle
And seyde, 'Helpe, for thou mayst best
of alle.'

Wel koude he peynten lifly, that it wroghte ;
With many a floryn he the hewés boghte.

Now been the lystés maad, and Theséus,
That at his greté cost arrayéd thus 2090
The templés, and the theatre every deel,
Whan it was doon hym lykéd wonder weel ;
But stynte I wole of Theséus a lite,
And speke of Palamon and of Arcite.

The day approacheth of hir retournynge,
That everich sholde an hundred knyghtés
bryngé,

The bataille to dareyne, as I yow tolde,

And til Atthenes, hir covenantz for to
holde,

Hath everich of hem broght an hundred
knyghtes 2099

Wel arméd for the werre at allé rightes ;
And sikerly ther trowéd many a man

That never, sithen that the world bigan,
As for to speke of knyghthod of hir hond,
As fer as God hath makéd see or lond,
Nas, of so fewe, so noble a compaignye ;
For every wight that lovédé chivalrye
And wolde, his thankés, han a passant
name,

Hath preyéd that he myghte been of that
game ;

And wel was hym that ther-to chosen was ;

For if ther fille tomorwé swich a caas, 2110
Ye knowen wel that every lusty knyght

That loveth paramours, and hath his
myght,

Were it in Engélond or ellés-where,
They wolde, hir thankés, wilnen to be
there.

To fighté for a lady,—*benedicitee* !

It were a lusty sighté for to see.

And right so ferden they with Palamon.

With hym ther wenten knyghtés many
oon ;

Som wol ben arméd in an haubergeoun,
In a brisplate and in a light gypoun ;

And somme woln have a pairé platés
large ; 2121

And somme woln have a Puce sheeld or
a targe ;

Somme woln ben arméd on hir leggés weel,
And have an ax, and somme a mace of
steel ;

Ther is no newé gyse that it nas old.

Arméd were they, as I have yow told,

Everych after his opinion.

Ther maistow seen comynge with
Palamon

Lygurge hymself, the greté kyng of Trace ;
Blak was his berd, and manly was his
face ; 2130

The cercles of his eyen in his heed,
They glowédén bitwyxen yelow and reed ;
And lik a grifphon lookéd he aboute,

2129. *Lygurge*, Lycurgus. In the *Teseide* he
fights on Arcite's side.

2062. *Dane*, i.e. Daphne.

2065. *Attheon*, Actæon.

2070. *Atthalante*, Atalanta.

2072. *hym*, H *hen*.

2085. *Lucyna*, the name of Diana as helper of
women in labour.

2089. *the*, H⁶ *thise*.

With kempé heeris on his browés stoute ;
His lymés grete, his brawnés harde and
stronge,

His shuldrés brode, his armés rounde
and longe,

And, as the gysé waś in his contree,
Ful hye upon a chaar of gold stood he,
With fouré whité bolés in the trays.

In stede of cote-armure, over his
harnays 2140

With naylés yelewe, and brighte as any
gold,

He hadde a berés skyn, col-blak, for-old.
His longé heer was kembd bihynde his
bak ;

As any ravenes fethere it shoon for-blak ;
A wrethe of gold, arm-greet, of hugé
wighte,

Upon his heed, set ful of stonés brighte,
Of fyné rubyes and of dyamauntz ;

Aboute his chaar ther wenten white
alauntz,

Twenty and mo, as grete as any steer,
To huntén at the leoun or the deer ; 2150

And folwéd hym with mosel faste
y-bounde,

Colered of gold and tourettes fyléd rounde.
An hundred lordés hadde he in his route,
Arméd ful wel, with hertés stierne and
stoute.

With Arcita, in stories as men fynde,
The grete Emetréus, the kyng of Inde,
Upon a steedé bay, trappéd in steel,

Covered in clooth of gold, dyapred weel,
Cam ridynge, lyk the god of armés, Mars.

His cote armuré was of clooth of Tars
Couchéd with perlés, white and rounde
and grete ; 2161

His sadel was of brened gold, newe y-bete ;
A mantelet upon his shulder hangynge,

Brat-ful of rubyes rede, as fyr sparklynge ;
His crispé heer, lyk ryngés was y-ronne,

And that was yelow, and glytered as the
sonne.

His nose was heigh, his eyen bright citryn ;
His lippés rounde, his colour was
sangwyn ;

*2160. clooth of Tars, i.e. Tartary, Chinese
stuffs which passed through Tartary on their
way to Europe.*

A fewé frakenes in his face y-spreynd,
Bitwixen yelow and somdel blak y-meynd,
And as a leoun he his lookyng caste. 2171

Of fyve and twenty yeer his age I caste ;
His berd was wel bigonné for to sprynge ;

His voys was as a trompé thondryngé ;
Upon his heed he wered, of laurer grene,
A gerland, fressh and lusty for to sene.

Upon his hand he bar, for his deduyt,
An egle tème, as any lilye whyt.

An hundred lordés hadde he with hym
there,

Al arméd, save hir heddes, in al hir gere,
Ful richély in allé maner thynges ; 2181

For trusteth wel that dukés, erlés, kynges,
Were gadered in this noble compaignye,
For love and for encrees of chivalrye.

Aboute this kyng ther ran on every part
Ful many a tame leoun and leopard.

And in this wise these lordés, alle and
some,

Been on the Sunday to the citee come
Abouté pryme, and in the toun alight.

This Theséus, this duc, this worthy
knyght, 2190

When he had broght hem into his citee
And innéd hem, everich in his degree,

He festeth hem, and dooth so greet labóur
To esen hem, and doon hem al honóur,

That yet men weneth that no mannés
wit

Of noon estaat ne koude amenden it.
The mynstralcye, the service at the
feeste,

The greté yiftes to the meeste and leeste,
The riche array of Theséus paleys,

Ne who sat first, ne last, upon the deys,
What ladyes fairest been, or best daun-

synge, 2201

Or which of hem kan dauncen best and
synge,

Ne who moost felyngly speketh of love ;
What haukés sitten on the perche above,

What houndés ligger in the floor adoun,
Of al this make I now no mencion,

But al theffect, that thyнкeth me the beste ;

*2177. deduyt, delight ; H², delite.
2188. the Sunday, i.e. the 'this day fifty
wykes' from the Saturday May 5th in which
Palamon and Arcite first fought (see l. 1850).
2207. al, H of, perhaps rightly.*

Now cometh the point, and herkneþ if
yow leste.

The Sonday nyght, er day bigan to
sprynge, 2209

Whan Palamon the larké herdé synge,
Al though it nere nat day by hours two,
Yet song the larké, and Palamon also.
With hooly herteand with an heigh corage,
He roos to wenden on his pilgrymage
Unto the blisful Citherea benigne,—
I mené Venus, honourable and digne,—
And in hir houre he walketh forth a paas
Unto the lystés, ther hire temple was,
And doun hekneleth with ful humble cheer
And herté soor, and seyde in this
manere :— 2220

‘ Faireste of faire, o lady myn, Venus,
Doughter to Jove, and spouse of Vulcanus,
Thow gladere of the mount of Citheron,
For thilké love thow haddest to Adoon,
Have pitee of my bittré teeris smerte,
And taak myn humble preyere at thyn
herte.

Allas ! I ne havé no langage to telle
Theffectés ne the tormentz of myn helle ;
Myn herté may myne harmés nat biwreye ;
I am so cónfus that I kan nocht seye. 2230
But mercy, lady bright, that knowest weele
My thought, and seest what harmés that
I feele,

Considerere al this and rewe upon my soore
As wisly as I shal for evermoore,
Emforth my myght, thy trewé servant be,
And holden werre alway with chastitee ;
That make I myn awow, so ye me helpe.
I kepé nocht of armés for to yelpe.
Ne I ne axe nat tomorwe to have victórie,
Ne renoun in this cas, ne veyné glorie 2240
Of pris of armés, blowen up and doun,
But I wolde have fully possessioun
Of Emelye, and dye in thy servyse.

2217. *in hir houre.* The first hour of each day belonged to that one of the seven deities, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, Venus, Mercury, Luna, to whom the day was dedicated ; the second to the next on the list, the third to the next, and so on. Sunday being dedicated to Sol, Venus would preside over the second, ninth, sixteenth and twenty-third hours, the last of which would begin two hours before day-break on Monday.

2219. *with ful, H⁶ and with.*

2220. *and seyde in this manere, H⁶ he seide as ye shal here.*

Fynd thow the manere how, and in what
wyse ;

I recché nat, but it may bettre be,
To have victorie of hem, or they of me,
So that I have my lady in myne armes,

For though so be that Mars is god of
armes,

Youre vertu is so greet in hevене above
That, if yow list, I shal wel have my love.
Thy temple wol I worshiþe evermo, 2251
And on thyn auter, wher I ride or go,
I wol doon sacrifice and firés beete ;
And if ye wol nat so, my lady sweete,
Thanne preyere I thee, tomorwe with a spere
That Arcita me thurgh the herté bere ;
Thanne rekke I nocht, whan I have lost
my lyf,

Though that Arcita wynne hire to his wyf :
This is theeffect and ende of my preyere,—
Yif me my love, thow blisful lady deere.’

Whan the orison was doon of Palamon,
His sacrifice he dide, and that anon,
Ful pitously with allé circumstaunces,
Al telle I nocht as now his observaunces ;
But atté laste the statue of Venus shook
And made a signé, wher-by that he took
That his preyere accepted was that day ;
For thogh the signé shewed a delay,
Yet wiste he wel that graunted was his
boone,
And with glad herte he wente hym hoom
ful soone. 2270

The thridde houre in-equal that
Palamon

Bigan to Venus temple for to gon,
Up roos the sonne and up roos Emelye,
And to the temple of Dyane gan she hye.
Hir maydens, that she thider with hire
ladde,

Ful redily with hem the fyr they hadde,
Thencens, the clothés, and the remenant al
That to the sacrificé longen shal,
The hornés fulle of meeth, as was the
gyse,— 2279

2271. *The thridde houre in-equal,* three hours after ‘two hours before sunrise,’ i.e. the first hour on Monday, that dedicated to Luna or Diana : *in-equal* shows that the reckoning is by planetary hours, which vary with the length of the day.

2274. *she, om. E⁵.*

Ther lakkéd noght to doon hir sacrificise.
Smokyng the temple, ful of clothés
faire,

This Emelye, with herté debonaire,
Hir body wessh with water of a welle ;
But how she didé hir ryte I dar nat telle,
But it be any thing in general ;
And yet it were a game to heeren al ;
To hym that meneth wel it were no charge,
But it is good a man been at his large.

Hir brighté heer was kempd, un-
tresséd al,

A coroune of a grene ook cerial 2290
Upon hir heed was set, ful faire and meete;
Two fyrés on the auter gan she beete,
And didé hir thynghés, as men may biholde
In Stace of Thebés, and thise bookés olde.
Whan kyndled was the fyr, with pitous
cheere,

Unto Dyane she spak as ye may heere :—
'O chasté goddesse of the wodés grene,
To whom bothe hevене and erthe and
see is sene,

Queene of the regne of Pluto, derk and
lowe,

Goddesse of maydens, that myn herte hast
knowe 2300

Ful many a yeer, and woost what I desire,
As keepe me fro thy vengeaunce and
thyn ire,

That Attheon aboughté cruelly ;
Chasté goddessé, wel wostow that I
Desire to ben a mayden al my lyf,
Ne never wol I be no love, ne wyf.

I am, thow woost, yet of thy compaignye,
A mayde, and love huntynge and venerye,
And for to walken in the wodés wilde,
And noght to ben a wyf and be with childe ;
Noght wol I knowe the compaignye of man.
Now helpe me, lady, sith ye may and kan,
For tho thre formes that thou hast in thee.
And Palamon, that hath swich love to me,
And eek Arcite, that loveth me so soore,

2290. *grene ook cerial*, Boccaccio's 'quercia cereale,' the holm oak.

2294. *In Stace of Thebes*, i.e. the *Thebais* of Statius, where, however, no description of these observances occurs.

2303. *Attheon, Actæon*.

2313. *the thre formes*. Diana, a 'diva triformis,' was known as Luna in heaven, Diana or Lucina on earth, and Proserpina in hell.

This grace I preyé thee withouté moore ;
As sendé love and pees bitwixe hem two,
And fro me turne away hir hertés so
That al hire hooté love and hir desir,
And al hir bisy torment and hir fir, 2320
Be queynt, or turned in another place.
And if so be thou wolt do me no grace,
Or if my destynce be shapen so
That I shal nedés have oon of hem two,
As sende me hym that moost desireth me.
Bihoold, goddesse of clené chastitee,
The bitter teeres that on my chekés falle.
Syn thou art mayde, and kepere of us alle,
My maydenhede thou kepe and wel
conserve 2329

And whil I lyve a mayde I wol thee serve.'

The firés brenne upon the auter cleere
Whil Emelye was thus in hir preyère,
But sodeynly she saugh a sighté queynte,
For right anon oon of the fyrés queynte,
And quyked agayn, and after that, anon
That oother fyr was queynt and al agon,
And as it queynte it made a whistélynge,
As doon thise weté brondes in hir
brennyng ;

And at the brondés ende out-ran anon
As it were bloddy dropés, many oon ; 2340
For which so soore agast was Emelye
That she was wel ny mad, and gan to crye,
For she ne wisté what it signyfiéd,
But oonly for the feere thus hath she cried,
And weep that it was pitee for to heere ;
And ther-with-al Dyané gan appeere,
With bowe in honde, right as an hunteresse,
And seyde, 'Doghter, stynt thyn hevyn-
nesse.

Among the goddés hye it is affermed, 2349
And by eterné word writen and confermed,
Thou shalt ben wedded unto oon of tho
That han for thee so muchel care and wo,
But unto which of hem I may nat telle.
Farwel, for I ne may no lenger dwelle.
The firés whiche that on myn auter brenne
Shulle thee declaren, er that thou go
henne,

Thyn aventure of love, as in this cas.'
And with that word the arwés in the caas
Of the goddessé clateren faste and rynge,

2338. *brondes*, brands ; H, as doth a wete brond in his brennyng.

And forth she wente and made a
vanysshynge, ²³⁶⁰

For which this Emelye astonéd was,
And seyde, 'What amounteth this, allas !
I putté me in thy proteccioun,
Dyane, and in thy disposicioun.'

And hoom she goth anon* the nexté weye.
This is theeffect, ther is namoore to seye.

The nexté houre of Mars folwyng this,
Arcite unto the temple walkéd is
Of fiersé Mars, to doon his sacrificise ²³⁶⁹
With alle the rytés of his payen wyse.

With pitous herte and heigh devocioun
Right thus to Mars he seyde his
orisoun :—

' O strongé god, that in the regnés colde
Of Trace honoured art and lord y-holde,
And hast in every regne and every lond
Of armés al the brydel in thyn hond,
And hem fortúnest as thee lyst devyse,
Accepte of me my pitous sacrificise.
If so be that my youthé may deserve,
And that my myght be worthy for to serve
Thy godhede, that I may been oon of
thyne, ²³⁸¹

Thanne preye I thee to rewe upon my pyne.
For thilké payne, and thilké hooté fir,
In which thou whilom brendest for desir,
Whan that thou usedeste the béautee
Of fairé, yongé, fresshé Venus free,
And haddest hire in armés at thy wille,
Al-though thee onés on a tyme mysfille,
Whan Vulcanus hadde caught thee in
his las, ²³⁸⁹

And foud thee liggyng by his wyf, allas !
For thilké sorwé that was in thyn herte,
Have routheas wel upon my peynés smerte.
Iam yong and unkonnyng, as thow woost,
And, as I trowe, with love offended moost
That ever was any lyvés creature ;

For she that dooth me al this wo endure
Ne reccheth never wher I synke or fleete.
And wel I woot, er she me mercy heete,
I moot with strengthé wynne hire in the
place ; ²³⁹⁹

And wel I woot withouten helpe or grace
Of thee, nemay my strengthé noght availle.

Thanne helpe me, lord, tomorwe in my
bataille,

For thilké fyr that whilom brenté thee,
As well as thilké fyr now brenneth me,
And do that I tomorwe have victorie.
Myn be the travaille, and thyn be the
glorie !

Thy sovereyn temple wol I moost
honouren

Of any place, and alwey moost labouren
In thy plesaunce, and in thy craftés
stronge ; ²⁴⁰⁹

And in thy temple I wol my baner honge,
And alle the armés of my compaignye,
And ever mo, un-to that day I dye,
Eterné fir I wol biforn thee fynde :
And eek to this avow I wol me bynde.
My beard, myn heer, that hongeth long
adoun,

That never yet ne felte offensioun
Of rasour nor of shere, I wol thee yive,
And ben thy trewé servant whil I live.
Now, lord, have routhe upon my sorwés
soore, ²⁴¹⁹

Yif me the victorie, I aske thee namoore !'

The preyère stynt of Arcite the stronge,
The ryngés on the temple dore that honge,
And eek the dorés, clatereden ful faste,
Of which Arcite som-what hym agaste.
The fyrés brenden upon the auter brighte,
That it gan al the temple for to lighte ;
And sweeté smel the ground anon up yaf,
And Arcite anon his hand up-haf,
And moore encens into the fyr he caste,
With othere rytés mo, and atté last ²⁴³⁰
The statue of Mars bigan his hauberk
ryngé ;

And with that soun he herde a mur-
muryngé

Ful lowe and dym, and seyde thus :
' Victorie !'

For which he yaf to Mars honour and
glorie.

And thus with joye and hopé wel to fare,
Arcite anon unto his inne is fare,
As fayn as fowel is of the brighté sonne.

And right anon swich strif ther is
bigonne

For thilké grauntyng in the hevene above,
Bitwixé Venus, the goddesse of love, ²⁴⁴⁰

^{2367.} *The nexte houre of Mars, the fourth hour of the day.*

^{2369.} *Of fiersé Mars, H To fyry Mars.*

And Mars, the stierné god armypotente,
 That Juppiter was bisy it to stente ;
 Til that the palé Saturnus the colde,
 That knew so manye of aventures olde,
 Foond in his olde experience an art
 That he ful soone hath pleséd every part.
 As sooth is seyde, elde hath greet ávantáge ;
 In elde is bothé wysdom and uságe ;
 Men may the olde at-renne and noight
 at-rede. ²⁴⁴⁹

Saturne anon, to stynten strif and drede,
 Al be it that it is agayn his kynde,
 Of al this strif he gan remédie fynde.

' My deeré doghter Venus,' quod
 Saturne,

' My cours, that hath so wyde for to turne,
 Hath moore power than woot any man ;
 Myn is the drenchyng in the see so wan,
 Myn is the prison in the derké cote,
 Myn is the stranglyng and hangyng by
 the throte,

The murmure and the cherlés rébellyng,
 The groynge and the pryvee empyon-
 sonyng ; ²⁴⁶⁰

I do vengeance and pleyn correccioun
 Whil I dwelle in signe of the leoun ;
 Myn is the ruyn of the hyé halles,
 The fallynge of the toures and of the
 walles,

Upon the mynour or the carpenter,—
 I slow Sampson, in shakynge the piler,—
 And myné be the maladyés colde,
 The derké trésons and the castés olde ;
 My lookyng is the fader of pestilence ;
 Now weepe namoore, I shal doon dili-
 gence ²⁴⁷⁰

That Palamon, that is thyn owene knyght,
 Shal have his lady, as thou hast him hight.
 Though Mars shal helpe his knyght, yet
 nathélees,

2445. *an*, E² *and*.

2449. The line is a proverb.

2454. *My cours*. The reference is to the supposed malign influence of the planet Saturn: for its 'width' Wright quotes the *Compost of Ptolomeus*, which gives Saturn an orbit of more than thirty years.

2459. *cherles rébellyng*. Possibly Chaucer had in his mind 'he Jacke Strawe and his meynce'; cp. Group B, l. 4584.

2462. *in signe of the leoun*. Prof. Skeat notes that the first ten degrees of the sign *Leo* are called the 'face of Saturn.'

Bitwixé yow ther moot be som tyme pees,
 Al be ye noight of o compleccioun,
 That causeth al day swich divisioun.
 I am thyn aiel, redy at thy wille ;
 Weepe now namoore, I wol thy lust
 fulfille.'

Now wol I stynten of the goddes above,
 Of Mars, and of Venús, goddesse of love,
 And tellé yow, as pleynly as I kan, ²⁴⁸¹
 The grete effect for which that I bygan.

PART IV

Greet was the feeste in Atthenés that
 day,

And eek the lusty seson of that May
 Made every wight to been in such
 plesaunce,

That al that Monday justen they and
 daunce,

And spente it in Venus heigh servyse ;
 But, by the causé that they sholdé ryse
 Éerly, for to seen the greté fight,
 Unto hir resté wenten they at nyght. ²⁴⁹⁰

And on the morwé, whan that day gan
 sprynge,

Of hors and harneys noyse and claterynge
 Ther was in hostelryés al aboute,

And to the paleys rood ther many a route
 Of lordés, upon steedés and palfreys.

Ther maystow seen divisynge of harneys
 So unkouth and so riche, and wrought só
 weel

Of goldsmythrye, of browdyng, and of
 steel,

The sheeldés brighte, testerés, and
 trappúres ;

Gold-hewen helmés, hauberkes, cote
 armúres ; ²⁵⁰⁰

Lordés in paramentz on hir courseres ;
 Knyghtés of retenue, and eek squieres,

Nailyng the speres, and helmés bokélyng,
 Giggynge of sheeldés, with layneres
 lacyng ;

There, as nede is, they weren no thyng
 ydel.

The fomy steedés on the golden brydel
 Gnawynge, and faste the armurers also,

2500. *Gold-hewen*, H *Gold-beten*.

With fyle and hamer, prikyng to and fro ;
Yemen on foote, and communes many oon
With shorté stavés, thikke as they may
goon ; 2510

Pýpés, trompés, nakers, clariounes,
That in the bataille blowne bloody sounes ;
The paleys ful of peplés up and doun,—
Heere thre, ther ten, holdyng hir
questioun,

Dyvynyng of these Thebane knyghtés two.
Somme seyden thus, somme seyde it shal
be so,

Somme helden with hym with the blaké
berd,

Somme with the balled, somme with the
thikké herd,

Some seyde he lookéd grymme and he
wolde fighte,

He hath a sparh of twenty pound of
wighte,— 2520

Thus was the hallé ful of divynyng
Longe after that the sonnè gan to spryng.

The greté Theseus, that of his sleepe
awaked

With mynstralcie and noysé that was
maked,

Heeld yet the chambre of his paleys riche,
Til that the Thebane knyghtés, bothe y-
liche

Honored, were into the paleys fet.

Duc Theséus was at a wyndow set,
Arrayed right as he were a god in trone.
The peple preesseth thiderward ful soone
Hym for to seen, and doon heigh
reverence, 2531

And eek to herkne his heste and his
sentence.

An heraud on a scaffold made an 'Ho !'
Til al the noyse of peple was y-do ;
And whan he saugh the peple of noyse
al stille

Tho shewéd he the myghty dukés wille.

'The lord hath of his heih discrecioun
Considered that it were destruccioun

To gentil blood to fighten in the gyse 2539
Of mortal bataille now in this emprise ;

Wherfore, to shapen that they shal nat dye,
He wolde his firsté purpos modifye.

'No man ther-fore, up peyne of los of
lyf,

No maner shot, ne polax, ne shorte knyf,
Into the lystés sende, ne thider bryngé ;
Ne short swerd, for to stoke with poynt
bitýnge,

No man ne drawe, ne beré by his syde.
Ne no man shal unto his felawe ryde
But o cours with a sharpe y-groundé spere ;
Foyne, if hym list, on foote, hym self to
were. 2550

And he that is at meschief shal be take,
And noght slayn, but be broght unto the
stake

Thát shal ben ordeyned on either syde ;
But thider he shal by force, and there
abyde.

'And if so falle the chieftayn be take
On outhr syde, or ellés sleen his make,
No lenger shal the turneyngé laste.

God spedé you ! gooth forth, and ley on
faste !

With long swerd and with maces fighteth
youre fille.

Gooth now youre wey, this is the lordés
will.' 2560

The voys of peple touchédé the hevене,
So loudé cridé they, with murie stevene,
'God savé swich a lord, that is so good,
He wilneth no destruccioun of blood !'

Up goon the trompés and the melodye
And to the lystés rit the compaignye
By ordinance, thurgh-out the citee large,
Hangéd with clooth of gold, and nat
with sarge.

Ful lik a lord this noble duc gan ryde,
These two Thebanés upon either side ; 2570

And after rood the queene and Emelye,
And after that another compaignye
Of oon and oother, after hir degre ;

And thus they passen thurgh-out the citee,
And to the lystés comè they by tyme.

It nas not of the day yet fully pryme
Whan set was Theséus ful riche and hye,

Ypolita the queene and Emelye,
And othere ladys in degrees aboute.

Unto the seettés preesseth al the route,
And westward, thurgh the gatés under

Marte, 2581
Arcite, and eek the hondred of his parte,
With baner reed is entred right anon.

2555. *chieftayn, cheventein H³.*

And in that selvè moment Palamon
Is under Venus, estward in the place,
With baner whyt, and hardy chiere and
face.

In al the world to seken up and doun
So evene, withouten variacioun,
Ther nerè swichè compaignýes tweye ;
For ther was noon so wys that koudè seye
That any hadde of oother avauntage ²⁵⁹¹
Of worthynesse, ne of estaat, ne age,
So evene were they chosen, for to gesse ;
And in two rengès fairè they hem dresse.

Whan that hir namès rad were
everichon,
That in hir nombrè gylè were ther noon,
Tho were the gatès shet, and cried was
loude,
'Do now youre devoir, yongè knyghtès
proude !'

The heraudes lefte hir prikyng up and
doun ; ²⁵⁹⁹

Now ryngen trompès loude and clarioun ;
Ther is namoore to seyn, but west and est
In goon the speres ful sadly in arrest ;
In gooth the sharpè spore into the syde.

Ther seen men who kan juste and who
kan ryde ;

Ther shyveren shaftès upon sheeldès
thikke ;

He feeleth thurgh the hertè-spoon the
prikke.

Up spryngen sperès twenty foot on highte ;
Out gooth the swerdès as the silver
bryghte ;

The helmès they to-hewen and to-shrede,
Out brest the blood with stiernè stremès
rede ; ²⁶¹⁰

With myghty maces the bonès they to-
breste.

He, thurgh the thikkeste of the throng
gan threste,

Ther, stomblen steedès stronge, and doun
gooth al ;

He, rolleth under foot as dooth a bal ;
He, foyneth on his feet with his tronchoun,
And he hym hurtleth with his hors adoun ;
He, thurgh the body is hurt and sithen
y-take,

Maugree his heed, and broght unto the
stake,

Asforward was, right ther he moste abyde.
Another lad is on that oother syde. ²⁶²⁰
And som tyme dooth hem Theseüs to
reste,

Hem to refresshe and drynken, if hem leste.
Ful ofte a-day han thise Thebànès two,
Togydre y-met and wrought his felawe wo ;
Unhorsèd hath ech oother of hem tweye.
Ther nas no tygre in the vale of Galgo-
pheye,

Whan that hir whelpe is stole whan it is
lite,

So cruuel on the hunte, as is Arcite
For jelous herte upon this Palamoun ;
Ne in Belmarye ther nys so fel leoun, ²⁶³⁰
That hunted is, or for his hunger wood,
Ne of his praye desireth so the blood,
As Palamoun, to sleen his foo Arcite.

The jelous strokès on hir helmes byte ;
Out renneth blood on bothe hir sydès rede. ^κ

Som tyme an ende ther is of every dede, X

For, er the sonne unto the restè wente,
The strongè kyng Emetrèus gan hente
This Palamon, as he faught with Arcite,
And made his swerd depe in his flessch to
byte, ²⁶⁴⁰

And by the force of twenty is he take
Unyolden, and y-drawe unto the stake.
And in the rescus of this Palamoun
The strongè kyng Lygurge is born adoun,
And kyng Emetrèus, for al his strengthe,
Is born out of his sadel a swerdès lengthe ;
So hitte him Palamoun, er he were take ;
But al for noght ; he was broght to the
stake.

His hardy hertè myghte hym helpè naught ;
He moste abyde, whan that he was caught,
By force, and eek by composicioun. ²⁶⁵¹

Who sorweth now but woful Palamoun,
That moot namoorè goon agayn to fighte ?
And whan that Theseus haddè seyn this
sighte

Unto the folk that fогhten thus echon
He crydè, 'Hoo ! namoore, for it is doon !
I wol be trewè juge, and no partie ;
Arcite of Thebès shall have Emelie

²⁶²⁶. *Galgopheye*. Prof. Skeat identifies this with the valley of Gargaphie (in Bœotia), where Actæon was torn in pieces. Tyrwhitt suggests a town called Galapha in Mauritania Tingitana. ²⁶³⁰. *Belmarye*, in North Africa.

That by his fortune hath hire faire y-wonne.⁷

Anon ther is a noyse of peple bigonne,
For joye of this, so loude and heighe
with-alle, 2661

It semed that the lystès sholde falle.

What kan now fairè Venus doon above?
What seith she now, what dooth this
queene of love,

But wepeth so, for wantynge of hir wille,
Til that hir teerès in the lystès fille?

She seyde, 'I am ashamed doutèlees.'

Saturnus seyde, 'Doghter, hoold thy pees,
Mars hath his wille, his knyght hath al
his boone,

And, by myn heed, thou shalt been esed
soone.' 2670

The tropès, with the loudè myn-
stralcie,

The heraudes, that ful loudè yolle and crie,
Been in hire wele, for joye of daun Arcite.
But herkneith me, and stynteth now a lite,
Which a myracle ther bifel anon.

This fierse Arcite hath of his helm y-don,
And on a courser, for to shewe his face,
He priketh endélong the largè place,

Lokyng upward up-on this Emelye, 2679
And she agayn hym caste a freendlich eye

(For women, as to spoken in comune,
Thei folwen all the favour of Fortune),

And was al his, in chiere, as in his herte.

Out of the ground a fyr infernal sterte,
From Pluto sent, at réqueste of Saturne,

For which his hors for ferè gan to turne,
And leep aside, and foundred as he leep,

And er that Arcité may taken keep,
He pighte hym on the pomel of his heed,

That in the place he lay as he were deed,
His brest to-brosten with his sadel-bowe.

As blak he lay as any cole or crowe,

^{2683.} *And was al his, in chiere, as in his herte.* This is Dr. Furnivall's emendation, no MS. containing the first *in*—'she was all his in her looks, as the queen of his heart'; H reads *and for as*; Hengwrt, *And she was al his cheere*, etc., i.e. 'all his delight, as regarded his heart,' but this is not the use of *cheere* here wanted.

^{2684.} *fyr*, E³ *furie*. In Boccaccio (*Tes.* ix. 4) it is a fury raised by Venus.

^{2691.} *sadel-bowe*. The 'bow' was a curved piece of wood fixed before and behind the saddle to hold the rider in his seat.

So was the blood y-ronnen in his face.

Anon he was y-born out of the place,
With hertè soor, to Thesèus paleys.

Tho was he korven out of his harneys,
And in a bed y-brought ful faire and blyve;

For he was yet in memorie and alyve,
And alwey cryngge after Emelye. 2699

Duc Thesèus with al his compaignye
Is comen hoom to Atthenes his citee,

With allè blisse and greet solempnitee;
Al be it that this aventure was falle,

He noldè noght disconforten hem alle,—
Men seyden eek that Arcite shal nat dye,
He shal been heeled of his maladye.

And of another thyng they weren as
fayn,

That of hem allè was ther noon y-slayn;
Al were they soore y-hurt, and namelyoon,

That with a spere was thirléd his brest
boon. 2710

To otherè woundes and to broken armes,
Somme hadden salvès and somme hadden
charmes,

Fermaciès of herbès, and eek save
They dronken, for they wolde hir lymès
have.

For which this noble duc, as he wel kan,
Conforteth and honoureth every man,

And madè revel al the longè nyght
Unto the straungè lordès, as was right;

Ne ther was holden no disconfitynge
But as a justès, or a tourneynge; 2720

For soothly ther was no disconfiture,
For fallyng nys nat but an aventure,

Ne to be lad by force unto the stake
Unyolden, and with twenty knyghtès take,

Ó persone allone, withouten mo,
And haryd forth by armè, foot and too,

And eke his steedè dryven forth with
staves,

With footmen, bothè yemen and eek
knaves,—

It nas aretted hym no vileynye;
Ther may no man clepen it cowardye. 2730

For which anon duc Thesèus leet crye,
To stynten allè rancour and envye,

The gree as wel of o syde as of oother,
And eyther syde y-lik as ootheres brother;

And yaf hem yiftès after hir degree,
And fully heeld a feestè dayès three,

And convoyéd the kyngés worthily
Out of his toun, a journee largely,
And hoom wente every man the righté
way ;

Ther was namoore, but 'Fare wel !'
'Have good day !' 2740

Of this bataille I wol namoore endite,
But speke of Palamoun and of Arcyte.

Swelleth the brest of Arcite, and the
soore

Encresseth at his herté moore and moore.
The clothered blood, for any lechecraft,
Corrupteth, and is in his bouk y-laft,
That neither veyné-blood ne ventusyngé,
Ne drynke of herbés may ben his
helpynge ;

The vertu expulsif, or animal,
Fro thilké vertu clepéd natural, 2750

Ne may the venym voyden ne expelle.
The pipés of his longés gonne to swelle,

And every lacerte in his brest adoun
Is shent with venym and corrupcioun.

Hym gayneth neither, for to gete his lif,
Vomyt upward, ne dounward laxatif ;

Al is to-brosten thilké region ;
Nature hath now no dominacioun ;

And certainly, ther Nature wol nat wirche,
Farewel, phisik ! go ber the man to chirche !

This al and som, that Arcite moot dye,
For which he sendeth after Emelye,

And Palamon, that was his cosyn deere.
Thanne seyde he thus as ye shal after
heere :

'Naught may the woful spirit in myn
herte

Declare o point of alle my sorwés smerte
To yow, my lady, that I lové moost,

But I biquethe the servyce of my goost
To yow aboven every créature, 2769

Syn that my lyf ne may no lenger dure.
Allas the wo ! alas, the peynés stronge,

That I for yow have suffred, and so longe !
Allas, the death ! alas, myn Emelye !

Allas, departynge of our compaignye !
Allas, myn hertés queene ! alas, my wyf !

Myn hertés lady, endere of my lyf !
What is this world ? what asketh men to
have ?

Now with his lové, now in his coldé grave

2770. *ne*, supplied by Tyrwhitt.

Allone, withouten any compaignye. 2779
Farewel, my sweté foo, myn Emelye !

And softé taak me in youre armés tweye
For love of God, and herkneth what I seye.

'I have heer with my cosyn Palamon
Had strif and rancour, many a day agon,

For love of yow, and for my jalousye,
And Juppiter so wys my soulé gye

To speken of a servaunt proprely,
With allé circumstances trewely,—

That is to seyn, trouthe, honour, and
knyghthede,

Wysdom, humblesse, estaat and heigh
kynrede, 2790

Fredom, and al that longeth to that art,—
So Juppiter have of my soulé part,

As in this world right now ne knowe I non
So worthy to ben loved as Palamon,

That serveth yow and wol doon al his lyf.
And if that ever ye shul ben a wyf,

Forget nat Palamon, the gentil man,—
And with that word his spechè faille gan,

For from his feet up to his brest was come
The coold of death, that hadde him over-
come ; 2800

And yet moore-over, in his armés two,
The vital strengthe is lost and al ago.

Oonly the intellect, withouten moore
That dwelléd in his herté syk and soore,

Gan faillen when the herté felté death,
Duskéd his eyen two and failleð breeth.

But on his lady yet caste he his eye ;
His lasté word was, 'Mercy, Emelye !'

His spirit chaungéd hous, and wenté ther,
As I cam never, I kan nat tellen wher. X

Therefore I stynte, I nam no divinistre ;
Of soulés fynde I nat in this registre,

Ne me ne list thilke opinions to telle,
Of hem, though that they writen wher
they dwelle.

Arcite is coold, ther Mars his soulé gye ;
Now wol I speken forth of Emelye.

Shrighte Emelye, and howleth Palamon,
And Thesëus his suster took anon

Swownynge, and baar hire fro the corps
away.

What helpeth it to tarien forth the day,

2790. *feet*, EH³ *herte* ; Petworth, *for from his
fete unto the herte.*

2801. *in*, E⁶ *for in.*

To tellen how she weepe, bothe eve and
morwe? 2821

For in swich cas wommen have swiche
sorwe,

Whan that hir housbonds ben from hem
ago,

That, for the moorè part, they sorwen so,
Or ellis fallen in swich maladye,
That, at the lastè, certainly they dye.

Infinite been the sorwès and the teeres
Of oldè folk, and folk of tendrè yeeres,
In all the toun for deeth of this Theban ;
For hym ther wepeth bothè child and
man ; 2830

So greet a wepyng was ther noon, certayn,
Whan Ector was y-brought al fresch y-slayn
To Troye. Allas ! the pitee that was ther,
Cracchyng of chekès, rentyng eek of
heer.

'Why woldestow be deed?' thise
wommen crye,

'And haddest gold ynough, and Emelye.'
Nó man myghtè gladen Theseus,

Savyng his oldè fader Egeus,
That knew this worldès transmutacioun,
As he hadde seyn it chaungen, up and
doun, 2840

Joye after wo, and wo after gladnesse,
And shewèd hem ensamples and liknesse.

'Right as ther dyéd never man,' quod
he,

'That he ne lyvede in erthe in som degree,
Right so ther lyvèd never man,' he seyde,
'In all this world, that som tym he ne
deyde ;

This world nys but a thurghfare ful of wo,
And we been pilgrymes, passyng to and
fro ;

Deeth is an ende of every worldly soore ;
And over al this yet seyde he muchel
moore 2850

To this effect, ful wisely to enhorte
The peple that they sholdè hem reconforte.

Duc Thesëus, with all his bisy cure,
Cast busily wher that the sepulture
Of goode Arcite may best y-makèd be,

2840. *chaungen*, from Hengwrt; H *torne*; E⁵
om.

2849. *worldly*, E *worldes*.

2854. *busily*, E⁶ *now*.

And eek moost honorable in his degree ;
And at the laste he took conclusioun
That ther as first Arcite and Palamoun
Hadden for love the bataille hem bitwene,
That in that selvè grovè, swoote and
grene, 2860

Ther as he hadde his amoureuse desires,
His compleynte, and for love his hootè
fires,

He woldè make a fyr in which the office
Fúneral he myghte al accomplice ;
And leet comande anon to hakke and
hewe

The okès olde, and leye hem on a rewe,
In colpons, wel arrayèd for to brenne.
His officers with swiftè feet they renne,
And ryden anon at his comandément.

And after this Thesëus hath y-sent 2870
After a beere, and it al over spradde
With clooth of gold, the richeste that he
hadde ;

And of the same suyte he clad Arcite.
Upon his hondès hadde he glovès white,
Eek on his heed a coroune of laurer grene,
And in his hond a swerd ful bright and
kene.

He leyde hym, bare the visage, on the
beere.

Ther-with he weep that pitee was to heere ;
And, for the peple sholdè seen hym alle,
Whan it was day he broghte hym to the
halle, 2880

That roreth of the cryng and the soun.

Tho cam this woful Theban Palamoun,
With flotery berd and ruggy asshy heeres,
In clothès blake, y-droppèd al with teeres ;
And passyng othere of wepyng, Emelye,
The rewefulleste of al the compaignye.

In as muche as thè servyce sholdè be
The moorè noble and riche in his degree,
Duc Thesëus leet forth thre steedès
bryng,

That trappèd were in steele al gliteryng
And covered with the armes of daun
Arcite. 2891

Upon thise steedes, that weren grete and
white,

Ther sitten folk, of whiche oon baar his
sheeld,

Another his spere up in his hondès heeld,

The thridde baar with hym his bowe
Turkeys 2895
(Of brend gold was the caas, and eek the
harneys);

And riden forth a paas with sorweful
cheere,

Toward the grove, as ye shul after heere.
The nobleste of the Grekès that ther were
Upon hir shuldrès caryeden the beere,
With slakè paas, and eyen rede and wete,
Thurgh-out the citee, by the maister strete,
That sprad was al with blak, and wonder
hye

Right of the same is al the strete y-wrye.

Upon the right hond wente olde Egëus,
And on that oother syde duc Thesëus,
With vessels in hir hand of gold ful fyn
Al ful of hony, milk, and blood, and wyn:
Eek Palamon, with ful greet compaignye,
And after that cam woful Emelye, 2910
With fyr in honde, as was that tyme the
gyse

To do the office of funeral servyse.

Heigh labour, and ful greet apparail-
lynge,

Was at the service and the fyr makynge,
That with his grenè tope the heven
raughte,

And twenty fadme of brede the armès
straughte;

This is to seyn, the bowès weren so brode.
Of stree first ther was leyd ful many a lode;
But how the fyr was makèd up on highte,
And eek the namès that the trees highte,—
As ook, firre, birch, aspe, alder, holm,
popeler, 2921

Wylugh, elm, plane, assh, box, chasteyn,
lynde, laurer,

Mapul, thorn, bech, hasel, ew,
whippeltre,—

How they weren feld shal nat be toold
for me;

Ne how the goddès ronnen up and doun,
Disherited of hire habitacioun,

In whiche they wonèden in reste and pees,
Nymphès, fawnes, and amadriades;

Ne how the beestès and the briddès alle
Fledden for ferè, whan the wode was falle;

Ne how the ground agast was of the light,

2920. that, H⁵ how.

That was nat wont to seen the sonnè
bright;

Ne how the fyr was couchèd first with
stree,

And thanne with drye stokkès, cloven a
thre,

And thanne with grenè wode and spicerye,
And thanne with clooth of gold, and
with perrye,

And gerlandes, hangynge with ful many
a flour,

The mirre, thencens, with al so greet
odour;

Ne how Arcite lay among al this,
Ne what richesse aboute his body is, 2940

Ne how that Emelye, as was the gyse,
Putte in the fyr of funeral servyse,

Ne how she swownéd whan men made
the fyr,

Ne what she spak, ne what was hir desyr,
Ne what jeweles men in the fyr tho caste
Whan that the fyr was greet and brentè
faste;

Ne how somme caste hir sheeld, and
somme hir spere,

And of hire vestimentz, whiche that they
were,

And coppès full of wyn, and milk, and
blood,

Into the fyr, that brente as it were
wood; 2950

Ne how the Grekès, with an huge route,
Thriès riden al the place aboute

Upon the left hand, with a loud shoutynge,
And thriès with hir sperès claterynge,

And thriès how the ladyes gonnè crye,
And how that lad was homward Emelye;

Ne how Arcite is brent to asshen colde,
Ne how that lychèwakè was y-holde

Al thilkè nyght; ne how the Grekès pleye
The wakè-pleyes; ne kepe I nat to seye

Who wrastleth best naked, with oille
enoynt, 2961

Ne who that baar hym best in no disjoynt.
I wol nat tellen eek how that they goon

Hoom til Atthenès, whan the pleye is
doun;

But shortly to the point thanne wol I
wende,

And maken of my longè tale an ende.

By processe and by lengthe of certeyn
yeres,
Al styntyd is the moornyng and the teres
Of Grekés, by oon general assent. 2969
Thanne seméd me ther was a parlément
At Atthenes, upon certein poyntz and caas ;
Among the whiché poyntz y-spoken was,
To have with certein contrees alliaunce,
And have fully of Thebens obeissaunce.
For which this noble Thesëus anon
Leet senden after gentil Palamon,
Unwist of hym what was the cause and
why ;
But in his blaké clothés sorwefully
He cam at his comandément in hye.
Tho senté Thesëus for Emelye. 2980
Whan they were set, and hust was al
the place,
And Thesëus abiden hadde a space
Er any word cam fram his wisé brest,
His eyen sette he ther as was his lest,
And with a sad visage he sikéd stille,
And after that right thus he seyde his wille :
'The Firsté Moevere of the cause above,
Whan he first made the fairé cheyne of love,
Greet was theeffect and heigh was his
entente ;
Wel wiste he why and what therof he
mente, 2990
For with that fairé cheyne of love he bond
The fyr, the eyr, the water and the lond,
In certeyn boundés that they may nat flee.
That same Prince, and that same
Moevere,' quod he,
'Hath stablised in this wrecchéd world
adoun
Certeynè dayés and duracioun
To al that is engendrid in this place,
Over the whiché day they may nat pace,—
Al mowe they yet tho dayés wel abregge,
Ther nedeth noon auctoritee allegge 3000
For it is preevéd by experience,
But that me list declaren my sentence.
Thanne may men by this ordre wel
discerne

2987-3016. *The Firste Moevere*, etc. Theseus takes the arguments of this speech from Boethius, *De Consolatione*, bk. ii. met. 8 ; bk. iv. pr. 6 ; bk. iii. pr. 10.

2994. and that same Moevere, Heng.² om. that ; Hl. and moevere cek.

That thilké Moevere stable is and eterne.
Wel may men knowé, but it be a fool,
That every part dirryveth from his hool ;
For nature hath nat taken his bigynnyng
Of no partie, ne cantel, of a thyng,
But of a thyng that parfit is and stable,
Descendynge so, til it be corruptable.
And therfore of his wisé purveiaunce 3011
He hath so wel biset his ordinaunce,
That speses of thyngés and progressiouns
Shullen enduren by successiouns,
And nat eterne, withouten any lye ;
This maystow understonde, and seen at
eye.

'Loo the ook, that hath so long a
norisshyng
From tymé that it first bigynneth sprynge,
And hath so long a lif as we may see,
Yet at the lasté wasted is the tree. 3020
'Considereth eek how that the hardé
stoon
Under oure feet, on which we trede and
goon,
Yit wasteth it, as it lyth by the weye ;
The brodé ryver somtyme wexeth dreye ;
The greté tounés se we wane and wende ;
Thanne may ye se that al this thyng hath
ende.

'Of man and womman seen we wel
also,
That nedeth in oon of thisé termés two,
This is to seyn, in youthe or ellés age,
He moot be deed, the kyng as shal a
page ; 3030
Som in his bed, som in the depé see,
Som in the largé feeld, as men may se ;
Ther helpeth noght, al goth that ilké
weye :
Thanne may I seyn that al this thyng
moot deye.

'What maketh this but Juppiter, the
kyng,
The which is prince, and cause of allé
thyng,
Convertinge al unto his propré welle,
From which it is dirryvéd, sooth to telle ?

3015. H *And nat eterne be, withoute lye.*

3025. *tounes, E. toures.*

3034. *that, om. E².*

3036. *The which, E⁶ that.*

And here-agayns no creäture on lyve,
Of no degree, availleth for to stryve. 3040

‘Thanne is it wysdom, as it thynketh me,
To maken vertu of necessitee,
And take it weel that we may not eschue,
And namely that to us alle is due.

And whoso gruccheth ought, he dooth
folye,

And rebel is to hym that al may gye ;
And certainly a man hath moost honour,
To dyen in his excellence and flour,
Whan he is siker of his goodè name ;

Thanne hath he doon his freend, ne hym,
no shame, 3050

And gladder oghte his freend been of his
deeth,

Whan with honour up-yolden is his breeth,
Than whan his name apallèd is for age,
For al forgeten is his vassellage.

Thanne is it best, as for a worthy fame,
To dyen whan that he is best of name.

‘The contrarie of al this is wilfulnesse.

Why grucchen we, why have we hevynesse,
That goode Arcite, of chivalriè flour,
Departed is, with duetee and honour, 3060
Out of this foulè prisoun of this lyf?

Why grucchen heere his cosyn and his wyf
Of his welfare that loved hem so weel ?

Kan he hem thank?—Nay, God woot,
never a deel—

That bothe his soule and eek hem-self
offende,

And yet they mowe hir lustès nat amende.

‘What may I conclude of this longè
serye,

But after wo, I rede us to be merye,
And thanken Juppiter of al his grace ?
And er that we departen from this place
I redè that we make of sorwès two 3071
O parfit joyè, lastynge evermo.

And looketh now, wher moost sorwe is
her-inne,

Ther wol we first amenden and bigynne.

‘Suster,’ quod he, ‘this is my fullè
assent,

With all thavys heere of my parlément,
That gentil Palamon, thyn owene knyght,
That serveth yow with willè, herte, and
myght,

3077. *thyn, H⁶ your.*

And ever hath doon, syn that ye first
hym knewe,

That ye shul of your grace upon hym
rewe, 3080

And taken hym for housbonde and for
lord ;

Lene me youre hond, for this is oure
accord.

Lat se now of youre wommanly pitee ;
He is a kyngès brother sone, *pardee*,

And though he were a pourè bachelere,
Syn he hath servèd yow so many a yeer

And had for yow so greet adversitee,
It mostè been considered, leeveth me,

For gentil mercy oghte to passen right.’

Thanne seyde he thus to Palamon ful
right : 3090

‘I trowe ther nedeth litel sermonyng
To makè yow assentè to this thyng ;

Com neer, and taak youre lady by the
hond.’

Bitwixen hem was maad anon the bond
That hightè matrimoigne, or mariage,

By al the conseil and the baronage ;
And thus with allè blisse and melodye

Hath Palamon y-wedded Emelye,
And God, that al this wydè world hath

wroght,
Sende hym his love that it hath deere

aboght, 3100

For now is Palamon in allè wele,
Lyvyng in blisse, in richesse, and in

heele ;

And Emelye hym loveth so tendrely,
And he hire serveth al-so gentilly,

That never was ther no word hem bitwène
Of jalousie, or any oother tene.

Thus endeth Palamon and Emelye ;
And God save al this fairè compaignye.

Amen.

*Heere folwen the wordes bitwene the
Hoost and the Millere*

Whan that the Knyght had thus his
tale y-toold,

In al the routè ne was ther yong ne
oold 3110

3106. *or any, H ne of non.*

That he ne seyde it was a noble storie,
And worthy for to drawn to memorie ;
And namely the gentils everichon.

Oure Hoosté lough and swoor, 'So
moot I gon,

This gooth aright ; unboked is the male ;
Lat se now who shal telle another tale ;
For trewely the game is wel bigonne.

Now telthe on, sire Monk, if that ye
konne

Sumwhat to quité with the Knyghtés tale.'

The Millere, that for-dronken was al
pale, 3120

So that ~~unnethe~~ upon his hors he sat,
He nolde avalen neither hood ne hat,
Ne abyde no man for his curteisie,
But in Pilátés voys he gan to crie,
And swoor by armés, and by blood and
bones,

'I kan a noble tale for the nones, ^{ayn}
With which I wol now quite the
Knyghtés tale.'

Oure Hoosté saugh that he was dronke
of ale,

And seyde, 'Abyd, Robyn, my leevé
brother, 3129

Som bettre man shal telle us first another ;
Abyde, and lat us werken thriftily.'

'By Goddés soule,' quod he, 'that wol
nat I,

For I wol speke, or ellés go my wey.'

Oure Hoost answerde, 'Tel on a
devele wey !

Thou art a fool, thy wit is overcome.'

'Now herkneth,' quod the Millere,
'alle and some ;

But first I make a protestacioun
That I am dronke, I knowe it by my
soun ;

And, therefore, if that I mysspeke or seye,
Wyte it the ale of Southwerk, I you
preye ; 3140

For I wol telle a legende and a lyf,

Bothe of a carpenter and of his wyf,
How that a clerk hath set the wrightés
cappe.'

The Reve answerde and seyde, 'Stynt
thy clappe !

Lat be thy lewéd, dronken harlotrye ;
It is a synne, and eek a greet folye
To apeyren any man, or hym defame,
And eek to bryngen wyvés in swich fame ;
Thou mayst ynogh of othere thyngés seyn.'

This dronké Millere spak ful soone
ageyn 3150

And seyde, 'Levé brother Osewold,
Who hath no wyf he is no cokéwold,
But I sey nat therfore that thou art oon,
Ther been ful goodé wyvés many oon,
And ever a thousand goode ayeyns oon
badde ;

That knowestow wel thyself, but if thou
madde.

Why artow angry with my talé now ?
I have a wyf *pardee*, as wel as thow,

Yet nolde I, for the oxen in my plogh,
Taken upon me mooré than ynogh ; 3160

Though that thou deme thiself that thou
be oon,

I wol bilevé wel that I am noon.
An housbonde shal nat been inquisytf

Of Goddés pryveteé, nor of his wyf ;
So he may fyndé Goddés foyssoun there,
Of the remenant nedeth nat enquere.'

What sholde I mooré seyn, but this
Millere

He nolde his wordés for no man forbere,
But told his chérless tale in his manere.

Mathynketh that I shal reherce it heere ;
And therfore every gentil wight I preye,
For Goddés love, demeth nat that I seye

Of yvel entente, but for I moot reherce
Hir talés allé, be they bettre or werse,

Or ellés falsen som of my mateere : 3175
And therefore, who-so list it nat y-heere,

3148. *swich fame*, H *yllname*.

3161. *Though*, etc. This reading of H (partly supported by Camb.) is much better than the 'As demen of myself that I were oon' of E⁵.

3167. *moore seyn but this*, H *seye but that this proud*.

3173. *for*, E² *that*.

3174. *Hir tales alle, be they, etc.*, H *Here wordes alle, al be they, etc.*

3112. *for to drawn to*, H *to be drawn in*.

3114. *lough*, H *tho lough*.

3115. *aright*, H *right wel*.

3117. *on*, H⁶ *ye*.

3124. *in Pilates voys*, the ranting tone assigned to Pilate in the Miracle Plays.

3128. *saugh that he was dronke*, H *saugh wel how dronke he was*.

3138. *it*, H *wel*.

Turne over the leef and chese another tale ;
 For he shal fynde ynowe, bothe grete
 and smale,
 Of storial thyng that toucheth gentillesse,
 And eek moralitee, and hoolynesse,— 3180
 Blameth nat me if that ye chese amys.
 The Millere is a cherl, ye knowe wel this,
 So was the Reve, and othere manye mo,
 And harlotrie they tolden bothé two.
 Avyseth yow, putteth me out of blame ;
 And eek men shal nat maken ernest of
 game.

MILLER'S TALE

Heere bigynmeth The Millere his Tale

Whilom ther was dwellynge at Oxenford
 A riché gnof, that gestés heeld to bord,
 And of his craft he was a carpenter.
 With hym ther was dwellynge a poure
 scoler, 3190
 Hadde lernéd art, but al his fantasye
 Was turnéd for to lern astrologye,
 And koude a certeyn of conclusiouns,
 To demen by interrogaciouns,
 If that men askéd hym in certein houres
 Whan that men sholde have droghte or
 ellés shoures,
 Or if men askéd hym what sholde bifalle
 Of every thyng, I may nat rekene hem
 alle.

This clerk was clepéd hendé Nicholas.
 Of deerné love he koude, and of solas,
 And ther-to he was sleigh and ful privee,
 And lyk a mayden meké for to see. 3202
 A chambré hadde he in that hostelrye
 Allone, withouten any compaignye,
 Ful fetisly y-dight, with herbés swoote,
 And he hymself as sweete as is the roote
 Of lycorys, or any cetéwale.
 His Almageste, and bookés grete and
 smale,

The Millere his Tale. No original or analogue has been discovered for this story, and there is no reason to doubt that it is of Chaucer's own invention.

3208. *Almageste*, the chief work of the astronomer Ptolemy, called by the Greeks Μεγάλη Σύνταξις τῆς Ἀστρονομίας, a name which the Arabs by substituting a superlative turned into *Al-megiste*, or *Almagest*.

His astrelabie, longynge for his art,
 His augrym stonés, layen faire apart, 3210
 On shelvès couchéd at his beddés heed,
 His presse y-covered with a faldyng reed,
 And all above ther lay a gay sautrie,
 On which he made a-nyghtés melodie
 So swetely, that al the chambré rong,
 And *Angelus ad Virginem*, he song ;
 And after that he song the 'kyngés
 noote' ;

Ful often blesséd was his myrie throte,
 And thus this sweetè clerk his tymé
 spenté 3219
 After his freendés fyndyng and his rente.

This carpenter hadde wedded newe a
 wyf,

Which that he lovèd mooré than his lyf ;
 Of eightéteené yeer she was of age.
 Jalous he was, and heeld hire narwe in
 cage,

For she was yong and wyldé, and he was
 old,

And demed hymself been lik a cokéwold.
 He knew nat Catoun, for his wit was
 rude,—

That bad man sholdé wedde his
 simylitude.

Men sholdé wedden after hire estaat, 3229
 For youthe and elde is often at debaat ;
 But sith that he was fallen in the snare,
 He moste endure, as oother folk, his care.

Fair was this yongé wyf, and therwithal.
 As any wezele, hir body gent and smal.
 A ceynt she werede, y-barréd al of silk ;
 A barmclooth eek, as whit as morné milk,
 Upon hir lendés, ful of many a goore ;
 Whit was hir smok, and broyden al bifoore,
 And eek bihyndé, on hir coler aboute,
 Of colblak silk withinne and eek withoute.

3216. *Angelus ad Virginem.* The music of a 13th-century chant to these words is extant at the British Museum. Of the 'kynges noote' nothing appears to be known.

3227. *He knew nat Catoun.* The maxim here alluded to is not properly one of Cato's; but I find it in a kind of Supplement to the Moral Distichs, entitled *Facetus* int. Auctores octo morales, Lugd. 1538, cap. iii.
 'Duc tibi prole parem sponsam moresque venustam,
 Si cum pace velis vitam deducere justam'
 (Tyrwhitt). The sentiment is as old as the Seven Sages.

3231. *fallen in, H brought into.*

3232. *folk, H doon.*

The tapès of hir whitè voluper ^{cp} 324¹
 Were of the samè suyte of hir coler ;
 Hir filet brood, of silk and set ful hie ;
 And sikerly she hadde a likerous eye.
 Ful smale y-pullèd were hire browès two,
 And tho. were bent, and blake as any sloo.
 She was ful moorè blisful on to see

X Than is the newè pereionettè tree,
 And softer than the wolle is of a wether ;
 And by hir girdel heeng a purs of lether,
 Tasseled with grene and perlèd with
 latoun. 325¹

In al this world, to seken up and doun,
 There nas no man so wys that koudè
 thenche

So gay a popelote, or swich a wenche.
 Ful brighter was the shynyng of hir hewe
 Than in the Tour the noble y-forgéd newe.
 But of hir song it was as loude and yerne
 As any swalwè chitteryng on a berne.
 Therto she koudè skippe and makè game,
 As any kyde, or calf, folwynge his dame.
 Hir mouth was sweete as bragot or the
 meeth, 326¹

Or hoord of apples leyd in hey or heeth.
 Wynsynge she was, as is a joly colt ;
 Long as a mast and uprighte as a bolt.
 A brooch sche baar upon hir love coler,
 As brood as is the boos of a bokeler ;
 Hir shoes were lacèd on hir leggès hie ;
 She was a prymerole, a piggesnye
 For any lord, to leggen in his bedde,
 Or yet for any good yeman to wedde. 327⁰

Now, sire, and eft, sire, so bifel the cas,
 That on a day this hendè Nicholas,
 Fil with this yongè wyf to rage and pleye,
 Whil that hir housbonde was at Osèneye,
 As clerkès ben ful subtile and ful queynte ;
 And privèly he caughte hire by the queynte,
 And seyde, 'Y-wis, but if ich have my
 wille,

For deernè love of thee, lemman, I
 spille' ;
 And heeld hire hardè by the haunchè
 bones,

3256. *Tour*, i.e. the Tower of London, where the Mint was.

3256. *the noble*, a gold coin (6s. 8d.), first minted by Edward III.

3258. *chitteryng*, E⁴ *sittyng*.

3274. *Oseneye*, Osney, a village near Oxford.

And seyde, 'Lemman, love me al atones,
 Or I wol dyen, also God me save !' 328¹

And she sproong, as a colt doth in the
 trave,

And with hir heed sche wryèd faste away,
 And seyde, 'I wol nat kisse thee, by
 my fey !

Why, lat be !' quod she, 'lat be,
 Nicholas !

Or I wolcrie, "out, Harrow," and "Allas !"
 Do wey youre handès, for your curteisye !'

This Nicholas gan mercy for to crye,
 And spak so faire, and profrèd hym so
 faste,

That she hir love hym graunted attè laste,
 And swoor hir ooth, by Seint Thomas of
 Kent, 329¹

That she wol been at his comandément
 Whan that she may hir leysur wel espie.
 'Myn housbonde is so ful of jalousie,
 That but ye waytè wel and been privee,
 I woot right wel I nam but deed,' quod
 she ;

'Ye mostè been ful deerne, as in this cas.'
 'Nay, ther-of care thee nocht,' quod
 Nicholas.

'A clerk hadde litherly biset his whyle
 But if he koude a carpenter bigyle.' 330⁰
 And thus they been accorded and y-sworn
 To wayte a tyme, as I have told biforn.

Whan Nicholas had doon thus everideel,
 And thakkèd hire aboute the lendès weel,
 He kist hire sweete, and taketh his sawtrie,
 And pleyeth faste, and maketh melodie.

Thanne fil it thus, that to the paryssh
 chirche,

Chrístès owenè werkès for to wirche,
 This goodè wyf went on an haliday ; 330⁹
 Hir forheed shoon as bright as any day,
 So was it wasshen whan she leet hir werk.

Now was ther of that chirche a parissch
 clerk,

The which that was y-clepèd Absolon ;
 (Cru) was his heer and as the gold it
 shoon,

And strouted as a fannè, large and brode,

3282. *H and she sprang out as doth a colt in trave.*

3285. *Nicholas*, *H thou Nicholas.*

3289. *hym*, *E hire.*

Ful streight and evene lay his joly shode.
His rode was reed, his eyen greye as
goos ;

With Powlès wyndow corven on his shoos,
In hoses rede he wenté fetisly.

Y-clad he was ful smal and proprély, 3320
Al in a kirtel of a lyght waget,

Ful faire and thikké been the poyntés set ;
And therupon he hadde a gay surplys,
As whit as is the blomse upon the rys.

A myrie child he was, so God me save,
Wel koude he laten blood and clippe
and shave,

And maken a chartre of lond or acquit-
aunce.

In twenty manere koude he trippe and
daunce

(After the scole of Oxenfordé tho),
And with his leggés casten to and fro, 3330

And pleyen songés on a small rubible ;
Therto he song somtyme a loud quynnyble,
And as wel koude he pleye on his giterne.

In al the toun nas brewhous ne taverne
That he ne visited with his solas,

Ther any gaylard tappesteré was.
But, sooth to seyn, he was somdel

squaymous

Of fartyng, and of spechè daungerous.

This Absolon, that jolif was and gay,
Gooth with a sencer on the holiday, 3340

Sensynge the wyvès of the parisshe faste,
And many a lovely look on hem he caste,
And namely on this carpenteris wyf.

To loke on hire hym thoughte a myrie lyf,
She was so propre, and sweete, and

likerous.

I dar wel seyn if she hadde been a mous,
And he a cat, he wold hire hente anon.

This pariss clerk, this joly Absolon,
Hath in his herté swich a love longynge,

That of no wyf ne took he noon offrynge ;
For curteisie, he seyde, he woldé noon.

The moone, when it was nyght, ful
bryghté shoon, 3352

3318. *Powlès wyndow.* The reference is to the
open-work tracery, like that of the great Rose
window at Old St. Paul's, in the fashionable shoes
of the time. H² *wyndowes.*

3321. *lyght, H fyn.*

3322. *H Schapen with goores in the newe get.*

3352. *when it was nyght, ful, H at night ful
clere and.*

And Absolon his gyterne hath y-take,
For paramours he thoughté for to wake ;

And forth he gooth, jolif and amorous,
Til he cam to the carpenterés hous,

A litel after cokkès hadde y-crowe,
And dresséd hym up by a shotwyndowe,

That was upon the carpenteris wal.
He syngeth in his voys gentil and smal :

'Now, deeré lady, if thy willé be, 3362
I prayé yow that ye wole thynke on me,'

Ful wel acordaunt to his gyternynge.

This carpenter awook, and herdé synge,
And spak unto his wyf, and seyde anon,

'What, Alison, herestow nat Absolon,
That chaunteth thus under oure bourés
wal ?'

And she answerde hir housbonde ther-
withal,

'Yis, God woot, John, I heere it every del.'
This passeth forth ; what wol ye bet

than weel ? 3370

Fro day to day this joly Absolon
So woweth hire that hym is wo bigon ;

He waketh al the nyght and al the day,
He kembeth his lökkés brode, and

made hym gay,
He woweth hire by meenés and brocage,

And swoor he woldé been hir owene page ;
He syngeth, brokkyng as a nyghtyngale ;

He sente hire pymment, meeth, and spicéd
ale,

And wafres, pipyng hoot out of the gleede ;
And, for shé was of toune, he profreth

meede ; 3380

For som folk wol ben wonnen for richesse,
And somme for strokes, and somme for
gentillesse.

Somtyme to shewe his lightnesse and
maistrye

He pleyeth Heródès, on a scaffold hye,
But what availleth hym, as in this cas ?

She loveth so this hendé Nicholas,

3354. *thoughte for to wake, H seyde he wolde
awake.*

3362. *thynke, H rewé.*

3374. *He kembeth, H To kembe,* an amusing
but unlikely variant.

3377. *brokkyng, warbling ? ; H crowyng.*

3384. *He pleyeth Herodes,* etc. The Miracle
Plays were at first chiefly acted by clerks ; the
stage or 'scaffold' often had three compartments
to represent Heaven, Earth, and Hell.

That Absolon may blowe the bukkés horn,
 He ne haddé for his labour but a scorn,
 And thus she maketh Absolon hire ape
 And al his earnest turneth til a jape. 3390
 Ful sooth is this proverbe, it is no lye,
 Men seyn right thus, 'Alwey the nyè slye
 Maketh the ferrè leevè to be looth';
 For though that Absolon be wood or
 wrooth,

By-causè that he fer was from hire sighte,
 This nyè Nicholas stood in his lighte.

Now bere thee wel, thou hendé
 Nicholas,

For Absolon may waille and synge, allas !
 And so bifel it on a Saterdag

This carpenter was goon til Osénay, 3400
 And hendé Nicholas and Alisoun

Acorded been to this conclusioun,
 That Nicholas shal shapen hym a wyle

This sely, jalous housbonde to bigyle ;
 And, if so be the gamé wente aright,

She sholdé slepen in his arm al nyght,
 For this was his desir and hire also.

And right anon, withouten wordès mo,
 This Nicholas no lenger woldé tarie,

But dooth ful softe unto his chambré
 carie 3410

Bothe mete and drynké for a day or
 tweye ;

And to hire housbonde bad hire for to
 seye,

If that he axéd after Nicholas,
 She sholdé seye she nysté where he was,

Of al that day she saugh hym nat with
 eye ;

She trowéd that he was in maladye,
 For for no cry hir maydé koude hym calle,

He nolde answere for nought that myghté
 falle.

This passeth forth al thilké Saterdag
 That Nicholas stille in his chambré lay,

And eet and sleepe, or didé what hym
 leste, 3421

Til Sunday, that the sonnè gooth to reste.
 This sely carpenter hath greet merveyle

3387. *blowe the bukkés horn*, a phrase meaning
 'have his trouble for nothing.'

3405. *be the, H were this.*

3416. *that he was in, H he were falle in som.*

3417. *For for no cry hir mayde, H For no cry
 that hir mayde*, to be taken with next line.

Of Nicholas, or what thyng myghte hym
 eyle,

And seyde, 'I am adrad, by Seint Thomas
 It stondest nat aright with Nicholas.

God shildé that he deyde sodeynly ;
 This world is now ful tikel, sikerly ;

I saugh to day a cors y-born to chirche,
 That now on Monday last I saugh hym

wirche. 3430
 'Go up,' quod he unto his knave anoon,

'Clepe at his dore, or knockké with a stoon ;
 Looke how it is, and tel me boldély.'

This knavé gooth him up ful sturdily
 And at the chambré doré, whil he stood,

He cride and knockké as that he were
 wood,—

'What ! how ! what do ye, maister
 Nicholay ?

How may ye slepen al the longé day ?'
 But al for noght, he herdé nat a word.

An hole he foond, ful lowe upon a bord,
 Ther as the cat was wont in for to crepe,

And at that hole he lookéd in ful depe,
 And at the laste he hadde of hym a sighte.

This Nicholas sat gapyng ever uprighte,
 As he had kikéd on the newé moone.

Adoun he gooth and tolde his maister
 soone

In what array he saugh this ilké man.
 This carpenter to blessen hym bigan,

And seyde, 'Help us, Seinté Frydeswyde !
 A man woot litel what hym shal bityde ;

This man is fallé, with his astromye, 3451
 In som woodnesse, or in some agonye.

I thoghte ay wel how that it sholdé be,
 Men sholde nat knowe of Goddés pryvetee.

Ye, blesséd be alwey a lewéd man,
 That noght but oonly his bilevé kan.

So ferde another clerk with astromye ;
 He walkéd in the feeldés, for to bryfe

Upon the sterrés, what ther sholde bifalle,
 Til he was in a marlé pit y-falle ; 3460

He saugh nat that. But yet by Seint
 Thomas,

Me reweth soore of hendé Nicholas !

3449. *Seinte Frydeswyde*, still the patron saint
 of one of the Oxford parishes.

3451. *astromye*, a corruption of 'astronomy';
 the latter word is the reading of H⁴, but both
 here and in 3457 it spoils the metre.

3457. *another clerk*, Thales.

He shal be ratéd of his studyng,
If that I may, by Jhesus, hevene kyng !

'Get me a staf, that I may underspore,
Whil that thou, Robyn, hevest of the dore :
He shal out of his studyng, as I gesse.'
And to the chambré dore he gan hym
dresse ;

His knavè was a strong carl, for the
noones,

And by the haspe he haaf it of atones,
Into the floor the dorè fil anon. ³⁴⁷¹

This Nicholas sat ay as stille as stoon,
And ever gapèd upward into the eir,
This carpenter wende he were in despeir,
And hente hym by the sholdrés myghtily
And shook hym harde and cridè spitously,
'What, Nicholay ! what how ! what,
looke adoun !

Awake ! and think on Cristès passioun !
I crouchè thee from elvès and fro wightes.'
Therwith the nyghtspel seyde he anon-
rightes, ³⁴⁸⁰

On fourè halvès of the hous aboute,
And on the thresshold of the dore
withoute :

*'Jhesu Crist and Seint Benedight,
Blesse this hous from every wikked wight
For nyghtiès veye the whitè Pater noster.
Where wentestow, Seint Petres soster ?'*

And attè laste this hendè Nicholas
Gan for to sikè soore, and seyde, 'Allas !
Shal al this world be lost eftsoonès now?'

This carpenter answerdè, 'What
seystow ? ³⁴⁹⁰

What, think on God, as we doon, men
that swynke.'

This Nicholas answerdè, 'Fecche me
drynke ;

3477. *what* (3rd), H *man* ; Heng.⁵ om.

3483. *Jhesu*, H *Lord Jhesu*.

3485. *For nyghtiès*, etc. Tyrwhitt reads: *From the nyghtiès mare the wite pater-noster* (may pater-noster defend thee from night-mare); Morris: *From nyghtiès mare veye the with pater-noster* (guard thyself with pater-noster). But a charm of the 16th century quoted by Mr. Gilman runs :

'White Pater Noster, St. Peter's brother,
What hast thou in one hand ? White-Book Leaves.
What hast i' th' other ? Heaven Gate keys.
Open Heaven Gates and steike Hell Gates,
And let every crysom child creep to its own mother :
White Pater Noster. Amen.'

If this be genuine the *white* must stand.

And after wol I speke, in pryvètee,
Of certeyn thyng that toucheth me and
thee ;

I wol telle it noon oother man, certeyn.'

This carpenter goth doun and comth
ageyn,

And broghte of myghty ale a largè quart,
And whan that ech of hem had dronke
his part,

This Nicholas his dorè fastè shette ³⁴⁹⁹
And doun the carpenter by hym he sette.

He seyde, 'John, myn hoostè, lief
and deere,

Thou shalt upon thy trouthe swere me
heere

That to no wight thou shalt this conseil
wreye,

For it is Cristès conseil that I seye ;
And if thou tellè man thou art forlore,
For this vengaucè thou shalt han therfore,
That if thou wreyè me thou shalt be wood.'

'Nay, Crist forbede it, for his hooly
blood,' ³⁵⁰⁸

Quod tho this sely man, 'I nam no labbe,
Ne, though I seye, I am nat lief to gabbe ;
Sey what thou wolt, I shal it never telle
To child ne wyf, by hym that harwèd
helle !'

'Now, John,' quod Nicholas, 'I
wol nat lye,

I have y-founde in myn astrologye,
As I have lookèd in the moonè bright,
That now a Mondaynext, at quarter nyght,
Shal falle a reyn, and that so wilde and
wood,

That half so greet was never Noees flood.
This world,' heseide, 'in lassè than an hour
Shal al be dreynt, so hidous is the shour ;
Thus schal mankyndè drenche and lese
hir lyf.' ³⁵²¹

This carpenter answerde, 'Allas, my
wyf !

And shal she drenche ? Allas, myn
Alisoun !'

For sorwe of this he fil almoost adoun,
And seyde, 'Is ther no remedie in this cas?'

3499. *fastè shette*, etc. ; H *gan to schitte*, And *dede this carpenter doun by him sitte*.

3510. *Ne, though I seye*, H *though I it seye*.

3520. *Shal al be dreynt*, H *Shal ben i-dreynt*.

'Why, yis, for Gode,' quod hendē
Nicholas,

'If thou wolt werken aftir loore and reed ;
Thou mayst nat werken after thyn owene
heed,

For thus seith Salomoun, that was ful
trewe,

"Werk al by conseil and thou shalt nat
rewe" ;

And if thou werken wolt by good conseil,
I undertake, withouten mast and seyl,
Yet shal I saven hire and thee and me.

Hastow nat herd how savéd was Noë,
Whan that oure Lord hadde warnéd hym
biforn

That al the world with water sholde be
lorn ?

'Yis,' quod this carpenter, 'ful yooore
ago.'

'Hastou nat herd,' quod Nicholas, 'also,
The sorwe of Noë with his felaweshipe
Er that he myghté brynge his wyf to shipe ?
Hym hadde be levere, I dar wel undertake,
At thilké tyme, than alle his wetheres
blake,

That she hadde had a shipe hir-self allone.
And therefore, woostou what is best to
doone ?

This asketh haste, and of an hastif thyng
Men may nat preche or maken taryng.

'Anon go gete us faste into this in
A knedyng trogh, or ellis a kymélyn,
For ech of us, but loke that they be large,
In whiche we mowé swymme as in a barge,
And han ther-inne vitaillé suffisant

But for a day,—fy on the remenant,—
The water shal aslake and goon away
Abouté pryme upon the nexté day.

But Robyn may nat wite of this, thy knave,
Ne eek thy maydē Gille I may nat save ;

Axé nat why, for though thou aské me,
I wol nat tellen Goddés pryveteé ;

Suffiseth thee, but if thy wittés madde,
To han as greet a grace as Noë hadde.
Thy wyf shal I wel saven, out of doute.

3540. *Er that he myghte brynge, H that he
had or he gat.* In the Miracle Plays Noah's
wife refused to be saved without her gossips, and
when dragged in broke her husband's head.

3550. *In whiche we mouve swymme, H In
whiche that we may row.*

Go now thy wey and speed thee heer
aboute.

'But whan thou hast for hire and
thee and me

Y-geten us thise knedyng-tubbés thre,
Thanne shaltow hange hem in the roof
ful hye,

That no man of oure purveiauncé spye,
And whan thou thus hast doon as I have
seyd,

And hast oure vitaille faire in hem y-leyd,
And eek an ax to smyte the corde atwo,
Whan that the water comth, that we may

go ;

And broke an hole, an heigh upon the
gable,

Unto the gardynward, over the stable,
That we may frely passen forth oure way,
Whan that the greté shour is goon away ;

Thanne schalt thou swymme as myrie, I
undertake,

As dooth the whité doke after hire drake ;
Thanne wol I clepe "how Alisoun, how
John,

Be myrie, for the flood wol passe anon,"
And thou wolt seyn, "Hayl, maister
Nicholay !

Good morwe, I se thee wel for it is day !"
And thanne shul we be lordés al oure lyf
Of al the world, as Noë and his wyf.

'But of o thing I warné thee ful right,
Be well avyséd on that ilké nyght

That we ben entred into shippés bord,
That noon of us ne speké nat a word,

Ne clepe, ne crie, but been in his preyère,
For it is Goddés owene heesté deere.

Thy wyf and thou moote hangé fer
atwynne,

For that bitwixé yow shal be no synne,
Na moore in lookyng than ther shal in
deede ;

This ordinance is seyde ; so God thee
speelde ;

Tomorwe at nyght, whan folk ben alle
aslepe,

Into our knedyng-tubbés wol we crepe,
And sitten there, abidyng Goddés grace.
Go now thy wey, I have no lenger space

3578. *wol passe, H passeth.*

3593. *folk ben alle, H men ben.*

To make of this no lenger sermonyng,—
Men seyn thus, “Sende the wise and sey
nothyng”;

Thou art so wys it needeth nat thee teche,
Go save oure lyf, and that I the biseche.’

This sely carpenter goth forth his wey;
Ful ofte he seith ‘Allas,’ and ‘Weylawey,’
And to his wyf he tolde his pryveetee,
And she was war, and knew it bet than he,
What al this queynté cast was for to seye;
But nathelees she ferde as she wolde deye,
And seyde, ‘Allas! go forth thy wey anon,
Help us to scape or we been lost echon!
I am thy trewé, verray, wedded wyf,
Go, deeré spouse, and help to save oure
lyf!’ 3610

Lo which a greet thyng is affeccioun!
Men may dyen of ymaginacioun,
So depé may impressioun be take.

This sely carpenter bigynneth quake;
Hym thynketh verrailly that he may see
Noëes flood, come walwyngé as the see,
To drenchen Alisoun, his hony deere.
He wepeth, weyleth, maketh sory cheere;
He siketh, with ful many a sory swogh;
He gooth and geteth hym a knedying trogh,
And after that a tubbe and a kymelyn,
And pryvély he sente hem to his in,
And heng hem in the roof in pryvétee.
His owene hande he made laddrés thre,
To clymben by the rongés and the stalkes,
Into the tubbés, hangyngé in the balkes;
And hem vitailleth, bothé trogh and tubbe,
With breed and chese and good ale in a
jubbe,

Suffisyngé right ynogh as for a day;
But er that he hadde maad al this array,
He sente his knave, and eek his wenche
also, 3631

Upon his nede to London for to go;
And on the Monday, whan it drow to
nyght,

He shette his dore withouté candel lyght,
And dresseth al this thyng as it shal be;
And shortly, up they clomben allé thre;
They sitten stillé, wel a furlong way.

‘Now, *Pater noster*, clom,’ seyde
Nicholay;

^{3612.} *Men may dyen (slur may), H A man
may dye.*

And ‘Clom,’ quod John, and ‘Clom,’
seyde Alisoun.

This carpenter seyde his devocioun, ³⁶⁴⁰
And stille he sit and biddeth his preyere,
Ay waityngé on the reyn, if he it heere.

The dedé sleepe, for verray bisynesse,
Fil on this carpenter, right as I gesse
Abouté corfew-tyme, or litel more;
For travaille of his goost he groneth soore,
And eft he routeth, for his heed myslay.
Doun of the laddré stalketh Nicholay,
And Alisoun ful softe adoun she spedde;
Withouten wordés mo they goon to bedde.
Ther as the carpenter is wont to lye, ³⁶⁵¹
Ther was the revel and the melodye.

And thus lith Alisoun and Nicholas,
In bisynesse of myrthe and of solas,
Til that the belle of laudés gan to ryngé,
And frerés in the chauncel gonné synge.

This parissch clerk, this amorous Ab-
solon,

That is for love alwey so wo-bigon,
Upon the Monday was at Oséneye
With compaignye, hym to disporte and
pleye, 3660

And axéd upon cas a cloisterer
Ful prively after John the carpenter.
And he drough hym a-part out of the
chirche,

And seyde, ‘I noot, I saugh hym heere
nat wirche

Syn Saturday; I trow that he be went
For tymber ther our abbot hath hym sent;
For he is wont for tymber for to go,
And dwellen at the grange a day or two;
Or ellés he is at his hous, certeyn; ³⁶⁶⁹
Where that he be I kan nat soothly seyn.’

This Absolon ful joly was and light,
And thoughté, ‘Now is tymé wake al nyght,
For sikirly I saugh him nat stiryngé
Aboute his dore, syn day bigan to spryngé.
So moot I thryve I shal, at cokkés crowe,
Ful pryvély go knokke at his wyndowe,
That stant ful lowe upon his bourés wal.
To Alison now wol I tellen al
My love-longyngé; for yet I shal nat
mysse 3679

That at the lesté wey I shal hire kisse.

^{3643.} *verray, E⁵ very.*

^{3658.} *alwey so, H so hard and.*

Som maner confort shal I have, parfay.
My mouth hath icchéd al this longé day,
That is a signe of kissing atté leste.
Al nyght me mette eek I was at a feeste;
Therefore I wol goon slepe an houre or
tweye,

And al the nyght thanne wol I wake
and pleye.'

Whan that the firsté cok hath crowe
anon

Up rist this joly love Absolon,
And hym arraieth gay, at poynt devys;
But first he cheweth greyn and lycorys,
To smellen sweete, er he hadde kembd
his heer. 3691

Under his tonge a trewé-love he beer,
For ther-by wende he to ben gracious.
He rometh to the carpenterés hous,
And stille he stant under the shot-wyn-
dowe,—

Unto his brist it raughte, it was so lowe,—
And softe he knokketh with a semysoun:
'What do ye, honey-comb, sweete Alisoun,
My fairé bryd, my sweeté cynamome?
Awaketh, lemman myn, and speketh to me.
Wel litel thynken ye upon my wo 3701
That for youre love I sweté ther I go.
No wonder is, thogh that I swelte and
swete,

I moorne as dooth a lamb after the tete;
Y-wis, lemman, I have swich love-long-
ynge,

That lik a turtel trewe is my moornynge;
I may nat ete na mooré than a mayde.'

'Go fro the wyndow, jakké-fool,' she
sayde,

'As help me God, it wol nat be, "com
ba me"; 3709

I love another, and elles I were to blame,
Wel bet than thee, by Jhesu, Absolon.
Go forth thy wey, or I wol caste a ston,
And lat me slepe, a twenty devel wey!'

'Allas,' quod Absolon, 'and weylawey,
That trewé love was ever so yvel biset!
Thanne kyssé me, syn it may be no bet,
For Jhesus love, and for the love of me.'
'Wiltow thanne go thy wey?' therwith
quod she.

'Ye certès, lemman,' quod this Absolon.
'Thanne make thee redy,' quod she,
'I come anon,' 3720

And unto Nicholas she seyde stille,
'Now hust and thou shalt laughen al
thy fille.'

This Absolon doun sette hym on his
knees,

And seyde, 'I am lord at alle degrees,
For after this I hope ther cometh moore.
Lemman, thy grace, and sweeté bryd,
thyn oore.'

The wyndow she undoth, and that in
haste,

'Have do,' quod she, 'com of, and speed
the faste,
Lest that oure neighéborés thee espie.'

This Absolon gan wype his mouth ful
drie: 3730

Dirk was the nyght as pich, or as the cole,
And at the wyndow out she pitte hir hole,
And Absolon hym fil no bet ne wers,
But with his mouth he kiste hir naked ers,
Ful savourly, er he was war of this.

Abak he stirte, and thoughte it was amys,
For wel he wiste a womman hath no berd.
He felte a thyng al rough and long y-herd,
And seyde, 'Fy, allas, what have I do?'
'Tehee!' quod she, and clapte the
wyndow to, 3740

And Absolon gooth forth a sory pas.
'A berd, a berd!' quod hendé Nicholas,
'By Goddés corps, this game goth faire
and weel.'

This sely Absolon herde every deel,
And on his lippe he gan for anger byte,
And to hymself he seyde, 'I shal thee
quyte.'

Who rubbeth now, who froteth now
his lippes

With dust, with sond, with straw, with
clooth, with chippes,

But Absolon?—that seith ful ofte, 'Allas!
My soule bitake I unto Sathanas, 3750
But me were levere than al this toun,'
quod he,

'Of this despit awroken for to be.
Allas,' quod he, 'allas, I ne hadde
y-bleynt.'

His hooté love was coold and al y-queynt;

3697. *knokketh*, H⁴ *cowhith, cougheth, coughed*.
3702. *swete*, H *swelte*, faint.

For fro that tyme that he hadde kiste
her ers,

Of paramours he settè nat a kers ;
For he was heeled of his maladie,
Full oftè paramours he gan deffie,
And weepe as dooth a child that is y-bete.
A softè paas he wente over the strete 3760
Until a smyth men clepèd daun Gerveys,
That in his forgè smythèd plough
harneys;—

He sharpeth shaar and kultour bisily.
This Absolon knokketh al esily,
And seyde, 'Undo, Gerveys, and that
anon.'

'What, who artow?' 'It am I, Ab-
solon.'

'What, Absolon! For Cristès sweetè tree,
Why risè ye so rathe? ey *benedicitee!*
What eyleth yow? Som gay gerl, God
it woot,
Hath brought yow thus upon the
viritoot; 3770

By seintè Note, ye woot wel what I mene.'

This Absolon ne roghtë nat a bene
Of al his pley; no word agayn he yaf;
He haddè moorè tow on his distaf
Than Gerveys knew, and seyde, 'Freend
so deere,

That hootè kultour in the chymenee heere,
As lene it me, I have therwith to doone,
And I wol brynge it thee agayn ful soone.'

Gerveys answerdè, 'Certès, were it
gold,

Or in a pokè nobles alle untold, 3780
Thou sholdest have, as I am trewè smyth;
Ey, Cristès foo, what wol ye do ther-
with?'

'Ther-of,' quod Absolon, 'be as be may,
I shall wel telle it thee to-morwè day,'
And caughte the kultour by the coldè stele.
Ful softè out at the dore he gan to stele,
And wente unto the carpenteris wal.

He cogheth first, and knokketh therwithal
Upon the wyndowe, right as he dide er.

This Alison answerdè, 'Who is ther,
That knokketh so? I warante it a theef.'

3770. *viritoot*, meaning doubtful—H *very trot*,
Camb. *merytot*.

3771. *Note*, St. Neot.

3781. *Thou sholdest have*, H *Ye shul hem
have*.

'Why nay,' quod he, 'God woot, my
sweetè leef,

I am thyn Absolon, my deerèlyng.
Of gold,' quod he, 'I have thee broght
a ryng;

My mooder yaf it me, so God me save;
Ful fyn it is, and therto wel y-grave;
This wol I yevè thee, if thou me kisse.'

This Nicholas was risen for to pisse,
And thoughte he wolde amenden al the
jape, 3799

He sholdè kisse his ers, er that he scape;
And up the wyndowe dide he hastily,
And out his ers he putteth pryvély,
Over the buttock to the haunchè bon.

And ther-with spak this clerk, this
Absolon;

'Spek, sweetè bryd, I noot nat where
thou art.'

This Nicholas anon leet fle a fart,
As greet as it had been a thonder dent,
That with the strook he was almost
y-blent;

And he was redy with his iren hoot,
And Nicholas amydde the ers he smoot.

Of gooth the skyn, an handè brede
aboutè, 3811

The hootè kultour brende so his toute;
And for the smert he wendè for to dye.
As he were wood for wo he gan to crye,
'Help, water, water,' help, for Goddès
herte!'

This carpenter out of his slomber sterte,
And herde oon crien 'water,' as he were
wood,

And thoughte, 'Allas, now comth Nowelis
flood!'

He sit hym up withouten wordès mo,
And with his ax he smoot the corde atwo,
And doun gooth al; he foonð neither to
selle, 3821

Ne breed ne ale, til he cam to the celle
Upon the floor and ther aswowne he lay.

Up stirte hire Alison and Nicholay,
And criden, 'Out and harrow!' in the
strete.

The neighèborès, bothè smale and grete,
In ronnen for to gauren on this man,
That yet aswownè lay, bothe pale and wan,
For with the fal he brosten hadde his arm.

But stonde he moste unto his owene harm,
 For whan he spak he was anon bore doun
 With hendé Nicholas and Alisoun. 3832
 They tolden every man that he was wood,
 He was agast so of Nowelis flood
 Thurgh fantasie, that of his vanytee
 He hadde y-boght hym knedyng-tubbés
 thre,

And hadde hem hangéd in the rove above;
 And that he preydè hem, for Goddés love,
 To sitten in the roof, *par compaignye*.

The folk gan laughen at his fantasie;
 Into the roof they kiken and they gape,
 And turnéd al his harm unto a jape; 3842
 For, what-so that this carpenter answerde,
 It was for noght, no man his reson herde;
 With othés grete he was so sworn adoun,
 That he was holdé wood in al the toun;
 For every clerk anonright heeld with
 oother;

They seyde, 'The man was wood, my
 leevé broother';

And every wight gan laughen of this stryf.
 Thus swyvéd was this carpenteris wyf,
 For al his keypyng and his jalousye; 3851
 And Absolon hath kist hir nether eye,
 And Nicholas is scalded in the towte:
 This tale is doon, and God save al the
 rowte.

REEVE'S TALE

The prologe of the Reeves Tale

Whan folk hadde laughen at this nycé
 cas

Of Absolon and hendé Nicholas,
 Diversé folk diversély they seyde,
 But for the mooré part they loughé and
 pleyde;

Ne at this tale I saugh no man hym greve,
 But it were oonly Oséwold the Reve. 3860
 By-cause he was of carpenteris craft
 A litel ire is in his herte y-laft.

He gan to grucche and blaméd it a lite.
 'So theek,' quod he, 'ful wel koude I
 the quite,

With bleryng of a proud millérès eye,—

3858. *moore*, H *moste*.

If that me listé speke of ribaudye,—
 But ik am oold, me list not pley for age,
 Gras tyme is doon, my fodder is now
 forage;

This whité tope writeth myne oldé yeris;
 Myn herte is also mowléd as myne heris,
 But if I fare as dooth an openers; 3871
 That ilké fruyt is ever lenger the wers
 Til it be roten in mullok, or in stree.

'We oldé men, I drede, so faré we;
 Til we be roten kan we nat be rype.
 We hoppen ay whil that the world wol
 pype,

For in oure wyl ther stiketh ever a nayl,
 To have an hoor heed and a grené tayl,
 As hath a leek; for, thogh oure myght
 be goon,

Oure wyl desireth folie ever in oon; 3880
 For whan we may nat doon, than wol we
 speke,

Yet in oure asshen olde is fyr y-reke.
 Foure gleeidés han we, whiche I shal
 devyse,

Avaunting, lyng, anger, coveitise.
 These fouré sparkles longen unto eelde.
 Oure oldé lemés mowe wel been unweelde,
 But wyl ne shal nat failen, that is sooth;
 And yet ik have alwey a coltés tooth,
 As many a yeer as it is passéd henne
 Syn that my tappe of lif bigan to renne;
 For sikerly, whan I was bore, anon 3891
 Deeth drough the tappe of lyf and leet it
 gon,

And ever sithe hath so the tappe y-ronne,
 Til that almost al empty is the tonne.
 The stream of lyf now droppeth on the
 chymbe;

The sely tongé may wel ryngé and chymbe
 Of wrecchednesse that passéd is ful yore;
 With oldé folk, save dotage, is namoore.'

Whan that oure Hoost hadde herd this
 sermonyng,

He gan to speke as lordly as a kyng. 3900
 He seidè: 'What amounteth al this wit?
 What, shul we speke alday of hooly writ?
 The devel made a Revé for to preche,
 Or of a soutere shipman or a leche.

3871. *But if*, H *But yit*.

3887. *faillen*, H *fayle us*.

3904. *soutere*, 'a cobbler may as well turn

Seyforth thy tale, and tarie nat thetyme,—
Lo, Depéford, and it is half wey pryme.
Lo, Grenéwyth, ther many a shrewe is
inne,

It were al tyme thy talé to bigynne.'

'Now, sirés,' quod this Oséwold the
Reve, 3909

'I pray yow allé that ye nat yow greve,
Thogh I answére and somdeel sette his
howve,

For leveful is, with forcé force of showve;
This dronké Millere hath y-toold us heer
How that bigyléd was a carpenteer,
Peraventure in scorn for I am oon;
And, by youre leve, I shal him quite anoon.
Right in his cherlés termés wol I speke;
I pray to God his nekké moté breke.
He kan wel in myn eyé seen a stalke,
But in his owene he kan nat seen a balke.'

Heere bigynneth The Reves Tale

At Trumpyngtoun, nat fer fro Canté-
brigge, 3921

Ther gooth a brook, and over that a brigge,
Upon the whiché brook ther stant a melle;
And this is verray sooth that I yow tell.
A millere was ther dwellynge many a day,
As eny pecok he was proud and gay.
Pipen he koude and fisshe, and nettés beete,
And turné coppés, and wel wrastle and
sheete;

And by his belt he baar a long panade,
And of a swerd ful trenchant was the
blade. 3930

sailor or physician as a reeve take to preaching.'
'Ex suture nauclerus,' 'ex suture medicus,' were
proverbial expressions.

3906. *Depeford*, Deptford.

3906. *half wey pryme*, 7.30 A.M.; H, *passed
pryme*; Petworth, *almost prime*.

3910. *that ye nat yow greve*, H *that noon of
you him greve*.

3911. *howve*, cap; for the phrase cp. line 586.
3912. *of*, i.e. off; H² *to*.

The Reves Tale: probably taken by Chaucer
from the French fabliau, *De Gombert et des Deux
Clers*, by Jean de Boves, with hints also from
another fabliau now in the library at Berne, in
which the clerks lodge with a thieving miller and
not with a 'vilein,' as in *Gompert*. Cp. also
Boccaccio, *Decameron*, D. ix. N. 6. All the
local colour is of course supplied by Chaucer
himself, who sets off the Cambridge clerks and
their miller against the Oxford clerk and the
carpenter.

A joly popperé baar he in his pouche,
Ther was no man, for peril, dorste hym
touche;

A Sheffeld thwitel baar he in his hose.
Round was his face, and camuse was his
nose;

As piléd as an apé was his skulle;
He was a market-betere atté fulle;
Ther dorsté no wight hand upon hym
legge,

That he ne swoor he sholde anon abegge.
A thief he was, for sothe, of corn and
mele,

And that a sly and usaunt for to stele. 3940

His name was hooté, deynous, Symékyn.
A wyf he hadde, y-comen of noble kyn,—
The person of the toun hir fader was,—
With hire he yaf ful many a panne of bras
For that Symkyn sholde in his blood allye.

She was y-fostred in a nonnerye,
For Symkyn woldé no wyf, as he sayde,
But she were wel y-norissed a mayde,
To saven his estaat of yomanrye. 3949

And she was proud and peert as is a pyc.
A ful fair sighte was it upon hem two
On haly dayes; biforn hire wolde he go
With his typet y-bounde about his heed;
And she cam after in a gyte of reed;
And Symkyn haddé hosen of the same.
Ther dorsté no wight clepen hire but
'Dame';

Was noon so hardy that wente by the weye
That with hire dorsté rage, or onés pleye,
But if he wolde be slayn of Symékyn,
With panade, or with knyf, or boidékyn;

For jalous folk ben perilous evermo; 3961
Algate they wolde hire wyvès wenden so.
And eek, for she was somdel smoterlich,
She was as digne as water in a dich,
As ful of hoker, and of bisémare.

Hir thoughté that a lady sholde hire spare,
What for hire kynrede and hir nortelrie,
That she hadde lernéd in the nonnerie.

3949. *of*, H and.

3953. *y-bounde*, E³ *bounde*, *bounden*; Heng.³
wounded.

3956. *clepen hire but 'Dame'*, H *clepe hir
but 'Madame'*; cp. line 376.

3957. *that wente*, H *walkyng*.

3958. *ones*, H *elles*.

3966. *a lady sholde hire spare*, H *ladyes
oughten hir to spare*, i.e. be considerate to.

A doghter haddé they bitwixe hem two,
Of twenty yeer, withouten any mo, ³⁹⁷⁰
Savyngé a child that was of half yeer age ;
In cradel it lay, and was a propré page.
This wenché thikke and wel y-grown was,
With kamuse nose, and eyen greye as glas ;
Buttokés brode, and brestés rounde and
hye,

But right fair was hire heer, I wol nat lye.

This person of the toun, for she was feir,
In purpos was to maken hire his heir,
Both of his catel and his mesuage, ³⁹⁷⁹
And straunge he made it of hir mariage.
His purpos was for to bistowe hire hye
Into som worthy blood of auncetrye ;
For hooly chirchés good moot been
despended

On hooly chirchés blood that is descended ;
Therefore he wolde his hooly blood honoure,
Though that he hooly chirché sholde
devoüre.

Gret sokene hath this millere, out of
doute,

With whete and malt of al the land aboute ;
And naméliche, ther was a greet collegge,
Men clepen the Soler Halle at Canté-
bregge ; ³⁹⁹⁰

Ther was hir whete and eek hir malt
y-grounde.

And on a day it happéd in a stounde,
Sik lay the maunciple on a maladye—
Men wenden wisly that he sholdé dye,—
For which this millere stal bothe mele
and corn

An hundred tymé mooré than biforn :
For ther-biforn he stal but curteisly,
But now he was a thief outrageously ;
For which the wardeyn chidde and madé
fare ; ³⁹⁹⁹

But ther-of sette the millere nat a tare ;
He craketh boost, and swear it was nat so.

Thanne were ther yongé, pouré clerkés
two,

That dwelten in this halle of which I seye ;

^{3980.} *he*, om. H.

^{3985.} *hooly*, H *joly*.

^{3990.} *Soler Halle*, the hall with the solers, or
sun-chambers, *i.e.* rooms with bay-windows,
probably King's Hall, one of the predecessors
of Trinity College.

^{3996.} *An hundred tyme*, H *a thousand part*.

^{3998.} *was*, H *is*.

Testif they were, and lusty for to pleye ;
And, only for hire myrthe and revelrye,
Upon the wardeyn bisily they crye,
To yeve hem levé, but a litel stounde,
To goon to mille and seen hir corn
y-grounde,

And hardily they dorsté leye hir nekke,
The millere shold nat stele hem half a
pekke ⁴⁰¹⁰

Of corn, by sleighté, ne by force hem reve.
And at the laste the wardeyn yaf hem leve.
John highte that oon, and Aleyn highte
that oother ;

Of o toun were they born, that highté
Strother,

Fer in the North, I kan nat tellé where.

This Aleyn maketh redy al his gere,
And on an hors the sak he caste anon.
Forth goth Aleyn the clerk, and also John,
With good swerd and with bokeler by
hir side. ⁴⁰¹⁹

John knew the wey, hem nededé no gyde ;
And at the mille the sak adoun he layth.
Aleyn spak first, 'Al hayl, Symond,
y-fayth !

How fares thy fairé doghter, and thy wyf ?'
'Aleyn, welcome,' quod Symkyn, 'by
my lyf !'

And John also, how now ? what do ye
heer ?'

'Symond,' quod John, 'by God, nede
has na peer,

Hym boés serve hym-self that has na
swayn,

Or elles he is a fool, as clerkés sayn. ⁴⁰²⁸
Oure manciple, I hope he will be deed,
Swa werkés ay the wangés in his heed ;
And forthy is I come, and eek Alayn,
To grynde oure corn and carie it ham
agayn.

I pray yow spede us heythen that ye may.'
'It shal be doon,' quod Symkyn, 'by
my fay !'

What wol ye doon, whil that it is in hande ?'
'By God, right by the hopur wil I stande,'
Quod John, 'and se how that the corn
gas in.

^{4026.} *na peer*. The two clerks speak through-
out in northern dialect.

^{4027.} *Hym boes*, behoves him ; H, *salles* ;
Camb. *muste* ; rest *bihoves*, *byhoveth*.

Yet saugh I never, by my fader kyn,
How that the hopur waggés til and fra.⁴
Aleynanswérde, 'John, and wiltow swa?
Thanne wil I be bynethé, by my croun!
And se how that the melé fallés down
Into the trough,—that sal be my disport;
For John, y-faith, I may been of youre
sourt,
I is as ille a millere as are ye.'

This millere smyléd of hir nycétee,
And thoghte, 'Al this nys doon but for
a wyle;

They wené that no man may hem bigile;
But by my thrift yet shal I blere hir eye,
For al the sleighte in hir philosophy. 4050
The mooré queynté crekés that they
make,

The mooré wol I stelé whan I take.
In stide of flour yet wol I yeve hem bren;
The gretteste clerkés been noght wisest
men,

As whilom to the wolf thus spak the mare;
Of al hir art ne counte I noght a tare.'

Out at the dore he gooth ful pryvély,
Whan that he saugh his tymé softély.
He looketh up and down til he hath founde
The clerkés hors, ther as it stood y-bounde
Bihynde the mille, under a levésel, 4051
And to the hors he goth hym faire and
wel;

He strepeth of the brydel right anon,
And whan the hors was laus, he gynneth gon
Toward the fen, ther wildé marés renne,—
Forth with 'Wehee!' thurgh thikké and
thurgh thenne.

This millere gooth agayn, no word he
seyde,
But dooth his note and with the clerkés
pleyde,

4046. *smyled of*, H *smyleth for*.

4051. *crekes*, H *knakkes*.

4053. *flour*, H *mele*.

4055. *As whilom*, etc. 'The story alluded to is told of a Mule in *Cent. Nov. Ant.* No. 91. The Mule pretends that his name is written upon the bottom of his hind-foot. The Wolf attempting to read it, the Mule gives him a kick on the forehead and kills him. Upon which the Fox, who was present, observes: *Ogni huomo, che sa lettera, non è savio*' (Tyrwhitt). A variant of the story occurs in *Reynard the Fox*.

4064. *gynneth*, H *gan to*.

4066. *and*, H *and cek*.

Til that hir corn was faire and weel
y-grounde;

And whan the mele is sakkéd and
y-bounde, 4070

This John goth out, and fynt his hors away,
And gan to crie, 'Harrow!' and, 'Weyl-
away!

Oure hors is lorn; Alayn, for Goddés banes
Stepe on thy feet; com out, man, al atanes!
Allas, our wardeyn has his palfrey lorn!
This Aleyn al forgat, bothe mele and corn;
Al was out of his mynde his housbondrie.
'What, whilk way is he geen?' he gan
to crie.

The wyf cam lepyng in ward with a ren;
She seyde, 'Allas, youre hors goth to
the fen 4080

With wildé mares, as faste as he may go;
Unthank come on his hand that boond
hym so,

And he that bettré sholde han knyht the
reyné!'

'Allas,' quod John, 'Aleyn, for Cristés
peyne,

Lay down thy swerd, and I wil myn als wa.
I is ful wight, God waat, as is a raa;
By Goddés herté! he sal nat scape us
bathe.

Why nadstow pit the capul in the lathe?
Il-hayl, by God, Aleyn, thou is a fonne.'

This sely clerkés han ful faste y-ronne
Toward the fen, bothe Aleyn and eek
John; 4091

And whan the millere saugh that they
were gon,

He half a bussel of hir flour hath take,
And bad his wyf go knede it in a cake.

He seyde, 'I trowe the clerkés were aferd;
Yet kan a millere make a clerkés berd,

For al his art; now lat hem goon hir weye!
Lo wher they goon; ye, lat the children
pleye;

They gete hym nat so lightly, by my
croun!'

This sely clerkes rennen up and down
With 'Keepe! keepe! stand! stand!
Jossa warderere! 4101

4090. *han ful faste y-ronne*, H *speeden hem anoon*.

4095. *were*, H *ben*.

Ga wyghtly thou, and I shal kepe him
heere.'

But shortly, til that it was verray nyght,
They koudè nat, though they dide al hir
myght,

Hir capul cacche, he ran alwey so faste,
Til in a dych they caughte hym attè laste.

Wery and weet, as beest is in the reyn,
Comth sely John, and with him comth
Aleyn.

'Allas!' quod John, 'the day that I was
born!

Now are wedryve til hethyng and til scorn;
Oure corn is stoln, men wil us foolès calle,
Bathè the wardeyn and oure felawes alle,
And namèly the millere, weylaway!'

Thus pleyneþ John, as he gooth by
the way

Toward the mille, and Bayard in his hond.
The millere sittyng by the fyr he fond,—
For it was nyght and forther myghte they
noght,—

But for the love of God they hym bisoght
Of herberwe and of ese, as for hir peny.

The millere seyde agayn, "If ther be
eny,

Swich as it is, yet shal ye have youre part;
Myn hous is streit, but ye han lernèd art,
Ye konne by argumentès make a place
A mylè brood of twenty foot of space.

Lat se now if this placè may suffise,
Or make it rowm with speche, as is youre
gise.'

'Now, Symond,' seyde John, 'by Seint
Cutberd,

Ay is thou myrie, and this is faire answeárd.
I have herd seyde, "Man sal taa of twa
thynges,

Slyk as he fyndes, or taa slyk as he
brynges";

But specially I pray thee, hoostè deere,
Get us som mete and drynke, and make
us cheere,

And we wil payen trewely attè fulle;
With empty hand men may none haukès
tulle;

Loo, heere our silver, redy for to spende.'
This millere into toun his doghter sende

4102. wyghtly, E⁶ whistle.

4105. he ran alwey, H it ran away.

For ale and breed, and rosted hem a goos,
And boond hire hors, it sholdè nat goon
loos,

And in his owene chambre hem made a
bed,

With sheetès and with chalons faire y-sprede,
Noght from his owene bed ten foot or
twelve.

His doghter hadde a bed al by hir-selve,
Right in thè samè chambre by and by;
It myghtè be no bet, and causè why?

Ther was no roumer herberwe in the place.
They soupen, and they speke hem to solace,
And drynken ever strong ale attè beste.
Aboutè mydnyght wentè they to reste.

Wel hath this millere vernysshèd his
heed:

Ful palehe was for-dronken, and nat reed.
He yexeth, and hespeketh thurgh the nose,
As he were on the quakke or on the pose.
To bedde he goth, and with hym goth
his wyf,

As any jay she light was and jolyf;
So was hir joly whistle wel y-wet;
The cradel at hir beddès feet is set,
Torokken, and to yeve the child to sowke:
And whan that dronken al was in the
crowke,

To beddè went the doghter right anon;
To beddè wente Aleyn, and also John;
Ther nas na moore; hem needed èno dwale.
This millere hath so wisely bibbèd ale
That as an hors he snorteth in his sleepe;
Ne of his tayl bihynde he took no keepe;
His wyf bar him a burdon, a ful strong,
Men myghte hir rowtyng heerè two furlong;
The wenchè rowteth eek, *par compaignye*.

Aleyn the clerk, that herd this melodye,
He pokèd John, and seyde, 'Slepestow?

Herdistow ever slyk a sang er now?
Lo, whilk a compline is y-mel hem alle!
A wildè fyr upon thair bodyes falle!
Wha herkned ever slyk a ferly thyng?

Ye, they sal have the flour of il endyng!
This langè nyght ther tydès me na reste,
But yet, nafors; al sal be for the beste,
For, John,' seyde he, 'als ever moot
I thryve,

4138. it sholde nat goon, H⁶ he schold no more go.

If that I may, yon wenché wil I swyve.
Som esément has lawe y-shapen us ; 4179
For; John, ther is a lawé that says thus,
That gif a man in a point be y-greved,
That in another he sal be releved.
Oure corn is stoln, sothly it is na nay,
And we han had an il fit al this day ;
And syn I sal have neen amendément
Agayn my los, I wil have esément.

By Goddes sale ! it sal neen óther bee.
This John answerde, 'Alayn, avysé thee ;
The millere is a perilous man,' he seyde,
'And gif that he out of his sleepe abreyde,
He mighté doon us bathe a vileynye.' 4191
Aleyn answerde, 'I count hym nat a flye.'
And up he riste, and by the wenche he
crepte.

This wenché lay uprighte, and fasté slepte
Til he so ny was, er she myghte espie,
That it had been to laté for to crie ;
And, shortly for to seyn, they were at on.
Now play, Aleyn, for I wol speke of John.

This John lith stille a furlong wey or two,
And to hymself he maketh routhe and wo ;
'Allas !' quod he, 'this is a wikked jape ;
Now may I seyn that I is but an ape ;
Yet has my felawe somewhat for his harm,—
He has the milleris doghter in his arm.
He aunted hym, and has his nedés sped,
And I lye as a draf sak in my bed ;
And when this jape is tald another day,
I sal been halde a daf, a cokénay.
I wil arise and aunte it, by my fayth ;
"Unhardy is unseely," thus men sayth.'

And up he roos and softely he wente 4211
Unto the cradel, and in his hand it hente,
And baar it softe unto his beddés feet.

Sooneafter this the wyf hir rowtyng leet,
And gan awake and wente hire out to pisse,
And cam agayn, and gan hir cradel mysse,
And gropéd heer and ther, but she foond
noon.

'Allas !' quod she, 'I hadde almost
mysgoon ;
I hadde almost goon to the clerkés bed.
Ey, *benedicite!* thanne hadde I foule
y-sped.' 4220

4183. *sothly*, E² *shortly*.

4199. *wey*, H *while*.

4200. *he maketh routhe and wo*, H *compleyned of his wo*.

And forth she gooth til she the cradel fond :
She gropeth alwey farther with hir hond,
And foond the bed and thoghté nyght
but good,

By-causé that the cradel by it stood,
And nysté wher she was, for it was derk,
But faire and wel she creepe into the clerk ;
And lith ful stille and wolde han caught
a sleepe.

Withinne a while this John the clerk up
leepe, 4228

And on this goodé wyf he leith on soore ;
So myrie a fit ne hadde she nat ful yooore ;
He priketh hardeand sooreas he were mad.
This joly lyf han thise two clerkés lad,
Til that the thriddé cok bigan to syngé.

Aleyn wax wery in the dawènyngé,
For he had swonken al the longé nyght ;
And seyde, 'Fare weel, Malyne, sweeté
wight.

The day is come, I may no lenger byde ;
But evermo, wher so I go or ryde,
I is thyn awen clerk, swa have I seel.'

'Now, deeré lemman,' quod she, 'go,
fareweel ! 4240

But, er thow go, o thyng I wol thee telle ;
Whan that thou wendest homward by the
melle,

Right at the entree of the dore bihynde,
Thou shalt a cake of half a bussel fynde,
That was y-maked of thyn owene mele,
Which that I heelpé my fader for to stele ;
And, goodé lemman, God thee save and
kepe !'

And with that word almost she gan to
wepe.

Aleyn up rist and thoughte, 'Er that
it dawé,

I wol go crepen in by my felawe ;' 4250
And fond the cradel with his hand anon.
'By God !' thoughte he, 'al wrang I
have mysгон ;

Myn heed is toty of my swynk to nyght,
That maketh me that I go nat aright ;
I woot wel by the cradel I have mysgo ;
Heere lith the millere and his wyf also.'
And forth he goth, a twenty devel way,
Unto the bed ther as the millere lay.

4225. *And nyste*, H *Nat knowyng*.

4231. *soore*, H⁵ *deepe*.

He wende have copen by his felawe John,
And by the millere in he crepe anon, ⁴²⁵⁰
And caughte hym by the nekke, and softe
he spak ;

He seyde, 'Thou John, thou swyns-
heed, awak,

For Cristès saule, and heer a noble game ;
For by that lord that callèd is seint Jame,
As I have thriès in this shortè nyght

Swyvèd the milleres doghter bolt upright,
Whil thow hast as a coward been agast.'

'Ye, falsè harlot,' quod the millere, 'hast ?
A ! falsè traitour ! falsè clerk !' quod he,
'Thow shalt be deed, by Goddès dignitee !

Who dorstè be so boold to disparage ⁴²⁷¹
Mydoghter, that is come of swich lynage ?'

And by the throtè-bolle he caughte Alayn ;
And he hente hym despitously agayn,

And on the nose he smoot hym with his
fest.

Doun ran the bloody stroom upon his brest,
And in the floor, with nose and mouth
to-broke,

They walwe as doon two pigges in a poke ;
And up they goon and doun agayn anon,
Til that the millere spornèd at a stoon,

And doun he fil bakward upon his wyf,
That wistè no thyng of this nycè stryf ;

For she was falle aslepe a litè wight
With John the clerk, that wakèd hadde
al nyght ;

And with the fal out of hir sleepe she
breyde.

'Help, hooly croys of Bromèholm,' she
seyde,

'*In manus tuas*, Lord, to thee I calle !
Awak, Symond ! the feend is on us falle !

Myn herte is broken ! help ! I nam but
deed !

Ther lyth oon upon my wombe and on
myn heed. ⁴²⁹⁰

Helpe, Symkyn, for the falsè clerkès fighte !'

This John stirte up, as soone as ever
he myghte,

And graspeþ by the wallès to and fro

To fynde a staf, and she stirte up also,
And knewe the estrès bet than dide this
John,

And by the wal a staf she foond anon,
And saugh a litel shymeryng of a light,
For at an hole in shoon the moonè bright ;

And by that light she saugh hem bothè two,
But sikerly she nystè who was who ; ⁴³⁰⁰

But as she saugh a whit thyng in hir eye ;
And whan she gan the whitè thyng espye,
She wende the clerk hadde wered a

volupeer,
And with the staf she drough ay neer
and neer

And wende han hit this Aleyn at the fulle ;
And smoot the millere on the pylèd skulle,
And doun he gooth, and cride, 'Harrow !

I dye !'

These clerkès beete hym weel and lete
hym lye,

And greythen hem, and tooke hir horsanon,
And eek hire mele, and on hir wey they

gon, ⁴³¹⁰

And at the millè yet they tooke hir cake
Of half a busshel flour ful wel y-bake.

Thus is the proude millere wel y-bete,
And hath y-lost the gryndyng of the whete,
And payèd for the soper everideel

Of Aleyn and of John, that bette hym weel ;
His wyf is swyvèd, and his doghter als.

Lo ! swich it is a millere to be fals ;
And therefore this proverbeisseyd ful sooth,
'Hym thar nat wenè wel that yvele dooth,'

A gylour shal hymself bigylèd be, — ⁴³²¹

And God, that sitteth heighe in Trinitee,
Save al this compaignyè, grete and smale.

Thus have I quyte the Millere in my tale.

COOK'S TALE

The prologe of the Cokes Tale

The Cook of Londoun, whil the Revè
spak,

4296. *a staf she foond, H sche took a staf.*

4297. *shymeryng, H glymeryng.*

4304. *ay, H hir.*

4309. *greythen, equip ; H greyth hem wel.*

4310. *on hir wey, H hoom anon.*

4311. *at the mille yet, H at the millen dore.*

4322. *Trinitee, H⁶ Magestee.*

4264. *called, H cleped.*

4272. *swich, H hih.*

4279. *agayn, H they goon.*

4280. *sporned, H stumpled.*

4286. *Bromeholm, a Norfolk priory.*

4288. *is on us falle, H is in thi halle.*

For joye him thoughte he clawed him on
the bak ;

'Ha, ha !' quod he, 'for Cristès passioune
This millere hadde a sharpe conclusioun
Upon his argument of herbergage ;
Wel seyde Salomon, in his langage, ⁴³³⁰
"Ne brynge nat every man into thyn hous,"
For herberwyng by nyghte is perilous.
Wel oghte a man avyséd for to be
Whom that he broghte into his pryvêtee.
I pray to God, so yeve me sorwe and care,
If ever, sitthe I highte Hogge of Ware,
Herde I a millere bettre y-set a werk ;
He hadde a jape of malice in the derk.
But God forbedé that we stynté heere,
And therefore if ye vouché-sauf to heere
A tale of me, that am a pouré man, ⁴³⁴¹
I wol yow telle, as wel as ever I kan,
A litel jape that fil in oure citee.'

Oure Hoost answerde and seide, 'I
graunte it thee ;

Nowtelle on, Roger, looke that it be good ;
For many a pastee hastow laten blood,
And many a jakke of Dovere hastow soold,
That hath been twiëshoot and twiëshcoold ;
Of many a pilgrym hastow Cristès curs,
For of thy percelly yet they fare the
wors, ⁴³⁵⁰

That they han eten with thy stubbel goos ;
For in thy shoppe is many a flyé loos.
Now telle on, gentil Roger by thy name.
But yet I pray thee be nat wroth for game,
A man may seye ful sooth in game and
pley.'

'Thou seist ful sooth,' quod Roger,
'by my fey !

But "sooth pley quaad pley," as the
Flemyng seith ;

And therefore, Herry Bailly, by thy feith,
Be thou nat wrooth, er we departen heer
Though that my tale be of an hostileer :
But natheles I wol nat telle it yit ; ⁴³⁶¹
But er we parte, y-wis, thou shalt be quit.'
And therwithal he lough and madé cheere,
And seyde his tale, as ye shul after heere.

^{4335.} so yeve me sorwe, H so gyf my body.

^{4347.} a jakke of Dovere, said to be 'a sea-fish,' but more probably a pudding.

^{4357.} sooth pley quaad pley, true jest, bad jest. Cp. 'soth bourd is no bourd.'

Heere bigynneth The Cookes Tale

A prentys whilom dwelled in oure citee,
And of a craft of vitailliers was hee.
Gaillard he was as goldfynch in the shawe ;
Broun as a berye, a propre short felawe,
With lokkès blake, y-kempd ful fetisly.
Dauncen he koude so wel and jolily, ⁴³⁷⁰
That he was clepéd Perkyn Revelour.
He was as ful of love and paramour
As is the hyvè ful of hony sweete.
Wel was the wenché with hym myghté
meete ;

At every bridale wolde he synge and hoppe,
He lovéd bet the tavernne than the shoppe.

For whan ther any ridyng was in Chepe,
Out of the shoppè thider wolde he lepe ;
Til that he haddé al the sighte y-seyn,
And dauncéd wel, he wolde nat come
ageyn ; ⁴³⁸⁰

And gadered hym a meynnee of his sort,
To hoppe and synge and maken swich
disport ;

And ther they setten stevene for to
meete,

To pleyen at the dys in swich a streete ;
For in the toun ne was ther no prentys
That fairer koudé caste a paire of dys
Than Perkyn koude, and therto he was
free

Of his dispense, in place of pryvêtee.
That fond his maister wel in his chaffare,
For often tyme he foond his box ful bare ;
For sikerly a prentys revelour, ⁴³⁹¹
That haunteth dys, riot, or paramour,
His maister shal it in his shoppe abyé,
Al have he no part of the mynstralcyé ;
For thefte and riot they been convertible,
Al konne he pleye on gyterne or ribble.
Revel and trouthe, as in a lowe degree,
They been ful wrothe al day, as men
may see.

This joly prentys with his maister bood,
Til he were ny out of his prentishood ;
Al were he snybbéd bothe erly and late,
And somtyme lad with revel to Newégate ;
But atté laste his maister hym bithoghte,

^{4370.} jolily, H prately.

^{4373.} hyve ful, H hony-combe.

^{4391.} sikerly a, H such a joly.

^{4392.} riot, H revel.

Upon a day, whan he his papir soghte,
Of a proverbe that seith this samè word,
'Wel bet is roten appul out of hoord,
Than that it rotie al the remènaunt.'
So fareth it by a riotous servaunt,
It is wel lassè harm to lete hym pace
Than he shende alle the servauntz in the
place. 4410

Therefore his maister yaf hym acquitance,
And bad hym go with sorwe and with
meschance;

And thus this joly prentys hadde his leve.
Now lat him riote al the nyght or leve.
And for ther is no theef withoute a
lowke,
That helpeth hym to wasten and to sowke,

Of that he brybè kan or borwe may,
Anon he sente his bed and his array
Unto a compier of his owene sort, 4419
That lovède dys, and revel and disport,
And hadde a wyf that heeld for contenance
A shoppe, and swyvèd for hir suste-
nance . . .

*Of this Cokes Tale maked Chaucer
na more*

4422. *Of this Cokes tale*, etc., from Hengwrt MS. In many MSS. here follows the Tale of Gamelyn, which Chaucer probably meant to rewrite and assign to the Yeoman; but the tale, as it stands, is none of Chaucer's, and is therefore not printed here. The rest of the tales supposed to be told on the first day of the Pilgrimage are lacking, and, almost certainly, were never written.

TALES OF THE SECOND DAY

GROUP B

*The wordes of the Hoost to the
compaignye*

OURE Hostè saugh wel that the
brightè sonne
The ark of his artificial day hath ronne
The ferthè part, and half an heure and
moore,
And though he were nat depe experte in
loore,
He wiste it was the eightètethè day
Of Aprill, that is messenger to May;
And saugh wel that the shadwe of every
tree

Was, as in lengthe, the samè quantitee
That was the body erect that causèd it;
And therefore by the shadwe he took his
wit 10
That Phebus, which that shoon so clere
and brighte,

2. *his artificial day*, i.e. between sunrise and sunset as opposed to the day of 24 hours.

3. *The ferthe part*, etc. On April 18th (April 26th of the reformed calendar) the sun would have accomplished the fourth part of his day's journey at 9.20 A.M., leaving 40 minutes, or 'half-an-hour and more,' to 10 o'clock.

4. *experte*, om. H; *y-stert*, E².

11. *clere*, H *fair*.

Degrees was fyve and forty clombe on
highte;

And for that day, as in that latitude,
It was ten of the klokke, he gan conclude;
And sodeynly he plighte his hors aboute.

'Lordynges,' quod he, 'I warne yow,
al this route,

The fourthè party of this day is gon.
Now for the love of God and of Seint John,
Leseth no tyme, as ferforth as ye may.
Lordynges, the tymè wasteth nyght and
day 20

And steleth from us,—what pryvèly
slepynge,

And what thurgh negligence in oure
wakynge,—

As dooth the strem that turneth never
agayn,

Descendynge fro the montaigne into playn.

'Wel kan Senec, and many a philo-
sophre,

Biwailen tymè moore than gold in cofre;
For "losse of catel may recovered be,

12. *Degrees*, etc. The sun attained this altitude exactly at 9.58.

20. *the tyme*, etc. Imitated from the *Roman de la Rose*, cp. the English translation, ll. 369 sqq.

But losse of tyme shendeth us," quod he ;
It wol nat come agayn, withouten drede,
Namooré than wole Malkynes mayden-
hede, ³⁰

Whan she hath lost it in hir wantow-
nesse ;

Lat us nat mowlen thus in ydelnesse.

'Sire Man of Lawe,' quod he, 'so have
ye blis,

Telle us a tale anon, as forward is ;

Ye been submytted thurgh youre free
assent

To stonden in this cas at my juggément.
Acquiteth yow and holdeth youre biheeste,
Thanne have ye doon youre devoir atté
leeste.'

'Hosté,' quod he, '*depardieux* ich
assente ;

To breké forward is nat myn entente. ⁴⁰
Biheste is dette, and I wole holdé fayn
Al my biheste, I kan no bettré sayn ;
For swich lawe as man yeveth another
wight

He sholde hym-selven usen it by right ;
Thus wole oure text ; but nathéless certeyn
I kan right now no thrifty talé seyn,
But Chaucer, thogh he kan but lewedly,
On metres and on rymyng craftily,
Hath seyde hem, in swich Englishsh as he
kan,

Of oldé tyme, as knoweth many a man. ⁵⁰
And if he have noght seyde hem, levé
brother,

In o book, he hath seyde hem in another.

For he hath toold of loveris up and doun
Mo than Ovidé made of mencioun

In his Epistellés, that been ful olde.

What sholde I tellen hem, syn they ben
tolde ?

'In youthe he made of Ceys and
Alcione,

And sithen hath he spoken of everichone
Thise noble wyvès and thise loveris eke.

Who so that wole his largé volume seke,

57. of *Ceys and Alcione*, the story of Ceys and Alcyone, from Ovid, *Metam.* bk. xi. It forms the subject of ll. 62-220 of Chaucer's *Book of the Duchesse*, which may have been originally an independent poem. The *Book of the Duchesse* was written in 1368, when Chaucer was nearly thirty.

Clepéd the Seintés Legende of Cupide,
Ther may he seen the largé woundés wyde
Of Lucesse and of Babilan Tesbee ;

The swerd of Dido for the false Enee ;

The tree of Phillis for hire Demophon ;

The pleinte of Dianire and of Hermyon ;

Of Adriane and of Isiphilee ;

The bareyne ylè stondyng in the see ;

The dreynté Leandrè for his Erro ;

The teeris of Eleyne ; and eek the wo ⁷⁰

Of Brixseyde, and of the, Ladómya !

The crueltee of the, queene Médea !

Thy litel children hangyng by the hals,

For thy Jasón, that was in love so fals !

(O Ypermestra, Penelopee, Alceste,
Youré wifhede he comendeth with the
beste !

'But certainly no word ne writeth he

Of thilké wikke ensample of Canacee,

That loved hir owené brother synfully ;

(Of swiché curséd stories I sey fy ! ⁸⁰

Or ellis of Tyro Appollonius,

How that the curséd kyng Antiochus

Birafte his doghter of hir maydenhede,

That is so horriblé a talé for to rede,

Whan he hir threw upon the pavément ;

And therfore he, of ful avysément,

Nolde nevere write in none of his sermons

Of swiche unkynde abhomynacions,

Ne I wol noon reherce, if that I may.

'But of my tale how shall I doon this
day ? ⁹⁰

Me weré looth be likned, doutélees,

61. the *Seintes Legende of Cupide* (H *Legendes*), the *Legend of Good Women*, i.e. of Cupid's Saints. In the list which follows, the Man of Law omits the names of Cleopatra and Philomela, of whom Chaucer wrote, while of Deianira, Hermione, Hero, Helen, Briseis, Laodameia, Penelope and Alcestis no legends remain.

63. *Babilan Tesbee*, Thisbe of Babylon.

67. *Adriane*, Ariadne.

67. *Isiphilee*, Hypsipyle.

68. *The bareyne yle*, Naxos.

74. *thy, H thilke*.

74. *in, H of*.

78. *Canacee*. 'This and the story of Apollonius of Tyre are told in Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, whence it has been supposed that Chaucer intended here to blame that writer—a notion for which there appears to be no good foundation' (Wright).

80. *Of swiche, H On whiche*.

84. *for to, H as man may*.

To Muses that men clepe Pierides,—
Methamorphosios woot what I mene,—
 But nathêles, I recchê noght a bene,
 Though I come after hym with hawêbake;
 I speke in prose, and lat him rymê make.⁷
 And with that word, he with a sobré cheere
 Bigan his tale, as ye shal after heere.

Read this next.
 MAN OF LAW'S TALE

The Prologe of the Manne of Lawes Tale

O hateful harm ! condicion of poverte !
 With thirst, with coold, with hunger so
 confoundid ! 100

To asken help thee shameth in thyn herte;
 If thou noon askes soore artowy-woundid,
 That verray nede unwrappeth al thy
 wounde hid !

Maugreethyn heed, thou most for indigence
 Or stele, or begge, or borwê thy despence !

Thow blamest Crist, and seist ful bitterly,
 He mysdeparteth richesse temporal ;
 Thy neighêbore thou wytest synfully,
 And seist thou hast to lite and he hath al.
 'Parfay,' seistow, 'somytyme he rekene
 shal, 110

Whan that his tayl shal brennen in the
 gleede,
 For he noght helpeth needfulle in hir neede.'

Herkê what is the sentence of the wise :
 'Bet is to dyen than have indigence' ;
 Thy selvê neighêbor wol thee despise,
 If thou be poure, farwel thy reverence !
 Yet of the wisê man take this sentence :
 'Allê the dayes of pourê men been wikke' ;
 Be war therefore, er thou come to that
 prikke ! 119

If thou be poure thy brother hateth thee,
 And alle thy freendês fleen from thee, allas !

92. *Pierides*, 'the daughters of Pierus, that contended with the Muses, and were changed into Pies, Ovid, *Metam.* v.' (Tyrwhitt).

99. ll. 99-103, 106-8, 112, 113-5, 118, 120-1, are imitated from the sixteenth chapter of Pope Innocent III.'s *De Contemptu Mundi*. The two Biblical quotations are from *Ecclus.* xl. 29 and *Prov.* xiv. 20.

O richê marchantz, ful of wele been yee,
 O noble, o prudent folk, as in this cas !
 Youre baggês been nat fild with *ambês as*,
 But with *sys cynk*, that renneth for youre
 chaunce ;

At Cristêmasse wel myrie may ye daunce !

Ye seken lond and see for yowre
 wynnynge ;

As wisê folk ye known all thestaat
 Of regnês ; ye been fadrês of tidynge
 And talês, bothe of pees and of debaat. 130
 I were right now of talês desolaat,
 Nere that a marchant—goon is many a
 yeere—

Me taughtea talê, which that yeshal heere.

*Heere begynneth The Man of Lawe his
 Tale*

PART I

In Surrye whilom dwelte a compaignye
 Of chapmen riche, and therto sadde and
 trewe,

That wydê-where senten hir spicerye,
 Clothês of gold, and satyns riche of hewe.
 Hir chaffare was so thrifty and so newe
 That every wight hath deyntee to chaffare
 With hem, and eek to sellen hem hire ware.

Now fil it that the maistrês of that sort 141
 Han shapen hem to Romê for to wende,
 Were it for chapmanhode, or for disport,
 Noon oother message wolde they thider
 sende,

But comen hem-self to Rome, this is the
 ende ;

And in swich place as thoughte hem
 ávantage

For hire entente, they take hir herbergage.

Sojourned han thise marchantz in that
 town

A certain tyme, as fil to hire plesance ;

Heere begynneth, etc. The tale which follows is taken in the main from the Anglo-French Chronicle of Nicholas Trivet, an English Dominican who died some time after 1334. The translation is nowhere very close, and 'of the 1029 lines of which the tale consists, about 350 are Chaucer's additions' (Brock).

And so bifel that the excellent renoun ¹⁵⁰
 Of the Emperours doghter, dame
 Custance,
 Reported was, with every circumstance,
 Unto this Surryen marchantz in swich
 wyse,
 Fro day to day, as I shal yow devyse.

This was the commune voys of every
 man :

'Oure Emperour of Romé, God hym see !
 A doghter hath that, syn the world bigan,
 To rekene as wel hir goodness as beautee,
 Nas never swich another as is shee.
 I prey to God, in honour hire susteene,
 And wolde she were of all Europe the
 queene ! ¹⁶¹

In hire is heigh beautee, withouté pride,
 Yowthé, withouté grenehede or folye ;
 To alle hire werkés vertu is hir gyde ;
 Humblesse hath slayn in hire al tirannye ;
 She is miróur of allé curteisye,
 Hir herte is verray chambre of hoolynesse,
 Hir hand ministre of fredam for almesse.'

And al this voys was sooth, as God is
 trewe ;

But now to purpos lat us turne agayn. ¹⁷⁰
 These marchantz han doon fraught hir
 shippés newe,

And whan they han this blisful mayden
 sayn,

Hoom to Surrýe been they went ful fayn,
 And doon hir nedéas they han doon yoore,
 And lyven in wele ; I kansey yow namoore.

Now fil it that these marchantz stode
 in grace

Of hym that was the sowdan of Surrye ;
 For whan they cam from any strangé place
 He wolde of his benigné curteisye
 Make hem good chiere and bisily espye ¹⁸⁰
 Tidynges of sondry regnés, for to leere
 The wondrés that they myghté seen or
 heree.

Amongés othere thyngés specially,
 These marchantz han hym toold of dame
 Custance

168. *for, H and.*

So greet noblesse in ernest, ceriously,
 That this sowdan hath caught so greet
 plesance

To han hir figure in his remembrance,
 That all his lust, and al his bisy cure,
 Was for to love hire while his lyf may dure.

Paraventure in thilké largé book, ¹⁹⁰
 Which that men clipe the hevене, y-
 written was

With sterrés, whan that he his birthé took,
 That he for lovesholde han his deeth, allas !
 For in the sterrés, clerer than is glas,
 Is written, God woot, whoso koude it rede,
 The deeth of every man, withouten drede.

In sterrés many a wynter ther biforn
 Was written the deeth of Ector, Achilles,
 Of Pompei, Julius, er they were born,
 The strif of Thebés, and of Ercoles, ²⁰⁰
 Of Sampson, Turnus, and of Socrates
 The deeth ; but mennés wittés ben so dulle
 That no wight kan wel rede it atté fulle.

This sowdan for his privee conseil sente,
 And, shortly of this matiere for to pace,
 He hath to hem declaréd his entente,
 And seyde hem, certein, but he myghte
 have grace

To han Custance withinne a litel space,
 He nas but deed, and chargéd hem in hye
 To shapen for his lyf som remedye. ²¹⁰

Diversé men diversé thyngés seyden,

They argumenten, casten up and down ;
 Many a subtil resoun forth they leyden ;
 They speken of magyk and abusiou ;
 But finally, as in conclusioun,
 They kan nat seen in that noon ávantage,
 Ne in noon oother wey, save mariage.

^{185.} *ceriously*, glossed *ceriose* in E², which may be meant either for *serie* (seriously) or *seriatim* (in order); Camb. *certeynly*, Lansd. *curiously*, H *so rially* (? for *serially*).

^{190.} *Paraventure*. This and the next five stanzas are Chaucer's own, and probably later work. In ll. 197-201 he is imitating some lines from the *Megacosmus* of Bernardus Sylvestris beginning—

'Præjacet in stellis series, quam longior ætas
 Explicit et spatii temporis ordo suis.'

^{201.} *Turnus*, the opponent of Æneas.

Thanne sawè they ther-inne swich
difficultee,

By wey of reson, for to speke al playn,
By-cause that ther was swich diversitee ²²⁰
Bitwene hir bothè lawès, that they sayn,
They trowè that 'no cristene prince wolde
fayn

Wedden his child under oure lawè sweete,
That us was taught by Mahoun, oure
prophete.'

And he answérdè, 'Rather than I lese
Custance, I wol be cristnéd, doutélees ;
I moot been hires, I may noon oother chese.
I prey yow hoold youre argumentz in pees ;
Saveth my lyf, and beth noght recchélees
To geten hire that hath my lyf in cure ; ²³⁰
For in this wo I may nat longe endure.'

What nedeth gretter dilatacioun ?
I seye, by tretys and embassadrie,
And by the popès mediacioun,
And al the chirche, and al the chivalrie,
That in destruccioun of maumetrie,
And in encrees of Cristès lawè deere,
They been acorded, so as ye shal heere :

How that the sowdan and his baronage,
And alle his liges, sholde y-cristnéd be,
And he shal han Custance in mariage, ²⁴¹
And certein gold, I noot what quantitee ;
And heer-to founden sufficient suretee.
Thissame accord was sworn on eyther syde.
Now, faire Custance, almyghty God thee
gyde !

Now woldè som men waiten, as I gesse,
That I sholde tellen al the purveiance
That themperoure, of his gretè noblesse,
Hath shapen for his doghter, dame
Custance.

Wel may men knowen that so greet
ordinance ²⁵⁰
May no man tellen in a litel clause,
As was arrayèd for so heigh a cause.

Bisshopes been shapen with hire for to
wende,
Lórdès, ladies, knyghtès of renoun,

230. *To geten*, H *Goth*, *geteth*.

231. *nat longe*, H *no lenger*.

254. *Lordes*, Camb. *Lordyngis*.

And oother folk ynogh, this is the ende ;
And notifiéd is thurgh-out the toun
That every wight, with greet devocioun,
Sholde preyen Crist, that he this mariage
Receyve in gree and spedè this viage.

The day is comen of hir départyng—
I seye, the woful day fatál is come, ²⁶¹
That ther may be no lenger taryng,
But forthward they hem dresen alle and
some.

Custance, that was with sorwe al overcome,
Ful pale arist, and dresseth hire to wende,
For wel she seeth ther is noon oother ende.

Allas ! what wonder is it thogh she wepte,
That shal be sent to strangè nacioun,
Fro freendès that so tendrely hire kepte,
And to be bounde under subjeccioun ²⁷⁰
Of oon she knoweth nat his condicioun ?
Housbondes been allè goode, and han
ben yoore ;
That known wyves, I dar say yow na
moore.

'Fader,' she seyde, 'thy wrecched
child, Custance,
Thy yongè doghter, fostred up so softè,
And ye, my mooder, mysoverayn plesance,
Over allè thyng, out-taken Crist on lofte,
Custance, youre child, hire recomandeth
ofte
Unto your grace ; for I shal to Surrye,
Ne shal I never seen yow moore with eye.

Allas ! unto the Barbrè nacioun ²⁸¹
I mooste anoon, syn that it is youre wille ;
But Crist, that starf for our savacioun,
So yeve me grace his heestès to fulfille ;
I, wrecchè womman, no fors though I spille !
Wommen are born to thraldom and
penance
And to been under mannès governance.'

I trowe at Troye, when Pirrus brak
the wal
Or Iliou brende, at Thebes the citee,

282. *anoon*, E *goon*.

283. *savacioun*, H⁶ *redempcioun*.

289. *Iliou*, the citadel of Troy.

Nat Romé, for the harm thurgh Hanybal,
That Romayns hath venquysshéd tymés
thre, ²⁹¹
Nas herd swich tendre wepyng for pitee,
As in the chambré was for hire partyngé;
But forth she moot, wher so she wepe or
syngé.

O firsté moevyng, cruel firmament,
With thy diurnal sweigh that crowdest ay,
And hurlel al from Est til Occident,
That naturelly wolde holde another way;
Thy crowdyng set the hevене in swich array
At the bigynnyng of this fiers viage, ³⁰⁰
That cruel Mars hath slayn this mariage!

Infortunat ascendent tortuous,
Of which the lord is helpeles, falle, allas,
Out of his angle into the derkeste hous.
O Mars, O atazir, as in this cas!
O fieble Moone, unhappy been thy pas!
Thou knyttest thee ther thou art nat
reveyed;
Ther thou were weel, fro thennés artow
weyved.

Imprudent emperour of Rome, allas! ³⁰⁹
Was ther no philosophre in al thy toun?
Is no tyme bet than oother in swich cas?
Of viage is ther noon eleccioun,
Namely to folk of heigh condicioun,
Noght whan a roote is of a burthe y-knowe?
Allas! we been to lewéd or to slowe!

To ship is brought this woful, fairé
mayde,
Solempnely, with every circumstance.

293. *partyngé*, E⁶ *departyngé*.

295. *O firsté moevyng*, etc. The *Primum Mobile* is the outermost of the nine spheres, and revolves daily from east to west, carrying the inner spheres with it.

304. *Out of his angle*. The angles were the highest parts of the sphere, and Mars had fallen from his angle to the lowest house in the sphere.

305. *atazir*, planetary influence.

312. *Of viage is ther noon eleccioun?* Only rich people could pay for the calculation of their horoscope from its 'root'; but, when the horoscope was made, the choice of a time for any business became easy, because it was known which planets would be favourable to the undertaker.

316. *brought*, E *come*.

'Now Jhesu Crist be with yow alle,'
she sayde.

Ther nys namoore, but 'Farewel, faire
Custance!'

She peyneth hire to make good contenance;
And forth I lete hire saille in this manère,
And turne I wole agayn to my matère.

The mooder of the sowdan, welle of
vices,

Espied hath hir sonés pleyn entente,
How he wol lete his oldé sacrifices;
And right anon she for hir conseil sente;
And they been come, to knowé what she
mente;

And whan assembled was this folk in-feere,
She sette hire down and seyde as ye shal
heere.

'Lordés,' she seyde, 'ye knowen
everichon,

How that my sone in point is for to lete
The hooly lawés of oure Alkaron,
Yeven by Goddés message Makomete;
But oon avow to greté God I heete,
The lyf shal rather out of my body sterte,
Than Makometés lawe out of myn herte!

What sholde us tyden of this newé lawe,
But thraldom to our bodies and penance,
And afterward in hellé to be drawe,
For we reneyéd Mahoun oure creance?
But, lordés, wol ye maken assurance ³⁴¹
As I shal seyn, assentyngé to my loore,
And I shal make us sauf for everemoore.'

They sworn, and assenten every man
To lyve with hire, and dye, and by hire
stonde,

And everich, in the besté wise he kan,
To strengthen hire shal alle his frendés
fonde.

And she hath this emprise y-take on honde
Which ye shal heren that I shal devyse;
And to hem alle she spak right in this
wyse:

323. *welle*, H *full*.

330. *she seyde*, H⁶ *quod sche*. The speeches are Chaucer's.

336. *Than*, H⁴ *Or*.

‘We shul first feyne us cristendom to
take, 35^r
(Coold water shal nat greve us but a lite),
And I shal swiche a feeste and revel make,
That as I trowe I shal the sowdan quite;
For thogh his wyf be cristned never so
white

She shal have nede to washe away the rede,
Thogh she a font-ful water with hire lede!’

O sowdanesse, roote of iniquitee!
Virago thou, Semyrame the secoude,
O serpent, under femynynytee, 36^o
Lik to the serpent depe in helle y-bounde!
O feyned womman, al that may confounde
Vertu and innocence thurgh thy malice
Is bred in thee, as nest of every vice!

O Sathan, envious syn thilké day
That thou wert chacéd from oure heritage,
Wel knowestow to wommen the oldé way!
Thou madest Eva brynge us in servage,
Thou wolt fordoon this cristen mariage.
Thyn instrument so, weylaway the while!
Makestow of wommen whan thou wolt
bigile. 37^r

This sowdanesse, whom I thus blame
and warye,
Leet privély hire conseil goon hire way.
What sholde I in this talé lenger tarye?
She rydeth to the sowdan on a day,
And seyde hym that she wolde reneye
hir lay,
And cristendom of preestés handés fonge,
Repentyng hire she hethen was so longe;

Bisechyng hym to doon hire that honóur,
That she moste han the cristen folk to
feeste,— 38^o
‘To plesen hem, I wol do my labóur.’
The sowdan seith, ‘I wol doon at youre
heeste’;
And knelyng, thanketh hire of that
requeste;
So glad he was he nysté what to seye.
She kiste hir sone, and hoome she gooth
hir weye.

^{358.} *sowdanesse*, Sultanesse. The apostrophe
is Chaucer's.

^{360.} *under femynynytee*, in woman's form.

PART II

Arryved been this cristen folk to londe
In Surrye, with a greet solempné route;
And hastily this sowdan sente his sonde,
First to his mooder, and all the regne
aboute,
And seyde his wyf was comen, oute of
doute, 39^o
And preyde hire for to ryde agayn the
queene,
The honour of his regné to susteene.

Greet was the prees, and riché was tharray
Of Surryens and Romayns met yfeere.
The mooder of the sowdan, riche and gay,
Recyveth hire with al-so glad a cheere
As any mooder myghte hir doghter deere,
And to the nexté citee ther bisyde,
A softé paas solempnely they ryde. 39^o

Noght trowe I the triumphe of Julius,—
Of which that Lucan maketh swich a
boost,—
Was roialler ne mooré curius,
Than was thassemblee of this blisful hoost;
Bút this scorpioun, this wikked goost,
The sowdanesse, for all hire flaterynge,
Caste under this ful mortally to styngé.

The sowdan comth hymself soone after this
So roially that wonder is to telle,
And welcometh hire withalléjoyeand blis;
And thus in murthe and joye I lete hem
dwelle; 40^o
The fruyt of this matiere is that I telle.
Whan tymé cam, men thoughte it for the
beste
That revel stynteand mengoon to hir reste.

The tymé cam this oldé sowdanesse
Ordeynéd hath this feeste of which I tolde,
And to the feesté cristen folk hem dresse
In general, ye, bothé yonge and olde.
Heere may men feesteand roialtee biholde,
And deyntees mo than I kan yow devyse,
But all to deere they boghte it, er they ryse.

^{400.} *the triumphe of Julius*. The stanza is
Chaucer's addition.

O sodeyn wo! that ever art súccessour
To worldly blisse! Spreynd is with
bitternesse

The ende of the joye of oure worldly
labour!

Wo occupieth the fyn of oure gladnesse.
Herkè this conseil, for thy sikernesse,
Upon thy gladè day have in thy mynde
The unwar wo, or harm, that comth
bihynde.

For schortly for to tellen, at o word,
The sowdan and the cristen everichone ⁴²⁹
Been al to-hewe, and stikéd at the bord,
But it were only dame Custance allone.
This oldè sowdanessè, curséd krone!
Hath with hir freendès doon this curséd
dede,
For she hir-self wolde all the contree lede.

Nether was Surryén noon, that was con-
verted,
That of the conseil of the sowdan woot,
That he nas al to-hewe er he astered,
And Custance han they take anon, foot-
hoot,
And in a ship all steerèlees, God woot,
They han hir set and biddeth hire lernè
saille ⁴⁴⁰
Out of Surrye, agaynward to Ytaille.

A certein tresor that she thider ladde,
And, sooth to seyn, vitailè greet plentee,
They han hire yeven, and clothès eek she
hadde,
And forth she sailleth in the saltè see!
O my Custance, ful of benignytee,
O emperourès yongè doghter deere,
He that is lord of fortune be thy steere!

She blesseth hire, and with ful pitous
voys, ⁴⁴⁹
Unto the croys of Crist thus seyde she:
'O cleere, O weleful auter, hooly croys,

^{421.} *O sodeyn wo!* The stanza is Chaucer's addition, taken from the *De Contemptu Mundi*, i. 23.

^{427.} *or harm that comth, H that cometh ay.*

^{428.} *schortly, E soothly.*

^{442.} *thider, E with hire.*

^{449-62.} Chaucer's addition.

Reed of the Lambès blood, ful of pitee,
That wesshe the world fro the olde
iniquitee,
Me fro the feend and fro his clawès kepe,
That day that I shal drenchen in the depe!

Victorious tree, proteccioun of trewe,
That only worthy werè for to bere
The Kyng of Hevene with his woundès
newe,

The whitè Lamb that hurt was with the
spere; ⁴⁵⁹

Flemere of feendès out of hym and here,
On which thy lymès feithfully extenden,
Me helpe, and yif me myght my lyf
tamenden.'

Yerès and dayès fleteth this creäture
Thurghout thesee of Grece unto thestrayte
Of Marrok, as it was hire äventure.

On many a sory meel now may she
bayte;

After hir deeth ful often may she wayte,
Er that the wildè wawès wol hire dryve
Unto the placè ther she shal arryve.

Men myghten asken why she was nat
slayn? ⁴⁷⁰

Eek at the feeste who myghte hir bodysave?
And I answer to that demande agayn,
Who savèd Danyel in the horrible cave,
Ther every wight save he, maister and
knaue,

Was with the leoun frete, er he asertere?
No wight but God, that he bar in his herte.

God liste to shewe his wonderful myracle
In hire, for we sholde seen his myghty
werkis.

Crist, which that is to every harm triacle,
Bycerteine meenès ofte, as knowen clerkis,
Dooth thyng forcertein endè that ful derk is
To mannès wit, that for oure ignorance
Ne konne noght knowe his prudent
purveiance.

Now sith she was nat at the feeste y-slawe,
Who kepte hire fro the drenchyng in the
see?

^{459.} *the spere, H⁶ a spere.*

^{470-504.} Chaucer's addition.

Who kepté Jonas in the fisshés mawe,
Til he was spouted up at Nynyvee?
Wel may men knowe it was no wight
but He

That kepté peple Ebrayk from hir
drenchyngé, 489

With dryé feet thurgh-out the see passyngé.

Who bad the fouré spirites of tempest,
That power han tanoyen lond and see,
'Bothe north and south, and also west
and est,

Anoyeth neither see, ne land, ne tree'?
Soothly the comandour of that was He
That fro the tempest ay this womman kepte
As wel when she awok as whan she slepte.

Where myghte this womman mete and
drynké have,

Thre yeer and moore? how lasteth hire
vitaillé?

Who fedde the Egypcién Marie in the cave,
Or in desert? No wight but Crist, *sanz*
faillé. 501

Fyve thousand folk it was as greet mervaille
With lovés fyve, and fisshés two, to feede.
God sente his foyson at hir getré neede.

She dryveth forth into oure occian,
Thurgh-out oure wildé see, til atté laste
Under an hoold, that nempnen I ne kan,
Fer in Northumberlond the wawe hire
caste,

And in the sond hir ship stikéd so faste
That thennés wolde it noght of al a tyde.
The wyl of Crist was that she sholde abyde.

The constable of the castel doun is fare
To seen this wrak, and al the ship he
soghte,

And foond this wery womman, ful of care;
He foond also the tresor that she broghte.
In hir langagé mercy she bisoghte,
The lyf out of hire body for to twynne,
Hire to delivere of wo that she was inne.

493. See Rev. vii. 2, 3.

497. *awok*, E³ *wook*, throwing stress on *As*.

500. *the Egypcién Marie*, St. Mary of Egypt,
who lived forty-seven years in the desert as a
penitent.

A maner Latyn corrupt was hir speche,
But algates ther-by was she understonde.
The constable, whan hym lyst no lenger
seche, 521

This woful womman broghte he to the
londe;

She kneleth doun and thanketh Goddés
sonde;

But what she was she woldé no man seye,
For foul ne fair, thogh that she sholdé
deye.

She seyde she was so mazéd in the see
That she forgat hir myndé, by hir trouthe.
The constable hath of hire so greet pitee,
And eke his wyf, that they wepen for routhe.
She was so diligent, withouten slouthe,
To serve and plesé everich in that place,
That alle hir loven that looken in hir face.

This constable and dame Hermengyld,
his wyf, 533

Were payens, and that contree everywhere;
But Hermengyld loved hire right as hir lyf,
And Custance hath so longe sojournéd
there,

In orisons, with many a bitter teere,
Til Jhesu hath converted, thurgh his grace,
Dame Hermengyld, constablesse of that
place.

In al that lond no cristen dorsté route, 540
Allé cristen folk been fled fro that contree,
Thurgh payens, that conquereden al aboute
The plagés of the North, by land and see.
To Walys fledde the cristyanytee
Of oldé Britons dwellyngé in this ile;
Ther was hir refut for the meéné while.

But yet nere cristene Britons so exiled
That ther nere somme, that in hir privétee
Honouréd Crist, and hethen folk bigiled;
And ny the castel swiche ther dwelten
three. 550

That oon of hem was blynd and myghte
nat see,

But it were with thilke eyen of his mynde,
With whiche men seën whan that they
ben blynde.

536. *sojournéd*, H *herberwed*.

Bright was the sonne, as in that
someres day,
For which the constable and his wyf also,
And Custance, han y-take the righte way
Toward the see, a furlong wey or two,
To pleyen and to romen to and fro ; 558
And in hir walk this blyndéman they mette,
Crokéd and oold, with eyen faste y-shete.

'In name of Crist,' cridé this olde Britoun,
'Dame Hermengyld, yif me my sighte
agayn !'

wirke
This lady weex affraycéd of the soun,
Lest that hir housbonde, shortly for to sayn,
Wolde hire for Jhesu Cristés love han
slayn ;
Til Custance made hire boold, and bad
hire *wirche*
The wyl of Crist, as doghter of his chirche.

The constable weex abasshéd of that sight,
And seyde, 'What amounteth all this fare !'
Custance answerde, 'Sire, it is Cristés
myght 570
That helpeth folk out of the feendés snare':
And so ferforth she gan oure lay declare,
That she the constable, er that it were eve,
Converteth, and on Crist maketh hym
bileve.

This constable was no-thing lord of this
place
Of which I speké, ther he Custance fond,
But kepte it strongly, many wyntres space,
Under Alla, kyng of al Northhumbrelond,
That was ful wys and worthy of his hond,
Agayn the Scottés, as men may wel heere ;
But turne I wole agayn to my mateere.

Sathan, that ever us waiteth to bigile,
Saugh of Custance al hire perfeccioun,
And caste anon how he myghte quite hir
while,
And made a yong knyght, that dwelte
in that toun,
Love hire so hoote, of foul affeccioun,
That verrailly hym thoughte he sholdé spillé
But he of hire myghte onés have his wille.

567. *his, H holy.*

578. *Alla, reigned A.D. 560-588.*

He woweth hire, but it availleth noght,
She woldé do no synné, by no weye ; 590
And for despit he compassed in his thought
To maken hire on shameful deeth to deye.
He wayteth whan the constable was aweye,
And pryvély upon a nyght he crepte
In Hermengyldés chambre, whilsheslepte.

Wery, for-wakéd in hire orisouns,
Slepeth Custance, and Hermengyld also.
This knyght, thurgh Sathanas tempta-
ciouns,
All softely is to the bed y-go,
And kitte the throte of Hermengyld atwo,
And leyde the blody knyf by dame
Custance, 601
And wente his wey, ther God yeve hym
meschance !

Soone after cometh this constable hoom
agayn,
And eek Alla, that kyng was of that lond,
And saugh his wyf despitously y-slayn,
For which ful ofte he weepe and wroong
his hond,
And in the bed the blody knyf he fond
By dame Custance ; allas ! what myghte
she seye ?
For verray wo, hir wit was al aweye.

To kyng Alla was toold al this meschance
And eek the tyme, and where, and in
what wise 611
That in a ship was founden this Custance,
As heer-biforn that ye han herd devyse.
The kyngés herte of pitee gan agryse,
Whan he saugh so benigne a créature
Falle in disese, and in mysaventure :

For as the lomb toward his deeth is broght,
So stant this innocent bfore the kyng.
This falsé knyght, that hath this tresoun
wroght,
Berth hire on hond that she hath doon
thys thyng ; 620
But nathélees, thér was greet moornyng

610-666. These eight stanzas are Chaucer's
addition. In Trivet the king does not arrive till
after the miracle.

612. *this, E dame.*

Among the peple, and seyn they kan nat
gesse

That she had doon so greet a wikkednesse:

For they han seyn hire ever so vertuous,
And lovyng Hermengyld right as hir lyf.
Of this baar witness everich in that hous,
Save he that Hermengyld slow with his
knyf.

This gentil kyng hath caught a greet motyf
Of this witness, and thoghte he wolde
enquere

Depper in this, a trouthe for to lere. 630

Allas! Custance, thou hast no cham-
pion,

Ne fight kanstow noght, so weylaway!
But he that starf for our redempcion,
And boond Sathan,—and yet lith ther
he lay,—

So be thy stronge champion this day;
For, but if Crist open myracle kithe,
Withouten gilt thou shalt be slayn as
swithe.

She sette hire down on knees and thus she
sayde

‘Immortal God, that savedest Susanne
Fro falsé blame, and thou, merciful mayde,
Mary I meene, doghter to Seint Anne, 641
Bifore whos child angelés synge Osanne,
If I be giltles of this felonye
My socour be, for ellis shal I dye!’

Have ye nat seyn som tyme a palé face
Among a prees, of hym that hath be lad
Toward his deeth, wher-as hym gat no
grace?

And swich a colour in his face hath had,
Men myghté knowe his face that was bistad,
Amongés alle the faces in that route; 650
Sostant Custance, and looketh hire aboute.

O queenés, lyvyng in prosperitee!
Duchesses, and ye ladyes everichone!
Haveth som routhe on hire adversitee.
An emperourés doghter stant allone;
She hath no wight to whom to make hir
mone!

636. open, H³ upon thee, on thee.

O blood roial, that stondest in this drede,
Fer been thy freendés at thy greté nede!

This Alla, kyng, hath swich compas-
sioun,

As gentil herte is fulfild of pitee, 660
That from his eyen ran the water down.

‘Now hastily do fecche a book,’ quod he,
‘And if this knyght wol sweren how
that she

This womman slow, yet wol we us avyse
Whom that we wole that shal been our
justise.’

A Briton book written with Evaungiles
Was fet, and on this book he swoor anon
She gilty was, and in the meene whiles
An hand hym smoot upon the nekké boon,
That down he fil atonés as a stoon; 670
And tothe his eyen broste out of his face
In sighte of every body in that place!

A voys was herd in general audience
And seyde, ‘Thou hast desclaundred,
giltéles,

The doghter of hooly chirche in heigh
presence;

Thus hastou down, and yet holde I my
pees!’

Of this mervaille agast was al the prees;
As mazéd folk they stoden everichone,
For drede of wreché, save Custance allone.

Greet was the drede, and eek the
répentance, 680

Of hem that hadden wronge suspecion
Upon this sely, innocent Custance;
And for this miracle, in conclusioun,
And by Custances mediacioun,
The kyng, and many another in that place,
Converted was,—thankéd be Cristés grace!

This falsé knyght was slayn for his
untrouthe

By juggément of Alla, hastily;
And yet Custance hadde of his deeth
greet routhe;

And after this Jhesus, of his mercy, 690
Made Alla wedden, ful solempnely,

670. atones, H anon right.

This hooly mayden, that is so bright and sheene ;
And thus hath Crist y-maad Custance a queene.

But who was woful—if I shal nat lye—
Of this weddyng but Donegild and na mo,
The kyngès mooder, ful of tirannye ?
Hir thoughte hir curséd herté brastatwo,—
She woldé noght hir soné had do so.
Hir thoughte a despit that he sholdé take
So strange a créature unto his make. 700

Me list nat of the chaf, ne of the stree,
Maken so long a tale as of the corn.
What sholdé I tellen of the roialtee
At mariage, or which cours goth biforn,
Who bloweth in the trumpe, or in an horn ?
The fruyt of every tale is for to seye,
They ete, and drynke, and daunce, and syng
and pleye.

They goon to bedde, as it was skile and right,
For thogh that wyvès be ful hooly thynges,
They mosté take in pacience at nyght 710
Swiche manere necessities as been
plesynges
Tofolk that hany-wedded hem with rynges,
And leye a lite hir hoolynesse aside,
As for the tyme,—it may no bet bitide.

On hire he gat a knavé childe anon,
And to a bisshop, and his constable eke,
He took his wyf to kepe, whan he is gon
To Scotlondward, his foomen for to seke.
Now faire Custance, that is so humble
and meke,
So longe is goon with childé, til that stille
She halt hire chambre, abidyng Cristès
wille. 721

The tyme is comea knavé child she beer,—
Mauricius at the fontstoon they hym calle.
This constable dooth forth come a
messenger,
And wroot unto his kyng, that cleped
was Alle,
How that this blisful tidyng is bifalle,

713. H and halvendel hir hoolynesse ley aside.

And othere tidynges spedeful for to seye.
He taketh the lettre and forth he gooth
his weye. 728

This messenger, to doon his ávantage,
Unto the kyngès mooder rideth swithe,
And salueth hire ful faire in his langage :
'Madame,' quod he, 'ye may be glad
and blithe,
And thankth God an hundred thousand
sithe,
Myladyqueene hath child withouten doute,
To joye and blisse of al this regne aboute.

Lo, heere the lettrés seléd of this thyng,
That I moot bere with al the haste I may.
If ye wol aught unto youre sone the kyng,
I am youre servant bothé nyght and day.'
Donegild answerde, 'As now, at this
tyme, nay ; 740
But heereal nyght I wol thou take thy reste.
To-morwé wol I seye thee what me leste.'

This messenger drank sadly ale and wyn,
And stolen were his lettrés pryvély,
Out of his box whil he sleep as a swyn,
And countrefeted was ful subtilly
Another lettré, wroght ful synfully,
Unto the kyng direct, of this mateere,
Fro his constable, as ye shal after heere.

The lettré spak, the queene delivered was
Of so horrible a feendly créature, 751
That in the castel noon so hardy was
That any whilé dorsté ther endure.
The mooder was an elf, by áventure,
Y-comen by charmès, or by sorcerie,
And every wight hateth hir compaignye.

Wo was this kyng whan he this lettre
had sayn,
But to no wight he tolde his sorwès soore,
But of his owene hand he wroot agayn :
'Welcome the sonde of Crist for ever-
moore, 760
To me that am now lernéd in his loore !

727. tidynges, H thynges.
746. countrefeted was ful, H countrefet they were.

747. Another lettre, wroght, H Another sche him wrote.

Lord, welcome be thy lust and thy
 plesaunce :
 My lust I putte al in thyn ordinaunce.

Kepeth this child, al be it foul or feir,
 And eek my wyf unto myn hoom-comýnge ;
 Crist whan hym list may sende me an heir
 Moore agréable than this to my likýnge.⁷
 This lettre he seleth, pryvely wepynge,
 Which to the messager was také soone,
 And forth he gooth ; ther is na moore to
 doone. 770

O messenger, fulfild of dronkenesse !
 Strong is thy breeth, thy lymés faltren ay,
 And thou biwreyest allé secreenessse.
 Thy mynde is lorn, thou janglest as a jay ;
 Thy face is turnéd in a newe array !
 Ther dronkenesse regneth in any route,
 Ther is no conseil hyd, withouten doute.

O Donégild ! I ne have noon Englissh
 digne

Unto thy malice and thy tirannye,
 And therefore to the feend I thee resigne,
 Lat hym enditen of thy traitorie ! 781
 Fy, mannysh, fy,—Onay, by God, I lye,—
 Fy, feendlych spirit, for I dar wel telle,
 Though thou heere walke, thy spirit is in
 helle.

This messenger comth fro the kyngagayn,
 And at the kyngés moodrés court helighte ;
 And she was of this messager ful fayn,
 And pleséd hym, in al that evershemyghte.
 He drank, and wel his girdel underpighte ;
 He slepeth, and he snoreth in his gyse 790
 All nyghté, til the sonnè gan aryse.

Eft were his lettrés stolen everychon,
 And countrefeted lettrés in this wyse :
 'The king comandeth his constable anon,
 Up peyne of hangyng, and on heigh juyse,
 That he ne sholdé suffren, in no wyse,
 Custance in-with his reawmè for tabyde
 Thre dayés and o quarter of a tyde ;

771-784. The next two stanzas are Chaucer's addition from the *De Contemptu Mundi*, ii. 19.
 798. *Thre dayes and o quarter of a tyde*, 'deynz quatre iours' (Trivet); as soon as the tide began to rise on the fourth day.

But in the samè ship as he hire fond,
 Hire, and hir yongé sone, and al hir geere
 He sholdé putte, and croude hire fro the
 lond, 801
 And chargen hire she never eft coome
 there !⁷
 O my Custance, wel may thy goost have
 feere,
 And slepyng in thy dreem been in pen-
 ance,
 Whan Donégild cast al this ordinaunce.

This messager on morwé, whan he wook,
 Unto the castel halt the nexté way,
 And to the constable he the lettré took ;
 And whan that he this pitous lettré say,
 Ful ofte he seyde, 'Allas ! and weylaway !'
 'Lord Crist,' quod he, 'how may this
 world endure ? 811
 So ful of synne is many a créature !

'O myghty God, if that it be thy wille,
 Sith thou art rightful juge, how may it be
 That thou wolt suffren innocentz to spille,
 And wikked folk regne in prosperitee ?
 O goode Custance ! Allas, so wo is me,
 That I moot be thy tormentour, or deye
 On shamés deeth ; ther is noon oother
 weye.'

Wepen bothe yonge and olde in al
 that place, 820
 Whan that the kyng this cursed lettré
 sente,
 And Custance, with a deedly palé face, —
 The ferthé day toward the ship she wente ;
 But nathélees she taketh in good entente
 The wyl of Crist, and knelynge on the
 stronde,
 Sheseydé, 'Lord, ay welcome be thysonde ;

He that me kepté fro the falsé blame,
 While I was on the lond amongés yow,
 He kan me kepe from harm, and eek fro
 shame,
 In salté see, al-though I se noght how. 830
 As strong as ever he was he is yet now.
 In hym triste I, and in his mooder deere,—
 That is to me my seyl, and eek my
 steere.'

Hir litel child lay wepyng in hir arm,
 And knelynge, pitously to hym she seyde,
 'Pees, litel sone, I wol do theenoon harm !'
 With that hir coverchief of hir heed she
 breyde,
 And over his litel eyen she it leyde,
 And in hir arm she lulleth it ful faste,
 And into hevене hire eyen up she caste.

'Mooder,' quod she, 'and maydè,
 bright Marie, 841

Sooth is that thurgh wommanès eggèment
 Mankynde was lorn, and damnèd ay to dye,
 For which thy child was on a croys y-
 rent,—

Thy blisful eyen sawe al his torment,—
 Thanne is ther no comparison bitwene
 Thy wo and any wo man may sustene.

Thow sawe thy child y-slayn bifore thyne
 eyen,

And yet now lyveth my litel child, *parfay!*
 Now, lady bright, to whom alle woful
 cryen,— 850

Thow glorie of wommanhede, thow fairè
 May,

Thow haven of refut, brightè sterre of
 day,—

Rewe on my child, that of thy gentillesse
 Ruest on every reweful in distresse.

'O litel child, alas ! what is thy gilt,
 That never wroughtest synne as yet, *pardee?*
 Why wil thyn hardè fader han thee spilt ?
 O mercy, deerè constable,' quod she,
 'As lat my litel child dwelle heer with thee ;
 And if thou darst nat saven hym for blame,
 Yet kys hym onès in his fadrès name !' 861

Ther-with she lookèd bakward to the londe,
 And seyde, 'Farewel, housbonde routhè-
 lees !'

And up she rist, and walketh down the
 stronde

Toward the ship,—hir folweth al the
 pees,—

And ever she preyeth hire child to hold
 his pees ;

And taketh hir leve, and with an hooly
 entente,

She blissèd hire and into ship she wente.

Vitailled was the ship, it is no drede,
 Habundantly for hire ful longè space ; 870
 And other necessaries that sholdè nede
 She hadde ynogh, heryèd be Goddès grace!
 For wynd and weder, almyghty God
 purchase !

And brynge hire hoom, I kan nobettrèseye ;
 But in the see she dryveth forth hir weye.

PART III

Alla the kyng comth hoom soone after
 this

Unto his castel of the which I tolde,
 And asketh where his wyf and his child is ?
 The constable gan aboute his hertè colde,
 And pleynly al the manere he hym tolde,
 As ye han herd,—I kan telle it no better,—
 And sheweth the kyng his seelè and his
 lettre ;

And seyde, 'Lord, as ye comanded me,
 Up peyne of deeth, so have I doon certein.'
 This messenger tormented was til he
 Mostè biknowe, and tellen, plat and pleyn,
 Fro nyght to nyght in what place he had
 leyn ;

And thus by wit and sobtil enquerynge
 Ymagedn was by whom this harm gan
 sprynge.

The hand was knowè that the lettre
 wroot, 890

And all the venym of this cursèd dede ;
 But in what wisè certainly I noot.
 Theffect is this, that Alla, out of drede,
 His mooder slow,—that may men pleynly
 rede,—

For that she traitoure was to hire ligeance.
 Thus endeth oldè Donegild with mes-
 chance.

The sorwè that this Alla nyght and day
 Maketh for his wyf, and for his child also,
 Ther is no tongè that it tellè may ;
 But now wol I unto Custancè go, 900
 That fleteth in the see, in peyne and wo,

^{870.} *ful longe space*, five years according to
 Trivet.

^{873.} *weder*, H *water*.

Fyve yeer and moore, as likéd Cristes
sonde,
Er that hir ship approched unto the londe.

Under an hethen castel atté laste—
Of which the name in my text nocht I
fynde,—
Custance, and eek hir child, the see up
caste.

Almyghty God, that saveth al mankynde,
Have on Custance and on hir child som
mynde,
That fallen is in hethen hand eft-soon,
In point to spille, as I shal telle yow soone.

Doun fro the castel comth ther many
a wight, 911
To gauren on this ship, and on Custance;
But, shortly, from the castel on a nyght,
The lordés styward,—God yeve him mes-
chance !—

A thief, that hadde reneyed oure creance,
Came into the ship allone, and seyde he
sholde
Hir lemman be, wher-so she wolde or
nolde.

Wo was this wrecched womman tho
bigon ;
Hir childé cride, and she cride pitously ;
But blisful Marie heelp hire right anon,
For with hir struglyng wel and myghtily,
The thief fil over bord al sodeynly,
And in the see he dreynyé for vengeance ;
And thus hath Crist unwemmed kept
Custance ! *un de fite d*

O foulé lust of luxurie, lo, thyn ende !
Nat only that thou feyntest mannés mynde,
But verraily thou wolt his body shende.
Thende of thy werk, or of thy lustes blynde,
Is cómpleynyng. How many oon may
men fynde
That nocht for werk somtyme, but for
thentente 930
To doon this synne, been outhér slayn or
shente !

925-945. The next three stanzas are Chaucer's
addition, again suggested by the *De Contemptu
Mundi*, ii. 21.

How may this wayké womman han this
strengthe

Hire to defende agayn this renegat ?
O Goliás, unmeasurable of lengthe,
How myghté David maké thee so maat ?
So yong and of araire so desolaat,
How dorste he looke upon thy dredful face ?
Wel may men seen it nas but Goddés grace.

Who yaf Judith coráge or hardynesse
To sleen hym Olofernes in his tente, 940
And to deliveren out of wrecchednesse
The peple of God? I seye, for this
entente,
That right as God spirit of vigour sente
To hem, and savéd hem out of meschance,
So sente he myght and vigour to Custance.

Forth gooth hir ship thurgh-out the
narwé mouth
Of Jubaltare and Septé, dryvyngé alway,
Som-tymé West and som-tyme North
and South,
And som-tyme Est, ful many a wery day,
Til Cristés mooder—blessed be she ay!—
Hath shapen, thurgh hir endéles good-
nesse, 951
To make an ende of al hir hevynesse.

Now lat us stynte of Custance but a
throwe, *moment*
And speke we of the Romayn emperour,
That out of Surrye hath by lettres knowe
The slaughtre of cristen folk, and dis-
honour
Doon to his doghter by a fals traytour,—
I mene the curséd wikked sowdanesse,
That at the feeste leet sleen both moore
and lesse ;

For which this emperour hath sent anon
His senatour with roial ordinance, 961
And othere lordés, God woot many oon,
On Surryens to taken heigh vengeance.
They brennen, sleen, and bryngé hem to
meschance

947. *Jubaltare*, Gibraltar.

947. *Septé*, on the opposite coast. Trivet had
made the 'hethen castel' (904) in Spain.

961. *senatour*. His name was Arsemius.

Ful many a day, but, shortly, this is thende,
Homward to Rome they shapen hem to
wende.

This senatour repaireth with victorie
To Romè-ward, saillynge ful roially,
And mette the ship dryvynge, as seith
the storie,
In which Custancè sit ful pitously. 970
No-thing ne knew he what she was, ne why
She was in swich array; ne she nyl seye
Of hire estaat, although she sholdè deye.

He bryngeth hire to Rome, and to his wyf
He yaf hire, and hir yongè sone also;
And with the senatour she ladde hir lyf.
Thus kan oure lady bryngen out of wo
Woful Custance and many another mo;
And longè tymè dwelled she in that place,
In hooly werkès ever, as was hir grace.

The senatourès wyf hir auntè was, 981
But for all that she knew hire never the
moore.

I wol no lenger tarien in thiȝ cas,
But to kyng Alla, which I spake of yoore,
That wepeth for his wyf and siketh soore,
I wol retourne, and lete I wol Custance
Under the senatourès governance.

Kyng Alla, which that hadde his
mooder slayn,
Upon a day fil in swich répentance, 989
That, if I shortly tellen shal and playn,
To Rome he comth to receyven his
penance,
And putte hym in the popès ordinance,
In heigh and logh; and Jhesu Crist bisoghte
Foryeve his wikked werkès that he wroghte.

The fame anon thurghout the toun is
born,
How Alla kyng shal comen on pilgrymage,
By herbergeours that wenten hym biforn;
For which the senatour, as was usage,
Rood hym agayns, and many of his lynage,

981. *hir auntè*, really her cousin. Accord-
ing to Trivet, Arsemius married Helen, daughter
of Sallustius, Constance's uncle.

995. *thurghout the toun*, H⁶ *thurgh Rome*
toun.

As wel to shewen his heighe magnificence,
As to doon any kyng a reverence. 1001

Greet cheerè dooth this noble senatour
To kyng Alla, and he to hym also;
Everich of hem dooth oother greet honour;
And so bifel that in a day or two
This senatour is to kyng Alla go
To feste, and, shortly, if I shal nat lye,
Custancès sone wente in his compaignye.

Som men wolde seyn at réqueste of
Custance
This senatour hath lad this child to
feeste,— 1010
I may nat tellen every circumstance;
Be as be may, ther was he at the leeste;
But sooth is this, that at his moodrès heeste
Biforn Alla, durynge the metès space,
The child stood, lookynge in the kyngès
face.

This Alla kyng hath of this child greet
wonder,
And to the senatour he seyde anon,
'Whos is that fairè child, that stondesth
yonder?'
'I noot,' quod he, 'by God and by
Saint John! 1019
A mooder he hath, but fader hath he noon,
That I of woot'; but shortly, in a stounde
He tolde Alla how that this child was
founde;

'But God woot,' quod this senatour also,
'So vertuous a lyvere in my lyf
Ne saugh I never as she, ne herde of mo,
Of worldly wommen, maydè, ne of wyf;
I dar wel seyn hir haddè levere a knyf
Thurgh out hir brest, than ben a womman
wikke;
There is no man koude brynge hire to
that prikke.' 1029

Now was this child as lyke unto Custance
As possible is a creàture to be.

1009. *Som men wolde seyn*, i.e. Trivet.
1010. *this child*. With the usual medieval
prodigality of time Trivet makes Maurice now
seventeen.

1014. *Biforn Alla*, H *Biforn hem alle*.

This Alla hath the face in remembrance
Of dame Custance, and theron mused he,
If that the childés mooder were aught she
That is his wyf, and pryvèly he sighte,
And spedde hym fro the table that he
myghte.

'Parfay!' thoghte he, 'fantome is in
myn heed !

I oghté demc, of skilful juggément,
That in the salté see my wyf is deed' ;
And afterward he made his argument, 1040
'What woot I, if that Crist have hyder
y-sent

My wyf by see, as wel as he hire sente
To my contree fro thennès that she wente?'

And after noon, hoom with the senatour
Goth Alla, for to seen this wonderchaunce.
This senatour dooth Alla greet honóur,
And hastily he sente after Custaunce ;
But trusteth weel hire listé nat to daunce,
Whan that she wisté wherfore was that
sonde ; 1049
Unnethe upon hir feet she myghté stonde.

Whan Alla saugh his wyf, faire he hire
grette,
And weep, that it was routhé for to see ;
For at the firsté look he on hire sette,
He knew wel verrailly that it was she,
And she for sorwe as doubtstant as a tree ;
So was hir herté shet in hir distresse
When she remembered his unkyndénesse.

Twyès she swowned in his owene sighte.
He weep, and hym excuseth pitously :
'Now God,' quod he, 'and alle his
halwés brighte, 1060

So wisly on my soul as have mercy,
That of youre harm as giltélees am I,
As is Maurice my sone, so lyk your face ;
Ellés the feend me fecche out of this place !'

Long was the sobbyng and the bitter
peyne,
Er that hir woful hertés myghté cesse ;

1037. The stanza is Chaucer's addition.

1038. *skilful*, H *rightful*.

1051-1078. Chaucer's addition.

Greet was the pitee for to heere hem pleyne,
Thurgh whiché pleintés gan hir wo en-
cresse.

I pray yow all my labour to relesse,
I may nat tell hir wo until to-morwe, 1070
I am so wery for to speke of sorwe ←

But finally, whan that the sothe is wist,
That Alla giltélees was of hir wo,
I trowe an hundred tymés been they kist ;
And swich a blisse is ther bitwix hem two,
That, save the joye that lasteth evermo,
Ther is noon lyk that any créature
Hath seyn, or shal, whil that the world
may dure.

The preyde she hir housbonde, mekely,
In rélief of hir longé pitous pyne, 1080
That he wolde preye hir fader specially,
That of his magestee he wolde enclyne
To vouché-sauf som day with hym to dyne.
She preyde hym eek he woldé, by no weye,
Unto hir fader no word of hire seye.

Som men wold seyn how that the child
Maurice

Dooth this message unto the emperour,
But, as I gesse, Alla was nat so nyce
To hym, that was of so sovereyn honour
As he that is of cristen folk the flour, 1090
Sente any child ; but it is bet to deeme
He wente hymself, and so it may well
seeme.

This emperour hath graunted gentilly
To come to dyner, as he hym bisoughte,
And wel rede I, he lookéd bisily
Upon this child, and on his doghter thoghte.
Alla goth to his in, and as him oghte,
Arrayéd for this feste in every wise,
As ferforth as his konnyng may suffice.

The morwé cam, and Alla gan hym
dresse, 1100
And eek his wyf, this emperour to meete ;
And forth they ryde in joye and in
gladnesse ;
And whan she saugh hir fader in the strete,
She lighté doun and falleth hym to feete ;

1086. *Som men*, i.e. Trivet.

'Fader,' quod she, 'youre yongè child,
Custance,
Is now ful clene out of youre rémembrance.

I am youre doghter Custancè,' quod she,
'That whilom ye han sent unto Surrye.
It am I, fader, that in the saltè see 1109
Was put allone, and dampnéd for to dye.
Now, goodè fader, mercy, I yow crye!
Sende me namoore unto noon hethénesse,
But thonketh my lord heere of his kyndé-
nesse.'

Who kan the pitous joyè tellen al
Bitwixe hem thre, syn they been thus
y-mette?

But of my talè make an ende I shal,—
The day goth faste, I wol no lenger lette.
This gladè folk to dyner they hem sette.
In joye and blisse at mete I lete hem dwelle,
A thousand foold wel moore than I kan
telle. 1120

This child Maurice was sithen emperour
Maad by the pope and lyvèd cristenly.
To Cristès chirché he dide greet honour;
But I lete all his storie passen by;
Of Custance is my talè specially.
In the oldè Romane Geestès may men
fynde
Mauricès lyf, I bere it noght in mynde.

This kyng Alla, whan he his tymè say,
With his Custance, his hooly wyf so sweete,
To Engelond been they come the rightè
way, 1130

Wher as they lyve in joye and in quiete;
But litel while it lasteth, I yow heete.
Joye of this world for tyme wol nat abyde,
Fro day to nyght it changeth as the tyde.

Who lyved ever in swich delit o day
That hym ne moevèd outhur conscience,
Or ire, or talent, or som kynnes affray,

1122. *Maad by the pope.* Trivet says by his grandfather 'par l'assent del pape Pelagie e de tout le senat de Rome.'

1126. *the oldè Romane Geestes, i.e. the Gesta Romanorum*; H om. *the.*

1135. From *De Contemptu Mundi*, i. 22.

1137. *kynnes, H maner.*

Envye, or pride, or passion, or offence?
I ne seye but for this endè this sentence,
That litel while in joye, or in plesance, 1140
Lasteth the blisse of Alla with Custance;

For Deeth, that taketh of heigh and logh
his rente,

Whan passed was a year, evene as I gesse,
Out of this world this kyng Alla he hente,
For whom Custance hath ful greet hevyn-
nesse.

Now lat us prayen God his soulè blesse!
And dame Custancè, finally to seye,
Toward the toun of Romè goth hir weye.

To Rome is come this hooly créature,
And fyndeth hire freendès ther bothe
hoolle and sounde. 1150

Now is she scapèd al hire aventure,
And whan that she hir fader hath y-founde,
Doun on hir kneës falleth she to grounde;
Wepyng for tendrenesse in hertè blithe,
She her yeth God an hundred thousand
sithe.

In vertu and in hooly almus-dede
They lyven alle, and nevere asunder wende.
Til deeth departed hem this lyf they lede,
And fareth now weel, my tale is at an ende.
Now Jhesu Crist, that of his myght may
sende 1160

Joye after you, governe us in his grace,
And kepe us allè that been in this place.
Amen.

[*Words of the Host, the Parson, and the
Shipman*]

Oure Hoste upon his stiropes stode anon,
And seyde, 'Good men, herkeneth,
everichon!

This was a thrifty talè for the nones!
Sir Parish Prest,' quod he, 'for Goddès
bones,

1149. *hooly, H nobil.*

1163-1190. The text is taken from MS. Arch. Seld. B. 14, the only MS. which preserves the reading *Shipman* in line 1179.

1165. *a thrifty tale*, an allusion to the same phrase in B. 46, showing that the reference is to the Man of Law's Tale.

Tell us a tale, as was thy forward yore ;
I se wel that ye lernéd men in lore
Can moché good, by Goddés dignitee !'

The Personehimanswérde, '*Benedicite!*
What eyleth the man so sinfully to
swere ?' 1171

Our Hoste answérde, 'O Jankyn, be
ye there ?

I smelle a Loller in the wind,' quod he.
'Nowe, good men,' quod our Hosté,
'herkneþ me,

Abydeth, for Goddés digné passioun,
For we shul han a predicacioun ;
This Loller here wol prechen us somewhat,
'Nay, by my fader soule ! that shal
he nat !'

Seydé the Shipman ; 'here shal he nat
preche ;' 1179

He shal no gospel glosen here, ne teche.
We leven alle in the grete God,' quod he,
'He woldé sowen som difficulte,
Or sprengen cokkel in our clené corn ;
And therefore, Hoste, I warné the biforn,
My joly body shal a talé telle,
And I shal clynken yow so mery a belle
That I shal wakyn al this companye ;
But it shal nat ben of philosophye,
Ne of phisyk, ne termés queint of lawe ;
There is but litel Latin in my mawe.' 1190

SHIPMAN'S TALE

Heere bigyneth The Shipmannes Tale

A marchant whilom dwelled at Seint
Denys,
That riché was, for which men helde
hym wys ;
A wyf he hadde of excellent beautee,

1173. *a Loller*, a Lollard. That Chaucer allowed this name to be given to his good parson does not prove that he sympathised with Wyclif's doctrines. Any priest who lived a strict life just then might incur the charge of Lollardy.

1174. *Nowe*, from H ; rest *Howe*.

1178. *my fader*, Arch. Seld. *godis*.

1179. *Shipman*, Heng.⁵ *Squier*, H *Sompnour*.

1183. *cokkel*, an allusion to the derivation of Lollard from *lotium*.

1186-1190. *The Shipmannes Tale*. In Heng.⁶ here follows the Squire's Tale. No original of the Shipman's Tale has yet been found.

And compaignable and revelous was she,
Which is a thyng that causeth more
dispence

Than worth is al the chiere and reverence
That men hem doon at festés and at
daunces. 1197

Swiche salutaciouns and contenaunces
Passen as dooth a shadwe upon the wal ;
But wo is hym that payen moot for al !
'Theselyhousbonde algate he moste paye ;
He moot us clothe and he moot us arraye,
Al for his owene worship richely,
In which array we dauncé jolily.

And if that he noght may, par aventure,
Or ellis list no swich dispence endure,
But thynketh it is wasted and y-lost,
Thanne moot another payen for oure cost,
Or lene us gold, and that is perilous.'

This noblé marchaunt heeld a worthy
hous, 1210

For which he hadde alday so greet repair
For his largesse, and for his wyf was fair,
That wonder is ; but herkneþ to my tale.

Amongés alle his gestés, grete and
smale,

Ther was a monk, a fair man and a
boold,—

I trowe of thritty wynter he was oold,—
That ever in oon was comynge to that
place.

This yongé monk, that was so fair of face,
Aqueynted was so with the goodé man
Sith that hir firsté knoweliché bigan, 1220

That in his hous as famulier was he
As it is possible any freend to be.

And for as muchel as this goodé man
And eek this monk, of which that I bigan,
Were bothé two y-born in o village,

The monk hym claymeth as for cosyngage ;
And he agayn he seith nat onés nay,
But was as glad therof as fowel of day ;

For to his herte it was a greet plesaunce.
Thus been they knyht with eterne alliaunce,
And ech of hem gan oother for tassure 1231
Of bretherhede whil that hir lyf may dure.

1202. *anā he moot us*, H *in ful good*.

1206. *list no*, H *will not*.

1210. *worthy*, H⁵ *noble*.

1217. *comynge*, H⁶ *drawyng*.

1222. *is*, om. E ; H reads *as it possble is a friend to be*.

Free was Daun John, and namely of
dispençe,
As in that hous, and ful of diligence
To doon plesaunce, and also greet costage:
He nocht forgat to yeve the leesté page
In al the hous; but after hir degree
He yaf the lord and sitthe al his meynee,
Whan that he cam, som manere honest
thyng,

For which they were as glad of his comyng
As fowel is fayn whan that the sonne
upriseth; 1241

Na moore of this as now, for it suffiseth.

But so bifel this marchant on a day
Shoop hym to maké redy his array
Toward the toun of Brugges for to fare,
To byen there a porcioun of ware;
For which he hath to Parys sent anon
A messenger, and preyéd hath Daun John
That he sholde come to Seint Denys, to
pleye 1249

With hym and with his wyf a day or tweye,
Er he to Brugges wente, in allé wise.

This noblemonk, of which I yowdevyse,
Hath of his abbot, as hym list, licence,—
By-cause he was a man of heigh prudence,
And eek an officer,—out for to ryde,
To seen hir graunges and hire bernés wyde,
And unto Seint Denys he comth anon.
Who was so welcome as my lord Daun
John,

Oure deeré cosyn, ful of curteisye?
With hym broghte he a jubbe of malvesye
And eek another, ful of fyn vernage, 1261
And volatyl, as ay was his usage.

And thus I lete hem ete and drynke and
pleye,

This marchant and this monk, a day or
tweye.

The thriddé day this marchant up
ariseth,

And on his nedés sadly hym avyseth,
And up into his countour-hous gooth he,
To reken with hymself, as wel may be,
Of thilké yeer, how that it with hym stood,
And how that he despended hadde his
good, 1270

And if that he encesséd were or noon.
His bookés and his baggés, many oon,
He leith biforn hym on his countyng-bord.

Ful riché was his tresor and his hord,
For which ful faste his countour dore he
shette;

And eek he nolde that no man sholde
hym lette

Of his accountés, for the meenè tyme;
And thus he sit til it was passéd pryme.

Daun John was rysen in the morwe also
And in the gardyn walketh to and fro, 128c
And hath his thyngés seyð ful curteisly.

This goodé wyf cam walkyng pryvly
Into the gardyn, there he walketh softe,
And hym saleweth, as she hath doon ofte.
A maydé child cam in hire compaignye,
Which as hir list she may governe and gye,
For yet under the yerdé was the mayde.
'O deeré cosyn myn, Daun John,' she
sayde,

'What eyleth yow, so rathé for to ryse?'

'Necé,' quod he, 'it oghte ynough suffice
Fyve houres for to slepe upon a nyght, 1291
But it were for an old appalléd wight,
As been thise wedded men that lye and
dare,

As, in a *fourmè*, sit a very hare
Were al forstraught with houndés grete
and smale;

But, deeré necé, why be ye so pale?

I trowé certés that oure goodé man
Hath yow labouréd sith the nyght bigan,
That yow were nede to resten hastily';
And with that word he lough ful murily
And of his owene thought he wax al reed.

This fairé wyf gan for to shake hir heed,
And seyde thus: 'Ye, God woot al,'
quod she,

'Nay, cosyn myn, it stant nat so with me,
For by that God that yaf me soule and lyf,
In al the reawme of France is ther no wyf
That lassé lust hath to that sory pleye;

For I may synge allas and weylawey
That I was born; but to no wight,'
quod she,

'Dar I nat telle how that it stant with me;
Wherfore I thynke out of this lande to
wende, 1311

Or ellés of myself to make an ende,
So ful am I of drede and eek of care.'

This monk bigan upon this wyf to stare,
And seyde, 'Allas, my necé, God forbede

That ye, for any sorwe or any drede,
 Fordo youreself; but tel me of youre grief;
 Paraventure I may in youre meschief 1318
 Conseille or helpe; and therforetelleth me
 All youre any, for it shal been secree;
 For on my porthors here I make an ooth
 That never in my lyf, for lief ne looth,
 Ne shal I of no conseil yow biwreye.'

'The same agayn to yow,' quod she,
 'I seye,

By God and by this porthors I yow swere,
 Though men me wolde al into pieces tere,
 Ne shal I never, for to goon to helle,
 Biwreye a word of thyng that ye me telle,
 Nat for no cosyng ne alliance,
 But verraily for love and affiance.' 1330

Thus been they sworn, and heer-upon
 they kiste,

And ech of hem tolde oother what hem
 liste.

'Cosyn,' quod she, 'if that I hadde
 a space,

As I have noon, and namely in this place,
 Thanne wolde I telle a legende of my lyf,
 What I have suffred sith I was a wyf
 With myn housbonde, al be he of youre
 kyn.'

'Nay,' quod this monk, 'by God,
 and Seint Martyn!

He is na moore cosyng unto me 1339
 Than is this lief that hangeth on the tree.
 I clepe hymso, by Seint Denys of Fraunce!
 To have the moore cause of áqueyntaunce
 Of yow, which I have lovéd specially,
 Aboven allé wommen sikerly;

This swere I yow on my professioun.
 Tellethouregrief, lest that he comeadoun,
 And hasteth yow, and gooth youre wey
 anon.'

'My deeré love,' quod she, 'O my
 Daun John,

Ful lief were me this conseil for to hyde,
 But out it moot, I may namoore abyde! 1350
 Myn housbonde is to me the worsté man
 That ever was sith that the world bigan,
 But sith I am a wyf, it sit nat me

1317. *tel*, H⁶ *telleth*.

1331. *they kiste*, H⁴ *i-kiste*, *kist*.

1337. *al be he of youre kyn*, H *though he be your cosyng*.

To tellen no wight of oure privetee,
 Neither a-bedde ne in noon oother place—
 God shilde I sholde it tellen for his grace!
 A wyf ne shal nat seyn of hir housbonde
 But al honóur, as I kan understonde,
 Save unto yow, thus muche I tellen shal;
 As helpe me God, he is noght worth at al
 In no degree the value of a flye; 1367
 But yet me greveth moost his nygardye.
 And wel ye woot that wommen naturelly
 Desiren thyngés sixe, as wel as I:
 They woldé that hir housbondes sholdé be
 Hardyand wise, and riche, and therto free,
 And buxom unto his wyf, and fressh
 abedde;

But by that ilké Lord that for us bledde,
 For his honóur myself for to arraye,
 A Sondag next, I mosté nedés paye 1370
 An hundred frankes, or ellis I am lorn;
 Yet were me levere that I were unborn
 Than me were doon a sclandre or
 vileynye;

And if myn housbondeek it myghte espye
 I nere but lost, and therefore I yow preye,
 Lene me this somme, or ellis moot I deye.
 Daun John, I seye, lene me thise
 hundred frankes;

Pardee, I wol nat faille yow my thankes,
 If that yow list to doon that I yow praye,
 For at a certeyn day I wol yow paye, 1380
 And doon to yow what plesanceand service
 That I may doon, right as yow list devise,
 And but I do, God take on me vengeance
 As foul as ever hadde Genyloun of France!'

This gentil monk answerde in this
 manere:

'Now trewely, myn owene lady deere,
 I have,' quod he, 'on yow sogreet a routhe,
 That I yow swere, and plighté yow my
 trouthe,

That when youre housbonde is to
 Flaundrés fare

I wol delyvere yow out of this care; 1390
 For I wol bryngé yow an hundred frankes';

1368. H reads: *But by that lord that for us alle bledde*.

1370. H reads: *A soday next comyng yit moste I praye*.

1384. *Genyloun*, the betrayer of Roland.

1387. H reads: *I have on yow so greet pité and routhe*.

And with that word he caughte hire by
the flankes
And hire embraceth harde and kiste hire
ofte.

‘Gooth now youre wey,’ quod he, ‘all
stille and softe,

And lat us dyne as soone as that ye may,
For by my chilyndre it is pryme of day.
Gooth now, and beeth as trewe as I shal
be.’

‘Now ellés God forbedé, sire,’ quod
she ;

And forth she gooth as jolif as a pye,
And bad the cookés that they sholde
hem hye, 1400

So that men myghté dyne and that anon.
Up to hir housbonde is this wyf y-gon,
And knokketh at his countour boldély.

‘Qy la?’ quod he. ‘Peter! it am I,’
Quod she; ‘what, sire, how longé wol
ye faste?’

How longé tymé wol ye rekene and caste
Youre sommés, and youre bookés, and
youre thynges?

The devel have part on alle swiche
rekenynges!

Ye have ynough, pardee, of Goddés sonde;
Com down to-day, and lat youre baggés
sonde. 1410

Ne be ye nat ashaméd that Daun John
Shal fasting al this day alengé goon?

What! lat us heere a messe, and go we
dyne!’

‘Wyf,’ quod this man, ‘litel kanstow
devyne

The curious bisynessé that we have ;

For of us chapmen,—al-so God me save,
And by that lord that clepid is Seint Yve,—
Scarsly amongés twelvé two shuln thryve,
Continuelly lastyngé unto oure age. 1419

We may wel maké chiere and good visage,
And dryvé forth the world as it may be,
And kepen oure estaat in pryveteé
Til we be deed ; or ellés that we pleye
A pilgrymage, or goon out of the weye ;
And therefore have I greet necessitee

1417. *Seint Yve*, Saint Ivo.

1418. *two*, E³ *ten*, Corp.³ *tweye*.

1423, 24. *we pleye A pilgrymage*, as a pretext
for keeping out of the way of creditors.

Upon this queynté world tavyse me,
For, evermoore we moote stonde in drede
Of hap and fortune in oure chapmanhede.

‘To Flaundrés wol I go to-morwe at
day, 1429

And come agayn as soone as ever I may ;
For which, my deeré wyf, I thee biseke
As be to every wight buxom and meke,
And for to kepe oure good be curious,
And honestly governé wel oure hous.

Thou hast ynough in every maner wise,
That to a thrifty houshold may suffise ;
Thee lakketh noon array ne no vitaille,
Of silver in thy purs shaltow nat faille.’
And with that word his countour dore he
shette,

And down he gooth, no lenger wolde he
lette ; 1440

But hastily a messé was ther seyde,
And spedily the tables were y-leyde,
And to the dyner fasté they hem spedde,
And richély this monk the chapman fedde.

At after dyner Daun John sobrély
This chapman took apart and privély
He seyde hym thus : ‘Cosyn, it standeth
so

That, wel I se, to Bruggés wol ye go.
God and Seint Austyn spedé yow and gyde !
I prey yow, cosyn, wisely that ye ryde ;

Governeth yow also of youre diete 1451
Atemprély, and namely in this hete.

Bitwix us two nedeth no strangé fare ;
Fare wel, cosyn, God shildé yow fro care !
And if that any thyng, by day or nyght,
If it lye in my power and my myght,
That ye me wol comande in any wyse,
It shal be doon, right as ye wol devyse.

‘O thyng, er that ye goon, if it may be,
I woldé prey yow for to lené me 1460

An hundred frankés for a wyke or tweye,
For certein beestés that I mosté beye,
To stoore with a placé that is oures,—
God helpe me so, I wolde it weré yours !
I shal nat faille surely of my day,
Nat for a thousand frankes a milé way !
But lat this thyng be secree, I yow preye,
For yet to-nyght thise beestés moot I beye ;
And fare now wel, myn owene cosyn deere,

1438. *shaltow*, H⁴ *thou mayst*.

1445. *At*, H⁴ *And*.

*Graunt mercy of youre cost and of youre
cheere !* 1470

This noble marchant gentilly anon
Answerde and seyde, 'O cosyn myn,
Daun John,
Now sikerly this is a smal requeste,
My gold is yourés whan that it yow leste,
And nat only my gold, but my chaffare;
Take what yow list, God shildè that ye
spare !

'But o thyng is, ye knowe it wel ynogh,
Of chapmen, that hir moneie is hir plogh;
We may creaucé whil we have a name,
But goldlees for to be, it is no game;' 1480
Paye it agayn whan it lith in youre ese;
After my myght ful fayn wolde I yow plesè.'

This hundred frankes he fette hym
forth anon .

And privèly he took hem to Daun John;
No wight in all this world wiste of this
loone,

Savynge this marchant and Daun John
allone.

They drynke, and speke, and rome a
while and pleye,
Til that Daun John rideth to his abbeye.

The morwè cam and forth this mar-
chant rideth

To Flaundrés-ward,—his prentys wel
hym gydeth,— 1490

Til he cam into Bruggès murily.
Now gooth this marchant, faste and bisily
Aboute his nede, and byeth and creauc-
ceth;

He neither pleyeth at the dees, ne daun-
ceth,

But as a marchant, shortly for to telle,
He lad his lyf, and there I lete him dwelle.

The Sunday next this marchant was
agon,

To Seint Denys y-comen is Daun John,
With crowne and berde all fressh and
newe y-shave. 1499

In al the hous ther nas so litel a knave,
Ne no wight ellés, that he nas ful fayn
For that my lord Daun John was come
agayn;

And shortly, to the point right for to gon,
This fairè wyf accorded with Daun John

1483. *hym*, om. H⁶.

That for these hundred frankes he sholde
a nyght

Háve hire in his armés bolt upright;
And this acord parfournéd was in dede.
In myrthe al nyght a bisy lyf they lede
Til it was day, that Daun John wente
his way,

And bad the meynee, Fare wel, have
good day ! 1510

For noon of hem, ne no wight in the toun,
Hath of Daun John right no suspecioun;
And forth he rydeth hoom to his abbeye,
Or where hym list; namoore of hym I
seye.

This marchant, whan that ended was
the faire,

To Seint Denys he gan for to repaire,
And with his wyf he maketh feeste and
cheere,

And telleth hire that chaffare is so deere
That nedés moste he make a chevysaunce,
For he was bounden in a reconyssaunce,
To payé twenty thousand sheeld anon;
For which this marchant is to Parys gon,
To borwe of certeine freendés that he
hadde

A certeyn frankes; and somme with him
he ladde.

And whan that he was come into the toun,
For greet chiertee, and greet affeccion,
Unto Daun John he gooth hym first, to
pleye,—

Nat for to axe or borwe of hym moneye,—
But for to wite and seen of his wellfare,
And for to tellen hym of his chaffare, 1530
As freendés doon whan they been met
y-feere.

Daun John hym maketh feeste and murye
cheere,

And he hym tolde agayn, ful specially,
How he hadde wel y-boght and gra-
ciously,—

Thankéd be God!—al hool his mar-
chandise,

Save that he moste, in allé maner wise,
Maken a chevysaunce as for his beste,
And thanne he sholdè been in joye and
reste.

1528. H reads: *Nought for to borwe of hym
no kyn monay*, so Corp.³ omitting *kyn*.

Daun John answérdé, 'Certès I am
fayn, 1539
That ye in heele ar comen hom agayn,
And if that I were riche, as have I blisse,
Of twenty thousand sheeld shold ye nat
mysse,

For ye so kyndely this oother day
Lenté me gold ; and as I kan and may
I thanké yow, by God and by Seint Jame !
But nathéles I took unto oure dame,
Youre wyf, at hom, the samé gold ageyn
Upon youre bench ; she wootit wel certeyn,
By certeyn tokenes that I kan yow telle.
Now by youre leve I may no lenger
dwelle ; 1550

Oure abbot wole out of this toun anon,
And in his compaignÿe moot I goon.
Grete wel oure dame, myn owene necé
sweete,
And fare wel, deerè cosyn, til we meete !'
This marchant, which that was ful war
and wys,

Creancéd hath and payd eek in Parys
To certeyn Lumbardes, redy in hir hond,
The somme of gold, and hadde of hem
his bond ;

And hoom he gooth, murie as a papejay,
For wel he knew he stood in swich array
That nedés moste he wynne in that viage
A thousand frankes aboven al his costage.

His wyf ful redy mette hym atté gate,
As she was wont of oold usage algate,
And al that nyght in myrthé they bisette ;
For he was riche and cleerly out of dette.
Whan it was day this marchant gan
embrace

His wyfal newe, and kiste hire on hir face,
And up he gooth and maketh it ful tough.

'Namoore,' quod she, 'by God, ye
have ynough !' 1570

And wantownely agayn with hym she
pleyde ;

Til atté lasté thus this marchant seyde :
'By God,' quod he, 'I am a litel wrooth
With yow, my wyf, although it be me
looth ;

And woot ye why ? By God, as that I
gesse

1549. *yow*, H⁴ *hir*.

1557. *Lumbardes*, Lombard money-dealers.

That ye han maad a manere straungénesse
Bitwixen me and my cosyn daun John,—
Ye sholde han warnéd me, er I had gon,
That he yow hadde an hundred frankés
payed,

By redy tokene,—and heeld hym yvele
apayed 1580

For that I to hym spak of chevyssaunce,—
Me seméd so, as by his contenance—
But nathéles, by God, oure hevene kyng,
I thoughté nat to axen hym no thyng.
I prey thee, wyf, as do namooré so ;
Telle me alwey, er that I fro thee go,
If any dettour hath in myn absence
Y-payéd thee, lest thurgh thy necligence
I myghte hym axe a thing that he hath
payed.'

This wyf was nat aferéd nor affrayed,
But boldély she seyde, and that anon, 1591
'Marie, I deffie the falsé monk, Daun
John !

I kepe nat of his tokenes never a deel !
He took me certeyn gold, that woot I weel.
What, yvel thedam on his monkés snowte !
For, God it woot, I wende withouten doute
That he hadde yeve it me bycause of yow,
To doon therwith myn honour and my
prow,

For cosynage, and eek for beelé cheere,
That he hath had ful ofté tymés heere.
But sith I se I stonde in this disjoynt, 1601
I wol answeére yow shortly to the poynt.
Ye han mo slakkere dettours than am I,
For I wol paye yow wel and redily
Fro day to day, and if so be I faille,
I am youre wyf, score it upon my taille,
And I shal paye as soone as ever I may ;
For by my trouthe, I have on myn array,
And nat on wast, bistowéd every deel ;
And for I have bistowéd it so weel 1610
For youre honóur, for Goddés sake, I seyde,
As be nat wrooth, but lat us laughe and
pleye.

Ye shal my joly body have to wedde ;
By God ! I wol nat paye yow but abedde.
Foryve it me, myn owene spousé deere,
Turne hiderward, and maketh bettré
cheere !'

This marchant saugh ther was no
remedie,

And for to chide it nere but greet folie,
Sith that the thyng may nat amended be.
'Now, wyf,' he seyde, 'and I foryeve
it thee, ¹⁶²⁰

But by thy lyf ne be namoore so large;
Keepe bet oure good, this yeve I thee in
charge.'

Thus endeth now my tale, and God us
sende

Talyng nough unto oure lyses ende.
Amen.

*Behoold the murie wordes of the Hoost to
the Shipman, and to the lady Prioressse.*

'Wel seyde! by *corpus dominus*,
quod our Hoost;

'Now longè mootte thou saillè by the cost,
Sire gentil maister, gentil maryneer!

God yeve this monk a thousand last
quade yeer!

A ha, felawes, beth ware of swiche a jape!
The monk putte in the mannès hood an
ape, ¹⁶³⁰

And in his wyvès eek, by Seint Austyn!
Draweth no monkès moore unto youre in.

'But now passe over, and lat us seke
aboute,

Who shal now tellè first of al this route
Another tale'; and with that word he seyde,

As curteisly as it had ben a mayde,
'My lady Prioressè, by youre leve,

So that I wiste I sholdè yow nat greve,
I woldè demen that ye tellen sholde

A talè next, if so were that ye wolde. ¹⁶⁴⁰
Now wol ye vouchèsauf, my lady deere?'

'Gladly,' quod she, and seyde as ye
shal heere.

of the marke Hugh of Lincoln

PRIORESS'S TALE

The Prologe of the Prioresses Tale

'O Lord, oure Lord, thy name how
merveillous

1618. *nere but greet*, H⁶ om. *greet*, H *nas* for *nere*.

1622. *oure*, H⁵ *my*, Heng. *thy*.

1643. *O Lord, oure Lord*, etc., the beginning
of Ps. viii.

Is in this largè world y-sprad,' quod she;
'For noght oonly thy laudè precious
Parfournèd is by men of dignitee,
But by the mouth of children thy bountee
Parfournèd is; for on the brest soukyngne
Somtyme shewen they thyn heriyngne.

Wherfore, in laude as I best kan or may,
Of thee, and of the whitè lylve flour, ¹⁶⁵¹
Which that the bar and is a mayde alway,
To telle a storie I wol do my labour;
Nat that I may encreessen hir honour,
For she hirself is honour and the roote
Of bountee, next hir sone, and soulès
boote.

O mooder mayde! O maydè mooder fre!
O bussh unbrent, brennyng in Moyses
sight!

That ravysedest doun fro the Deitee,
Thurgh thyn humblesse, the Goost that in
thalighte; ¹⁶⁶⁰

Of whos vertu, whan He thyn hertè lighte,
Conceyvèd was the Padrès sapience,
Helpe me to telle it in thy reverence!

Lady, thy bountee, thy magnificence,
Thy vertu, and thy grete humylitee,
Ther may no tonge expresse in no sciencè;
For somtyme, lady, er men praye to thee,
Thou goost bifrom of thy benygnytee,
And getest us the lyght, thurgh thy preyère,
To gyden us unto thy Sone so deere. ¹⁶⁷⁰

My konnyng is so wayk, O blisful queene,
For to declare thy grete worthynesse,
That I ne may the weightè nat sustene;
But as a child of twelf monthe oold or lesse,
That kan unnethès any word expresse,
Right so fare I, and therfore I yow preyre,
Gydeh my song that I shal of yow seye.'

Heere bigynneth The Prioresses Tale

Ther was in Asye, in a greet citee,
Amongès cristene folk, a Jewerye,

1667-1669. Imitated from Dante, *Paradiso*
xxxiii. 16-18, a passage from which, or from some
Latin original, Chaucer had already borrowed in
the proem to the 'Tale of St. Cecilia,' assigned
in the *Canterbury Tales* to the second Nun.

The Prioresses Tale. A poem of a Paris beggar.

Sustenéd by a lord of that contree, 1680
 For foule usure and lucre of vileynye
 Hatful to Crist and to his compaignye ;
 And thurgh the strete men myghte ride
 or wende,
 For it was free, and open at eyther ende.

A litel scole of cristen folk ther stood
 Doun at the ferther ende, in which ther
 were
 Children an heepe, y-comen of Cristen
 blood,
 That lernéd in that scolé yeer by yere
 Swich manere doctrine as men uséd
 there,— 1689
 This is to seyn, to syngen, and to rede,
 As smalé children doon in hire childhede.

Among these children was a wydwe's sone,
 A litel clergeoun, seven yeer of age,
 That day by day to scolé was his wone ;
 And eek also, where as he saugh thymage
 Of Cristés mooder, he hadde in usage,
 As hym was taught, to knele adoun and
 seye
 His *Ave Marie*, as he goth by the weye.

Thus hath this wydwe hir litel sone
 y-taught 1699
 Oure blisful lady, Cristés mooder deere,
 To worshipe ay, and he forgate it naught,
 For sely child wol alday sooné leere,—
 But ay whan I remembre on this mateere,
 Seint Nicholas stant ever in my presence,
 For he so yong to Crist dide reverence.

This litel child his litel book lernynge,
 As he sat in the scole at his prymer,
 He *Alma redemptoris* herdé syngé,

boy murdered by a Jew for singing the anthem
 'Alma Redemptoris Mater,' is among the minor
 poems of the Vernon MS. and has been printed
 by the Chaucer and Early English Text Societies.
 In a French analogue, also printed by the Chaucer
 Society, the boy sings a 'Gaude, Maria.'

1681. *lucre of vileynye*, glossed 'turpe lucrum,'
 E²; H *felonye*.

1699. *sone*, H⁵ *child*.

1702. The line quotes an old proverb.

1704. *Seint Nicholas*, who fasted on Wednes-
 days and Fridays while at his mother's breast.

1708. *Alma redemptoris* [*mater*]. Two hymns
 to the B. Virgin, beginning in this way, are still
 extant.

As children lernéd hire antiphoner ;
 And, as he dorste, he drough hym ner
 and ner, 1710
 And herkned ay the wordés and the noote,
 Til he the firsté vers koude al by rote.

Noght wiste he what this Latyn was to
 seye,
 For he so yong and tendre was of age ;
 But on a day his felawe gan he preye
 Texpounde hym this song in his langage,
 Or telle him why this song was in usage ;
 This preyde he hym to construe and
 declare
 Ful often time upon his knowés bare.

His felawe, which that elder was than
 he, 1720
 Answerde hym thus : ' This song I have
 herd seye
 Was makéd of oure blisful lady free,
 Hire to saluc, and eek hire for to preye
 To been oure help and socour whan we
 déye ;
 I kan na moore expounde in this mateere,
 I lerné song, I kan but smal grammeere.'

' And is this song makéd in reverence
 Of Cristés mooder ? ' seyde this innocent.
 ' Now certés, I wol do my diligence
 To konne it al, er Cristémasse is went, 1730
 Though that I for my prymer shal be shent,
 And shal be beten thriés in an houre,
 I wol it konne oure lady for to honóure !'

His felawe taughte hym homward
 prively
 Fro day to day, til he koude it by rote,
 And thanne he song it wel and boldély
 Fro word to word, acordynge with the note.
 Twiés a day it passéd thurgh his throte,
 To scoléward and homward whan he
 wente ; 1739
 On Cristés mooder set was his entente.

As I have seyde, thurgh-out the Jewerie
 This litel child, as he cam to and fro,
 Ful murily than wolde he syngé and crie
 O *Alma redemptoris* evermo.
 The swetnesse hath his herté percéd so

Of Cristès mooder, that to hire to preye
He kan nat stynte of syngyng by the weye.

Oure firsté foo, the serpent Sathanas,
That hath in Jewés herte his waspés nest,
Up swal; and seide, 'O Hebrayk peple,
allas ! 1750

Is this to yow a thyng that is honést
That swich a boy shal walken as hym lest
In youre despit, and synge of swich
sentence,
Which is agayn youre lawés reverence ?'

Fro thennés forth the Jewés han consi-
spired

This innocent out of this world to chace.
An homycidè ther-to han they hyred,
That in an aleye hadde a privee place ;
And as the child gan forby for to pace,
This curséd Jew hym hente and heeld
hym faste, 1760
And kitte his throte, and in a pit hym caste.

I seye that in a wardrobe they hym threwe
Where as thise Jewés purgen hire entraille.

O curséd folk, O Herodés al newe !

What may youre yvel ententé yow availle ?
Mordre wol out, certeyn, it wol nat faille,
And namely ther thonour of God shal
sprede.

The blood out-crieth on youre curséd dede.

O martir, sowded to virginitee ! 1769

Now maystowsyngen, folwyng ever in oon
The whitè Lamb celestial, quod she,
Of which the grete Evaungelist, Seint John,
In Pathmos wroot, which seith that they
that goon

Biforn this Lamb, and synge a song al
newe,

That never fleshly women they ne knewe.

This pouré wydwe awaiteth al that nyght
After hir litel child, but he cam noght,

1754. *youre, E⁴ oure.*

1771. *quod she.* This is, I believe, the only instance in the *Canterbury Tales* in which Chaucer reminds us that we are reading the narrative of a narrative. The words show that the Tale was either written or revised after the idea of the *Canterbury Tales* had been conceived.

For which, as soone as it was dayés lyght,
With facè pale of drede and bisy thought,
She hath at scole and ellés-where hym
soght ; 1780

Til finally she gan so fer espie
That he last seyn was in the Jewerie.

With moodrés pitee in hir brest enclosed
She gooth, as she were half out of hir
mynde,

To every placè where she hath supposed
By liklihede hir litel child to fynde ;
And ever on Cristès mooder, meeke and
kynde,

She cride, and attè lasté thus she wroghte,
Among the curséd Jewés she hym soghte.

She frayneth and she preyeth pitously, 1790
To every Jew that dwelte in thilké place,
To telle hire if hir child wente oght forby.
Theyseydè 'Nay' ; but Jhesu, of his grace,
Yaf in hir thought inwith a litel space,
That in that place after hir sone she cryde,
Where he was casten in a pit bisyde.

O greté God that parfournest thy laude
By mouth of innocentz, lo, heere thy
myght !

This gemme of chastité, this emeraude,
And eek of martirdom the ruby bright, 1800
Ther he, with throte y-korven, lay upright,
He *Alma redemptoris* gan to synge,
So loude, that all the placé gan to ryngé !

The cristene folk, that thurgh the streté
wente,

In comen, for to wondre upon this thyng ;
And hastily they for the provost sente.
He cam anon, withouten tarryng,
And herieth Crist that is of hevene kyng,
And eek his mooder, honour of mankynde,
And after that the Jewés leet he bynde.

This child, with pitous lamentacioun,
Up-taken was, syngyng his song alway ;
And with honour of greet processiou
They carien hym unto the nexte abbay.
His mooder swownyng by his beeré lay ;
Unnethé myghte the peplè that was there
This newè Rachel bryngé fro his bere.

With torment, and with shameful deeth
 echon,
 This provost dooth the Jewès for to sterve,
 That of this mordré wiste, and that anon;
 He noldé no swich cursednesse observe;
 'Yvele shal have that yvele wol deserve';
 Therefore with wildé hors he dide hem
 drawe,
 And after that he heng hem by the lawe.

Upon his beere ay lith this innocent
 Bifrom the chief auter, whil massé laste,
 And after that the abbot with his covent
 Han sped hem for to burien hym ful faste;
 And when they hooly water on hym caste,
 Yet spak this child, whan spreynd was
 hooly water, 1830
 And song, *O Alma redemptoris mater!*

This abbot, which that was an hooly
 man,
 As monkés been, or ellés oghté be,
 This yongé child to conjure he bigan,
 And seyde, 'O deeré child, I halsé thee,
 In vertu of the hooly Trinitee,
 Tel me what is thy causé for to synge,
 Sith that thy throte is kut, to my
 semyngé?'

'My throte is kut unto my nekké boon,'
 Seydé this child, 'and as by wey of kynde
 I sholde have dyed, ye, longé tyme agon;
 But Jhesu Crist, as ye in bookés fynde,
 Wil that his glorie laste and be in mynde,
 And, for the worship of his mooder deere,
 Yet may I synge *O Alma* loude and cleere.

'This welle of mercy, Cristés mooder
 sweete,
 I loved alway, as after my konnyngé,
 And whan that I my lyf sholdé forlete,
 To me she cam, and bad me for to synge
 This antheme verrailly in my deyingé,
 As ye han herd, and whan that I hadde
 songe 1851
 Me thoughte she leyde a greyn upon my
 tonge:

Wherfore I synge, and syngé moot certeyn
 In honour of that blisful mayden free,

Til fro my tonge of-taken is the greyn;
 And after that thus seyde she to me,
 "My litel child, now wol I fecché thee
 Whan that the greyn is fro thy tonge
 y-take;
 Be nat agast, I wol thee nat forsake."

This hooly monk, this abbot, hym
 meene I, 1860
 His tonge out caughte and took away the
 greyn,
 And he yaf up the goost ful softely.
 And whan this abbot hadde this wonder
 seyn,
 His salté teeris trikked down as reyn,
 And gruf he fil, al plat upon the grounde,
 And stille he lay as he had ben y-bounde.

The covent eek lay on the pavément,
 Wepyngé and heryng Cristés mooder
 deere,
 And after that they ryse and forth been
 went,
 And tooken away this martir from his
 beere; 1870
 And in a tombe of marbul stonés cleere,
 Enclosen they his litel body sweete:
 Ther he is now, God leve us for to meete!

O yongé Hugh of Lyncoln, slayn also
 With curséd Jewes, as it is notáble,
 For it is but a litel while ago,
 Preye eek for us, we synful folk unstable,
 That of his mercy God, so merciáble,
 On us his greté mercy multiple
 For reverence of his mooder, Marie.
Amen. 1880

*Bihould the murye wordes of the Hoost to
 Chaucer*

Whan seyde was al this miracle, every
 man
 As sobre was that wonder was to se,
 Til that oure Hoosté jafen tho bigan,
 And thanne at erst he lookéd upon me,

1868. *herying*, E² *heryen*.

1871. *tombe*, E *temple*.

1874. *yonge Hugh of Lyncoln*, said to have
 been crucified by the Jews in 1255.

And seyde thus: 'What man artow?'
quod he;

'Thou lookest as thou woldest fynde an
hare;

For ever upon the ground I se thee stare.

Approché neer, and looke up murily.
Now war yow, sires, and lat this man
have place; 1889

He in the waast is shape as wel as I;
This were a popet in an arm tenbrace
For any womman, smal and fair of face.
He semeth elvyssh by his contenance,
For unto no wight dooth he daliaunce.

Sey now somewhat, syn oother folk han
sayd;

Telle us a tale of myrthe, and that anon.'
'Hoosté,' quod I, 'ne beth nat yvele
apayd,

For oother talé certés kan I noon,
But of a rym I lernéd longe agoon.'

'Ye, that is good,' quod he, 'now
shul we heere 1900

Som deyntee thyng, me thynketh by his
cheere!'

CHAUCER'S TALE OF SIR THOPAS

*Heere bigynneth Chaucers Tale of
Thopas*

THE FIRST FIT

Listeth, lordes, in good entent,
And I wol tellé verayment
Of myrthe and of solas;
Al of a knyght was fair and gent
In bataille and in tourneyment,
His name was sire Thopas.

Chaucer's Tale of Sir Thopas. 'The Rime of Sir Thopas was clearly intended to ridicule the "palpable gross" fictions of the common Rimer of that age, and still more, perhaps, the meanness of their language and versification. It is full of phrases taken from *Isumbras*, *Li Beaus Desconnus*, and other romances in the same style, which are still extant' (Tyrwhitt).

Y-born he was in fer contree,
In Flaundrés, al biyonde the see,

At Poperyng, in the place; 1910

His fader was a man ful free,
And lord he was of that contree,
As it was Goddés grace.

Sire Thopas wax a doghty swayn;
Whit was his face as payndemayn;

His lippès rede as rose; *from the*
His rode is lyk scarlet in grayn,
And I yow telle in good certáyn
He hadde a semely nose.

His heer, his berd, was lyk saffroun,
That to his girdel raughte adoun; 1921

His shoon of cordéwane.
Of Bruggès were his hosen broun,
His robè was of syklatoun
That costé many a jane. *now*

He koudé hunte at wildé deer,
And ride an haukyng for river

With grey goshawk on honde;
Ther-to he was a good archeer;
Of wrastlyng was ther noon his peer,
Ther any ram shal stonde. *prize* ← 1931

Ful many a maydé bright in bour
They moorné for hym, *paramour*,
Whan hem were bet to slepe;
But he was chaast, and no lechour,
And sweete as is the brembul flour
That bereth the redé hepe.

And so bifel upon a day,
For sothe, as I yow tellé may,
Sire Thopas wolde out ride; 1940
He worth upon his steedé gray,
And in his hand a launcégay,
A long swerd by his side.

He priketh thurgh a fair forést
Ther-inné is many a wildé best,
Ye, bothé bukke and hare;
And as hé priketh north and est, ←
T telle it yow, hym hadde almost
Bitidde a sory care.

1910. *Poperyng*, not far from Ostend.
1927. *for river*, i.e. by the river-side.

Ther spryngen herbès grete and smale,
The lycorys and cetèwale 1951
And many a clowe-gylofre,
And notémuge to putte in ale,
Wheither it be moyste or stale,
Or for to leye in cofre.

The briddès synge, it is no nay,
The sparhawk and the papèjay,
That joye it was to heere.
The thrustelcok made eek hir lay,
The wodédowve upon the spray 1960
She sang ful loude and cleere.

Sire Thopas fil in love-longynge,
Al whan he herde the thrustel synge,
And pryked as he were wood ;
His fairè steede in his prikyng
So swattè that men myghte him wrynge,
His sydès were al blood.

Sire Thopas eek so wery was
For prikyng, on the softè gras,—
So fiers was his corage,— 1970
That doun he leyde him in that plas
To make his steedè som solas,
And yaf hym good forage.

‘O seintè Marie, *benedicite!*
What eyleth this love at me
To byndè me so soore?
Me dreméd al this nyght, *pardee,*
An Elf-queene shal my lemman be
And slepe under my goore.

‘An Elf-queene wol I love, y-wis, 1980
For in this world no womman is
Worthy to be my make
In towne.

Alle othere women I forsake,
And to an Elf-queene I me take
By dale and eek by downe.’

Into his sadel he clamb anon,
And priketh over stile and stoon
An Elf-queene for tespye ;
Til he so longe hadde riden and goon 1990
That he foond in a pryvè woon
The contree of Fairye,

1963. *thrustel*, H *briddes*.

So wilde ;
For in that contree was ther noon
That to him dorstè ryde or goon,
Neither wyf ne childe ;

Til that ther cam a greet geaunt,
His namè was sire Olifaunt,
A perilous man of dede.
He seyde, ‘Child, by Termagaunt ! 2000
But if thou prike out of myn haunt,
Anon I sle thy steede

With mace !
Heere is the queene of Fairye,
With harpe, and pipe, and symphonye,
Dwellynge in this place.’

The child seyde, ‘Al-so moote I thee !
Tomorwe wol I meete with thee,
Whan I have myn armour.
And yet I hopè, *par ma fay,* 2010
That thou shalt with this launcégay
Abyen it ful soure ;

Thy mawe
Shal I percen, if I may,
Er it be fully pryme of day,
For heere thow shalt be slawe.’

Sire Thopas drow abak ful faste ;
This geant at hym stonès caste
Out of a fel staf-slynge ;
But faire escapeth sire Thopas ; 2020
And al it was thurgh Goddès gras,
And thurgh his fair berynge.

Yet listeth, lordès, to my tale
Murier than the nightyngale,
For now I wol yow rowné
How sir Thopas, with sydès smale,
Prikyng over hill and dale,
Is comen agayn to towne.

His murie men comanded he
To make hym bothè game and glee, 2030
For nedès moste he fighte
With a geaunt, with hevedes three,
For *paramour* and jolitee
Of oon that shoon ful brighte.

1995. *That to him*, etc., from H only ; L⁵
omit.

2005. *pipe*, H *lute*.

'Do come,' he seyde, 'my mynstrales,
And geestours for to tellen tales,
Anon in myn armýnge ;
Of rómances that been roiales,
Of Popés and of Cardinales,
And eek of love-likýnge.' 2040

They fette hym first the sweetè wyn
And mede eek in a mazelyn,
And roial spicerye ;
And gyngébreed that was ful fyn,
And lycorys, and eek comyn,
With sugre that is so trye.

He didé next his whitè leere
Of clooth of laké, fyn and cleere,
A breech and eek a sherte ;
And next his sherte an akétoun, 2050
And over that an haubergeoun
For Percyngé of his herte ;

And over that a fyn hawberk,
Was al y-wroght of Jewé werk,
Ful strong it was of plate ;
And over that his cote-armour,
As whit as is a lilye flour,
In which he wol debate.

His sheeld was al of gold so reed,
And ther-inne was a borés heed, 2060
A charbocke bisyde ;
And there he swoor, on ale and breed,
How that the gaunt shal be deed,
'Bitydè what bityde !'

Hise jambeux were of quyrboilly,
His swerdés shethe of yvory,
His helm of laton bright ;
His sadel was of rewel boon ;
His brydel as the sonnè shoon,
Or as the mooné light. 2070

His spere it was of fyn ciprees,
That bodeth werre, and no-tyng pees,
The heed ful sharpe y-grounde ;
His steedé was al dappull-gray,
It gooth an ambil in the way
Ful softély and rounde

2041. *fette*, E *sette*.2046. *so*, om. H⁶.

In londe.
Loo, lordés myne, heere is a Fit ;
If ye wol any moore of it
To telle it wol I fonde. 2080

THE SECOND FIT

Now holde youre mouth, *par charitee*,
Bothé knyght and lady free,
And herkneþ to my spelle ;
Of batailles and of chivalry,]
And of ladyés love-drury,
Anon I wol yow telle.]

Men speken of romauns of prys,—
Of Hornchild, and of Ypotys,
Of Beves and of sir Gy,
Of sir Lybeux and Pleyn-damour ; 2090
But sir Thopas he bereth the flour
Of roial chivalry !

His goodé steede al he bistrood,
And forth upon his wey he rood,
As sparle out of the bronde ;
Upon his creest he bar a tour,
And ther-inne stiked a lylie flour,—
God shilde his cors fro shonde !

And for he was a knyght auntrous,
He noldé slepen in noon hous, 2100
But liggen in his hooode ;
His brighté helm was his wonger,
And by hym baiteth his dextrer
Of herbés fyne and goode ;

Hym self drank water of the well,
As dide the knyght sire Percyvell,)
So worthy under wede ;
Til on a day—

*Heere the Hoost stynnteth Chaucer of his
Tale of Thopas*

'Na moore of this, for Goddés
dignitee !' 2109

2085. *And of*, etc., H reads *of ladys love and dreweyrye*.2089. *of sir Gy*, H⁵ om. *of*.2090. *sir Lybeux*, Li biaux desconneus, or Libius Disconius, 'the fair unknown.'2094. *rood*, H⁶ *glood*.

Quod ourè Hosté, 'for thou makest me
So wery of thy verray lewédnesse
That, also wisly God my soulé blesse,
Min érés aken of thy drasty speche,
Now swich a rym the devel I biteché !
This may wel be rym dogerel,' quod he.

'Why so?' quod I; 'why wiltow
letté me

Moore of my talé than another man,
Syn that it is the besté ryme I kan?'

'By God,' quod he, 'for pleynty, at
a word,

Thy drasty rymyng is nat worth a toord;
Thou doost noght ellés but despendedst
tyme; 2121

Sire, at o word, thou shalt no lenger
ryme.

Lat se wher thou kanst tellen aught in
geeste,

Or telle in prosé somewhat, at the leeste,
In which ther be som murthe, or some
doctryne.'

'Gladly,' quod I, 'by Goddés sweeté
pyne !

I wol yow telle a litel thyng in prose
That oghté liken yow, as I suppose,
Or elles, certés, ye been to daungerous.
It is a moral talé vertuous, 2130
Al be it told somtyme in sondry wyse
Of sundry folk, as I shal yow devyse.

'As thus; ye woot that every
Evaungelist

That telleth us the peyne of Jhesu Crist
Ne seith nat alle thyng as his felawe dooth;
But nathélees hir sentence is al sooth,
And alle accorden as in hire sentence,
Al be ther in hir tellyng difference;
For somme of hem seyn moore, and
sommé lesse,

Whan they his pitous passioun expresse,—
I meene of Marké, Mathew, Luc and
John,— 2141

But doutélees hir sentence is all oon.

'Therefore, lordyngés alle, I yow biseche
If that ye thynke I varie as in my speche,
As thus, though that I tellé somewhat moore
Of proverbés, than ye han herd bifoore

2118. *ryme*, E *tale*.

2131. *told*, E *take*.

2139. *lesse*, E⁴ *seyn lesse*.

Comprehended in this litel tretys heere,
To enforcé with theffect of my mateere;
And though I nat the samé wordés seye,
As ye han herd, yet to yow alle I preye,
Blameth me nat, for as in my sentence 2151
Ye shul not fynden moché difference
Fró the sentence of this tretys lyte
After the which this murye tale I write;
And therfore herkneth what that I shal
seye,
And lat me tellen al my tale, I preye.'

CHAUCER'S TALE OF MELIBEEUS

*Heere bigynneth Chaucer's Tale of
Melibee*

A yong man called Melibeeus, myghty
and riche, bigat upon his wyf, that
called was Prudence, a doghter which
that called was Sophie.

Upon a day bifel, that he for his
desport is went into the feeldes, hym
to pleye; his wyf and eek his doghter
hath he left inwith his hous, of which the
dores weren fast y-shette. [2160] Thre of
his olde foes han it espyed, and setten
laddres to the walles of his hous, and by
the wyndowes been entred, and betten his
wyf, and wounded his doghter with fyve
mortal woundes in fyve sondry places,—
this is to seyn, in hir feet, in hir handes,
in hir crys, in hir nose, and in hire mouth,
—and leften hire for deed, and wenten
away.

Whan Melibeeus retourned was into his
hous and saugh al this meschief, he, lyk a
mad man, rentynge his clothes, gan to
wepe and crie.

Prudence, his wyf, as ferforth as she
dorste, bisoghte hym of his wepyng for

2154. *murye*, H *litel*.

Chaucer's Tale of Melibee. This very dull
dissertation is taken from Jean de Meung's
French version of the *Liber Consolationis et
Consilii* of Albertano of Brescia, composed ca.
1238.

2157. *a doghter which that called was Sophie*,
the first of many decasyllabic cadences in the
early pages of Chaucer's prose.

to stynte; [2165] but nat for-ty he gan to crie and wepen ever lenger the moore.

This noble wyf Prudence remembred hire upon the sentence of Ovide, in his book that cleped is The Remedie of Love, where as he seith, 'He is a fool that destourbeth the mooder to wepen in the deeth of hire child, til she have wept hir fille, as for a certain tyme, and thanne shal man doon his diligence with anyable wordes hire to reconforte, and preyen hire of hir wepyng for to stynte.' For which resoun this noble wyf Prudence suffred hir housbonde for to wepe and crie as for a certain space; [2170] and whan she saugh hir tyme, she seyde hym in this wise: 'Allas, my lord,' quod she, 'why make ye youreself for to be lyk a fool! For sothe it aperteneth nat to a wys man to maken swiche a sorwe. Yourre doghter with the grace of God shal warisshe and escape; and, al were it so that she right now were deed, ye ne oughte nat, as for hir deeth, youreself to destroye. Senek seith, "The wise man shal nat take to greet disconfort for the deeth of his children, [2175] but, certes, he sholde suffren it in pacience as wel as he abideth the deeth of his owene propre persone."'

This Melibeus answerde anon, and seyde, 'What man,' quod he, 'sholde of his wepyng stente that hath so greet a cause for to wepe? Jhesu Crist, oure Lord, hymself wepte for the deeth of Lazarus his freend.'

Prudence answerde, 'Certes, wel I woot attempree wepyng is no thyng deffended to hym that sorweful is amonges folk in sorwe, but it is rather graunted hym to wepe.

'The Apostle Paul unto the Romayns writeth, "Man shal rejoise with hem that maken joye, and wepen with swich folk as wepen"; [2180] but though attempree wepyng be y-graunted, outrageous wepyng certes is deffended. Mesure of

2165. Ovide, in his book: *De Rem. Am.* i. 127-30.

2170. Senek seith: *Ep.* lxxiv. 20. This and other references are taken from Dr. Thor Sundby's edition of the Latin text (Chauc. Soc. 1873).

wepyng sholde be conserved, after the loore that techeth us Senek: "Whan that thy frend is deed," quod he, "lat nat thyne eyen to moyste been of teeris, ne to muche drye; although the teeris come to thyne eyen, lat hem nat falle, and whan thou hast for-goon thy freend, do diligence to gete another freend, and this is moore wysdom than for to wepe for thy freend which that thou hast lorn, for ther-inne is no boote"; and therefore, if ye governe yow by sapience, put away sorwe out of youre herte. [2185] Remembre yow that Jhesus Syrak seith, "A man that is joyous, and glad in herte, it hym conserveth florissynge in his age, but soothly sorweful herte maketh hise bones drye." He seith eek thus, that sorwe in herte sleeth ful many a man. Salomon seith that "right as motthes in the shepes flees anyeth to the clothes, and the smale wormes to the tree, right so anyeth sorwe to the herte"; wherfore us oghte, as wel in the deeth of oure children as in the losse of othere goodes temporels, have pacience.

'Remembre yow up on the pacient Job. Whan he hadde lost his children and his temporel substance, and in his body endured and receyved ful many a grevous tribulacion, yet seyde he thus: [2190] "Oure Lord hath yeve it me; oure Lord hath biraft it me; right as oure Lord hath wold, right so it is doon; blessed be the name of oure Lord!"'

To this foreseide thynges answerde Melibeus unto his wyf Prudence: 'Alle thy wordes,' quod he, 'been sothe, and therwith profitable, but trewely myn herte is troubled with this sorwe so greuously that I noot what to doone.'

'Lat calle,' quod Prudence, 'thy trewe freendes alle, and thy lynage whiche that been wise. Telleth youre cas and

2180. *conserved*, E⁶ *considered*, but the Latin text has *servandus*.

2180. Senek, *Ep.* lxxiii. 1 and 9.

2185. Jhesus Syrak. A quotation from *Eccles.* xxx. 25 is here omitted. The text occurs in *Prov.* xvii. 22.

2190. *Telleth youre cas*, H *telleth hem your grevaunce*.

herkneþ what they seye in conseillyng, and yow governe after hire sentence. Salomon seith, "Werk alle thy thynges by conseil, and thou shalt never repente."

Thanne by the conseil of his wyf Prudence this Melibeus leet callen a greet congregacioun of folk, [2195] as surgiens, phisiciens, olde folk and yonge, and somme of his olde enemys reconciled, as by hir semblaunt, to his love and into his grace, and therwithal ther comen somme of his neighebores that diden hym reverence moore for drede than for love, as it happeth ofte. Ther comen also ful many subtille flatereres, and wise advocatz, lerned in the lawe.

And whan this folk togidre assembled weren, this Melibeus in sorweful wise shewed hem his cas, and by the manere of his speche it semed wel that in herte he baar a cruell ire, redy to doon vengeance upon his foes, and sodeynly desired that the werre sholde bigynne, [2200] but natheles, yet axed he hire conseil upon this matiere.

A surgien, by licence and assent of swiche as weren wise, up roos and to Melibeus seyde as ye may heere: 'Sire,' quod he, 'as to us surgiens aperteneth that we do to every wight the beste that we kan, where as we been withholde, and to oure pacientz that we do no damage; wherfore it happeth many tyme and ofte that whan twey men han everich wounded oother, oon same surgien heeleth hem bothe; wherfore unto oure art it is nat pertinent to norice werre, ne parties to supporte. [2205] But certes, as to the warissynge of youre doghter, al be it so that she perilously be wounded, we shullen do so ententif bisynesse for day to nyght that with the grace of God she shal be hool and sound as soone as is possible.'

Almoost right in the same wise the phisiciens answerden, save that they seyden a fewe woordes moore; that right

2190. *thou shalt never repente, H the thar never revee.*

2190. *of folk, H of peple.*

as maladies been cured by hir contraries, right so shul men warisshe werre by vengeance.

His neighebores ful of envye, his feyned freendes that semeden reconciled, and his flatereres maden semblant of wepyng, and empeireden and agreggeden muchel of this matiere, in preisyng gretly Melibee, of myght, of power, of richesse, and of freendes, despisyng the power of his adversaries, [2210] and seiden outrely that he anon sholde wreken hym on his foes, and bigynne werre.

Up roos thanne an advocat that was wys, by leve and by conseil of othere that were wise, and seide, 'Lordynges, the nede for which we been assembled in this place is a ful hevvy thyng, and an heigh matiere, by cause of the wrong and of the wikkednesse that hath be doon, and eek by resoun of the grete damages that in tyme comynge been possible to fallen for this same cause, and eek by resoun of the grete richesse and power of the parties bothe, [2215] for the whiche resouns it were a ful greet peril to erren in this matiere; wherfore, Melibeus, this is oure sentence; we conseilte yow aboven alle thyng, that right anon thou do thy diligence in keynge of thy propre persone, in swich a wise that thou wante noon espie, ne wacche, thy body for to save; and after that we conseilte that in thyn hous thou sette sufficeant garnisoun, so that they may as wel thy body as thyn hous defende; but certes, for to moeve werre, or sodeynly for to doon vengeance, we may nat demen in so litel tyme that it were profitable. Wherfore we axen leysur and espace to have deliberacioun in this cas to deme, [2220] for the commune proverbe seith thus: "He that soone deemeth, soone shal repente"; and eek men seyn that thilke juge is wys that soone understondeth a matiere and juggeth by leysur; for, al be it so that alle taryng be anyful, algates it is nat to repreve in yevynge of juggement, ne

2205. *empeireden, H appaired.*

2210. *foes, and bigynne, H adversaries be begynnynge of.*

in vengeance takyng, whan it is sufficent and resonable; and that shewed oure Lord Jhesu Crist by ensample, for whan that the womman that was taken in avowtrie was broght in his presence to known what sholde be doon with hire persone,—al be it so that he wiste wel hymself what that he wolde answer,—yet ne wolde he nat answer sodeynly, but he wolde have deliberacioun, and in the ground he wroot twies; and by thise causes we axen deliberacioun, and we shal thanne, by the grace of God, conseilte thee thyng that shal be profitable.'

[2225] Up stirten thanne the yonge folk atones, and the mooste partie of that compaignye scorned the wise olde men, and bigonnen to make noyse, and seyden that 'Right so as, whil that iren is hoot, men sholden smyte, right so men sholde wreken hir wronges while that they ben fresshe and newe'; and with loud voys they criden, 'Werre! werre!'

Up roos tho oon of thise olde wise, and with his hand made contenance that men sholde holden hem stille, and yeven hym audience.

'Lordynges,' quod he, 'ther is ful many a man that crieth "Werre! werre!" that woot ful litel what werre amounteth. Werre at his bigynnyng hath so greet an entryng and so large, that every wight may entre whan hym liketh and lightly fynde werre; [2230] but certes, what ende that shal ther-of bifalle it is nat light to knowe; for soothly, whan that werre is ones bigonne ther is ful many a child unborn of his mooder that shal sterve yong by cause of that ilke werre, or elles lyve in sorwe, and dye in wrecchednesse; and therefore, er that any werre bigynne, men moste have greet conseil and greet deliberacioun.'

And whan this olde man wende to enforchen his tale by resons, wel ny alle atones bigonne they to rise for to breken his tale, and beden hym ful ofte his wordes for to abregge; for soothly, he that precheth to hem that listen nat heeren his wordes, his sermon hem

anoieth; [2235] for Jhesus Syrak seith, that 'musik in wepyng is a noyous thyng'; this is to seyn, as muche availleth to speken bifore folk to whiche his speche anoyeth, as doth to syng biforn hym that wepeth. And this wise man saugh that hym wanted audience, and al shamefast he sette hym doun agayn; for Salomon seith, 'Ther as thou ne mayst have noon audience, enforce thee nat to speke.'

'I see wel,' quod this wise man, 'that the commune proverbe is sooth, "That good conseil wanteth whan it is moost nede."'

Yet hadde this Melibeus in his conseil many folk that prively in his eere conseilled hym certeyn thyng, and conseilled hym the contrarie in general audience.

[2240] Whan Melibeus hadde herd that the gretteste partie of his conseil weren accorded that he sholde maken werre, anoon, he consented to hir conseillyng and fully affermed hire sentence.

Thanne dame Prudence, whan that she saugh how that hir housbonde shoope hym for to wreken hym on hise foes, and to bigynne werre, she in ful humble wise, whan she saugh hir tyme, seide to hym thise wordes.

'My lord,' quod she, 'I yow biseche, as hertely as I dar and kan, ne haste yow nat to faste, and for alle gerdons, as yeveth me audience; for Piers Alfonse seith, "Who so that dooth to that oother good or harm, haste thee nat to quiten it; for in this wise thy freend wole abyde, and thyn enemy shal the lenger lyve in drede." The proverbe seith, "He hasteth wel that wisely kan abyde, and in wikked haste is no profit."'

[2245] This Melibee answerde unto his wyf Prudence, 'I purpose nat,' quod he, 'to werke by thy conseil, for many causes and resouns; for certes, every wight wolde holde me thanne a fool.

2235. *is a noyous thyng*: 'Musica in luctu est importuna narratio' (Ecclus. xxii. 6).

2240. *on hise foes, H of his enemyes*.

2240. *Piers Alfonse seith: Disciplina Clericalis*, xxv. 15.

This is to seyn, if I, for thy conseillyng, wolde chaungen thynges that been ordeyned and affermed by so manye wyse. Secoundly, I seye that alle wommen been wikke, and noon good of hem alle; for, "Of a thousand men," seith Salomon, "I foond a good man, but certes, of alle women, good womman foond I nevere"; and also, certes, if I governed me by thy conseil, it sholde seme that I hadde yeve to thee over me the maistrie, and God forbode that it so were! for Jhesus Syrak seith, that if the wyf have maistrie she is contrarious to hir housbonde; [2250] and Salomon seith, "Never in thy lyf, to thy wyf, ne to thy child, ne to thy freend, ne yeve no power over thyself, for bettre it were that thy children aske of thy persone thynges that hem nedeth than thou be thyself in the handes of thy children"; and if I wolde werke by thy conseillyng, certes, my conseillyng moste som tyme be secree til it were tyme that it moste be knowe, and this ne may noght be. For it is written, "The janglerie of women can hide thyngis that they wot nought"; furthermore, the philosophre saith, "In wykke conseyl women venquysse men"; and for these reasons I ought not to make use of thy counsel.'

Whanne dame Prudence, ful debonairly and with greet pacience, hadde herd al that hir housbonde liked for to seye, thanne axed she of hym licence for to speke, and seyde in this wyse: [2255] 'My lord,' quod she, 'as to youre firste resoun, certes it may lightly been answered; for I seye that it is no folie to chaunge conseil whan the thyng is chaunged, or elles whan the thyng semeth ootherweyes than it was biforn; and mooreover, I seye that though ye han sworn and bihight to perfourne youre emprise, and natheles ye weyve to perfourne thilke same emprise by juste cause, men sholde nat seyn therfore that

2250. *For it is written . . . thy counsel*, om. EH³, supplied from Camb. MS. in accordance with Latin and French. The quotations are from Seneca, *Controv.* ii. 13. 12, and Publilius Syrus, *Sent.* 324.

ye were a lier ne forsworn, for the book seith that the wise man maketh no lesyng whan he turneth his corage to the bettre, and al be it so that youre emprise be established and ordeyned by greet multitude of folk, yet thar ye nat accomplice thilke ordinaunce but yow like; for the trouthe of thynges and the profit been rather founden in fewe folk that been wise and ful of resoun, than by greet multitude of folk ther every man crieth and clatereth what that hym liketh; soothly, swich multitude is nat honeste.

[2260] 'As to the seconde resoun, whereas ye seyn that alle wommen been wikke; save youre grace, certes ye despisen alle wommen in this wyse, and "he that al despiseth al displeseth," as seith the book; and Senec seith, that who so wole have sapience shal no man despise, but he shal gladly techen the science that he kan withouten presumcioun or pride, and swiche thynges as he nought ne kan he shal nat been ashamed to lerne hem and enquere of lasse folk than hymself; and, sire, that ther hath been many a good womman may lightly be preved, for certes, sire, oure Lord Jhesu Crist wolde never have descended to be born of a womman, if alle wommen hadden ben wikke; [2265] and after that, for the grete bountee that is in wommen, oure Lord Jhesu Crist, whan he was risen fro deeth to lyve, appeared rather to a womman than to his Apostles; and though that Salomon seith that he ne foond never womman good, it folweth nat therfore that alle womman ben wikke, for though that he ne foond no good womman, certes, ful many another man hath founden many a womman ful good and trewe; or elles, per aventure, the entente of Salomon was this, that, as in sovereyn bounte, he foond no womman;

2255. *the book seith*: Chaucer's translation of the 'Scriptum est' or 'il est escript' with which the Latin and French texts introduce an unassigned quotation.

2260. *Senec seith*: in the supposititious *De Qual. Virtutibus*, cap. iii.

2260. *despise*, H⁵ *despraysse*.

that is to seyn that ther is no wight that hath sovereyn bountee, save God allone, —as he hymself recordeth in hys evaungelie,—[2270] for ther nys no creature so good that hym ne wanteth somewhat of the perfeccioun of God, that is his maker.

'Youre thridde resoun is this,—ye seyn if ye governe yow by my conseil it sholde seme that ye hadde yeve me the maistrie and the lordshipe over youre persone. Sire, save youre grace, it is nat so, for if it were so that no man sholde be conseilled but oonly of hem that hadden lordshipe and maistrie of his persone, men wolden nat be conseilled so ofte, for soothly thilke man that asketh conseil of a purpos, yet hath he free choys whether he wole werke by that conseil or noon.

'And as to youre fourthe resoun; ther ye seyn that the janglerie of wommen hath hyd thynges that they wiste noght, as who seith that a womman kan nat hyde that she woot, [2275] sire, these wordes been understonde of wommen that been jangleresses and wikked, of whiche wommen men seyn that thre thynges dryven a man out of his hous,—that is to seyn, smoke, droppynge of reyn, and wikked wyves; and of swiche wommen seith Salomon, that it were bettre dwelle in desert than with a womman that is riotous, and, sire, by youre leve, that am nat I; for ye han ful ofte assayed my grete silence and my gret pacience, and eek how wel that I kan hyde and hele thynges that men oghte secreely to hyde.

[2280] 'And soothly, as to youre fifthe resoun, where as ye seyn that in wikked conseil wommen venquisshe men, God woot thilke resoun stant heere in no stede; for, understood now, ye asken conseil to do wikkednesse, and if ye wole werken wikkednesse, and youre wif restreyneth thilke wikked purpos and overcometh yow by resoun and by good conseil, certes youre wyf oghte rather to be preised than y-blamed. Thus sholde ye understonde the philosophre that seith, "In wikked

conseil wommen venquisschen hir housbondes."

[2285] 'And ther as ye blamen alle wommen and hir resouns, I shal shewe yow by manye ensamples, that many a womman hath ben ful good, and yet been, and hir conseils ful hoolsome and profitable. Eek som men han seyde that the conseillynge of wommen is outhur to deere, or elles to litel of pris; but, al be it so that ful many a womman is badde and hir conseil vile and noght worth, yet han men founde ful many a good womman, and ful discrete and wise in conseillynge.

'Loo, Jacob, by good conseil of his mooder Rebekka, wan the benysoun of Yssak his fader, and the lordshipe over alle his bretheren: Judith, by hire good conseil, delivered the citee of Bethulie, in which she dwelled, out of the handes of Olofernus, that hadde it biseged and wolde have al destroyed it: [2290] Abygail delivered Nabal hir housbonde fro David the kyng that wolde have slayn hym, and apayed the ire of the kyng by hir wit and by hir good conseillyng: Hester enhaunced gretly by hir good conseil the peple of God in the regne of Assuerus the kyng: and the same bountee in good conseillyng of many a good womman may men telle, and moore over, whan oure Lord hadde creat Adam oure forme fader, he seyde in this wise: "It is nat good to been a man alloone; make we to hym an helpe semblable to hym self."

[2295] 'Heere may ye se that if that wommen were nat goode and hir conseils goode and profitable, oure Lord God of hevene wolde never han wrought hem, ne called hem "help" of man, but rather confusioun of man. And ther seyde oones a clerk in two vers, "What is bettre than Gold? Jaspre. What is bettre than Jaspre? Wisdom. And what is better than Wisdom? Wom-

2285. *ensamples*, H *resons and ensamples*.

2285. *benysoun*, H *blessyng*.

2295. *in two vers*:

'Quid melius auro? Jaspis. Quid Jaspide? Sensus. Quid sensu? Mulier. Quid Muliere? Nihil.'

man. And what is bettre than a good Womman? No thyng." And, sire, by manye of othre resouns may ye seen that manye wommen been goode, and hir conseils goode and profitable, [2300] and therefore, sire, if ye wol triste to my conseil, I shal restoore yow youre doghter hool and sound, and eek I wol do to yow so muche that ye shul have honour in this cause.'

Whan Melibee hadde herd the wordes of his wyf Prudence, he seyde thus: 'I see wel that the word of Salomon is sooth. He seith that wordes that been spoken discreetly, by ordinaunce, been honycombes, for they yeven swetnesse to the soule and hoolsomnesse to the body; and, wyf, by-cause of thy sweete wordes, and eek for I have assayed and preveded thy grete sapience and thy grete trouthe, I wol governe me by thy conseil in alle thyng.'

[2305] 'Now, sire,' quod dame Prudence, 'and syn ye vouchesauf to been governed by my conseil, I wol enforme yow how ye shul governe youreself in chesyng of youre conseilours. Ye shul first in alle youre werkes mekely biseken to the heighe God that he wol be youre conseilour, and shapeth yow to swich entente that he yeve yow conseil and confort, as taughte Thobie his sone: "At alle tymes thou shalt blesse God and praye hym to dresse thy weyes, and looke that alle thy conseils been in hym for everemoore." Seint Jame eek seith, "If any of yow have nede of sapience, axe it of God." [2310] And afterward, thanne shul ye taken conseil of youre self and exatayne wel youre thoghtes of swich thyng as yow thinketh that is best for youre profit, and thanne shul ye dryve fro youre herte thre thynges that been contrariouse to good conseil,—that is to seyn, ire, covetise, and hastifnesse.

'First, he that axeth conseil of hymself, certes he moste been withouten ire, for manye causes. The firste is this: he that hath greet ire and wratthe in hymself, he weneth alwey that he may do thyng that he may nat do. [2315] And

secoundely, he that is irous and wrooth, he ne may nat wel deme, and he that may nat wel deme, may nat wel conseille. The thridde is this, that he that is irous and wrooth, as seith Senec, ne may nat speke but blameful thynges, and with his viciouse wordes he stireth oother folk to angre and to ire. And eek, sire, ye moste dryve covetise out of youre herte, [2320] for the Apostle seith that covetise is roote of alle harmes; and trust wel that a covetitous man ne kan noght deme, ne thynke, but only to fulfille the ende of his covetise, and certes, that ne may never been accompliced, for ever the moore habundaunce that he hath of richesse the moore he desireth. And, sire, ye moste also dryve out of youre herte hastifnesse, for certes, ye ne may nat deeme for the beste a sodeyn thought that falleth in youre herte, but ye moste avyse yow on it ful ofte, [2325] for as ye herde biforn, the commune proverbe is this, that "he that soone deemeth, soone repenteth." Sire, ye ne be nat alwey in lyke disposicioun, for certes som thyng that somtyme semeth to yow that it is good for to do, another tyme it semeth to yow the contrarie.

'Whan ye han taken conseil of youre self and han deemed by good deliberacion swich thyng as you semeth best, thanne rede I yow that ye kepe it secree. [2330] Biwrey nat youre conseil to no persone, but if so be that ye wenen sikerly that thurgh youre biwreyng youre condicioun shal be to yow the moore profitable; for Jhesus Syrak seith, "Neither to thy foo, ne to thy frend, discovere nat thy secree, ne thy folie, for they wol yeve yow audience and lookyng and supportacioun in thy presence, and scorne thee in thyn absence." Another clerk seith, that scarsly shaltou fynden any persone that may kepe conseil sikerly.

2315. *as seith Senec*, rather Publil. Syrus, Sent. 281.

2315. *but blameful*, E *but he blame*.

2325. *as you semeth*, E *as you list*.

2330. *Another clerk*: pseudo-Seneca, *De Moribus*, Sent. 16.

'The book seith, "Whil that thou kepest thy conseil in thyn herte, thou kepest it in thy prisoun, [2335] and whan thou biwreyest thy conseil to any wight he holdeth thee in his snare"; and therefore yow is bettre to hyde youre conseil in youre herte than praye him to whom ye han biwreyed youre conseil that he wole kepen it cloos and stille; for Seneca seith, "If so be that thou ne mayst nat thyn owene conseil hyde, how darstou prayen any oother wight thy conseil sikerly to kepe?"

'But natheles, if thou wene sikerly that the biwreying of thy conseil to a persone wol make thy condicioun to stonden in the bettre plyt, thanne shaltou tellen hym thy conseil in this wise: first, thou shalt make no semblant wheither thee were levere pees or werre, or this or that, ne shewe hym nat thy wille and thyn entente,—[2340] for trust wel, that comunly these conseilours been flatereres, namely the conseilours of grete lordes, for they enforcen hem alwey rather to speken plesante wordes, enclynyng to the lordes lust, than wordes that been trewe or profitable; and therefore men seyn, that the riche man hath seeld good conseil, but if he have it of hym self.

'And after that thou shalt considere thy freendes and thyne enemys; [2345] and as touchynge thy freendes thou shalt considere whiche of hem been moost feithful and moost wise, and oldest, and moost approved in conseillyng, and of hem shalt thou aske thy conseil as the caas requireth.

'I seye that first ye shul clepe to youre conseil youre freendes that been trewe, for Salomon seith that "Right as the herte of a man deliteth in savour that is soote, right so the conseil of trewe freendes yeveth swetenesse to the soule"; he seith also, "Ther may no thyng be likned to the trewe freend, [2350] for certes

gold ne silver beth nat so muche worth as the goode wyl of a trewe freend"; and eek, he seith that "A trewe freend is a strong deffense; whoso that it fyndeth, certes, he fyndeth a greet tresour."

'Thanne shul ye eek considere if that youre trewe freendes been discrete and wise, for the book seith, "Axe alwey thy conseil of hem that been wise"; and by this same resoun shul ye clepen to youre conseil of youre freendes that been of age, swiche as han seyn and been expert in manye thynges, and been approved in conseillynges; for the book seith that in the olde men is the sapience, and in longe tyme the prudence; [2355] and Tullius seith, that grete thynges ne been nat ay accompliced by strengthe, ne by delivernesse of body, but by good conseil, by auctoritee of persones, and by science; the whiche thre thynges ne been nat fieble by age, but certes they enforcen and encreescen day by day. And thanne shul ye kepe this for a general reule; first, shul ye clepen to youre conseil a fewe of youre freendes that been especiale; for Salomon seith, "Manye freendes have thou, but among a thousand, chese thee oon to be thy conseilour," for, al be it so that thou first ne telle thy conseil but to a fewe, thou mayst afterward telle it to mo folk if it be nede. But looke alwey that thy conseilours have thilke thre condiciouns that I have seyde bifore, that is to seyn, that they be trewe, wise, and of oold experience. [2360] And werke nat alwey in every nede by oon conseilour allone, for somtyme bihooveth it to been conseilled by manye, for Salomon seith, "Salvacioun of thynges is where as ther been manye conseilours."

'Now, sith I have toold yow of which folk ye sholde been conseilled, now wol I teche yow which conseil ye oghte to eschewe. First, ye shul eschue the conseillyng of fooles, for Salomon seith, "Taak no conseil of a fool, for he ne kan noht conseil to after his owene lust

2330. *The book seith*: Petrus Alfonsi, *Discip. Cler.* iv. 3.

2335. *Seneca seith*: pseudo-Seneca, *De Moribus*, Sent. 16.

2355. *Tullius*: Cicero, *De Senect.* vi. 17.

and his affecciuon." The book seith that the propretee of a fool is this, "He troweth lightly harm of every wight, and lightly troweth alle bountee in hym self." [2365] Thou shalt eek eschue the conseillyng of flatereres, swiche as enforcen hem rather to preise youre persone by flaterye, than for to telle yow the sooth-fastnesse of thynges.

'Wherefore Tullius seith, "Amonges alle the pestilences that been in freendshipe the gretteste is flaterie"; and therefore is it moore nede that thou eschue and drede flatereres than any oother peple. The book seith, "Thou shalt rather drede and flee fro the sweete wordes of flaterynge preiseres than for the egre wordes of thy freend that seith thee thy sothes." Salomon seith that "The wordes of a flaterere is a snare to cacche with innocentz." He seith also that "He that speketh to his freend wordes of swetnesse and of plesaunce, setteth a net biforn his feet to cacche hym"; [2370] and therefore, seith Tullius, "Encline nat thyne eres to flatereres, ne taaketh no conseil of the wordes of flaterye"; and Caton seith, "Avyse thee wel, and eschue the wordes of swetnesse and of plesaunce."

'And eek thou shalt eschue the conseillyng of thyne olde enemys that been reconciled. The book seith that no wight retourneth sauflly into the grace of his olde enemy; and Isope seith, "Ne trust nat to hem to whiche thou hast had som tyme werre or enemytee, ne telle hem nat thy conseil"; [2375] and Seneca

2360. *The book seith*: Cicero, *Tusc. D.* iii. 30. 37.

2365. *Tullius seith*: *De Amicitia*, xxv. 91.

2365. *The book seith*: pseudo-Seneca, *De Quat. Virt.* cap. iii.: 'Non acerba verba, sed blanda, timebis.'

2370. *Tullius*: *De Offic.* i. 26. 91.

2370. *Caton*: Dionysius Cato, *De Morib.* iii. 5.

2370. *The book seith*: Publil. Syrus, Sent. 91.

2370. *Isope seith*. In the Latin text the lines are quoted as:

'Ne confidatis secreta nec hijs detegatis
Cum quibus egistis pugnae discrimina tristis.'

2375. *Seneca*: rather Publil. Syrus, Sent. 389: 'Numquam ubi diu fuit ignis deficit vapor.'

telleth the cause why: "It may nat be," seith he, "that where greet fyr hath longe tyme endured, that ther ne dwelleth som vapour of warmnesse"; and therefore seith Salomon, "In thyn olde fo trust never"; for sikerly though thyn enemy be reconciled and maketh thee chiere of humylitee, and lowteth to thee with his heed, ne trust hym never; for certes he maketh tilke feyned humilitee moore for his profit than for any love of thy person, by-cause that he deemeth to have victorie over thy persone by swich feyned contenance, the which victorie he myghte nat wynne by strif or werre. And Peter Alfonse seith, "Make no felawshipe with thyne olde enemys, for if thou do hem bountee they wol perverten it into wikkednesse."

[2380] 'And eek thou most eschue the conseillyng of hem that been thy servantz and beren thee greet reverence, for peraventure they doon it moore for drede than for love. And therefore seith a philosopre in this wise: "Ther is no wight parfitly trewe to hym that he to soore dredeth"; and Tullius seith, "Ther nys no myght so greet of any emperour that longe may endure, but if he have moore love of the peple than drede."

'Thou shalt also eschue the conseiling of folk that been dronkelewe, for they ne kan no conseil hyde; for Salomon seith, "Ther is no privetee ther as regneth dronkenesse." [2385] Ye shul also han in suspect the conseillyng of swich folk as conseille yow a thyng prively and conseille yow the contrarie openly; for Cassidorie seith that "It is a manere sleighte to hyndre, whan he sheweth to doon a thyng openly and werketh prively the contrarie."

'Thou shalt also have in suspect the conseillyng of wikked folk, for the book seith, "The conseillyng of wikked folk is alway ful of fraude"; and David seith,

2375. *Peter Alfonse*: *Disc. Cler.* iv. 4. "

2380. *doon*, H⁶ say.

2380. *Tullius seith*: *De Off.* ii. 7. 25.

2385. *Cassidorie*: *Variar. Ep.* Lib. x. Ep. 18.

2385. *have in suspect*, H *eschieve*.

"Blisful is that man that hath nat folwed the conseilyng of shrewes." Thou shalt also eschue the conseillyng of yong folk, for hir conseil is nat rype.

[2390] 'Now, sire, sith I have shewed yow of which folk ye shul take youre conseil, and of which folk ye shul folwe the conseil, now wol I teche yow how ye shal examyne youre conseil, after the doctrine of Tullius.

'In the examynynge thanne of youre conseilour ye shul considere manye thynges. Alderfirst thou shalt considere, that in thilke thyng that thou purposest and upon what thyng thou wolt have conseil, that verrey trouthe be seyde and conserved; this is to seyn, telle trewely thy tale; for he that seith fals may nat wel be conselled in that cas of which he lieth.

[2395] 'And after this thou shalt considere the thynges that acorden to that thou purposest for to do by thy conseilours, if resoun accorde therto, and eek if thy myght may atteine therto; and if the moore part and the bettre part of thy conseilours acorde therto or noon. Thanne shaltou considere what thyng shal folwe after hir conseillyng, as hate, pees, werre, grace, profit, or damage, and manye othere thynges. Thanne, of alle these thynges, thou shalt chese the beste, and weyve alle othere thynges. Thanne shaltou considere of what roote is engendred the matiere of thy conseil, and what fruyt it may conceive and engendre. [2400] Thou shalt eek considere alle these causes fro whennes they been sprongen.

'And whan ye han examyned youre conseil as I have seyde, and which partie is the bettre and moore profitable, and hast approved it by manye wise folk, and olde, thanne shaltou considere if thou mayst parfourne it and maken of it a good ende; for certes, resoun wol nat that any man sholde bigynne a thyng, but if he myghte parfourne it as hym oghte, ne no

wight sholde take upon hym so hevye a charge that he myghte nat bere it; [2405] for the proverbe seith, "He that to muche embraceth, distreyneth litel"; and Catoun seith, "Assay to do swich thyng as thou hast power to doon, lest that the charge oppresse thee so soore that thee bihoveth to weyve thyng that thou hast bigonne." And, if so be that thou be in doute whether thou mayst parfourne a thyng or noon, chese rather to suffre than bigynne. And Piers Alphonse seith, "If thou hast myght to doon a thyng of which thou most repente thee, it is bettre 'nay' than 'ye'"; this is to seyn, that thee is bettre holde thy tonge stille than for to speke. [2410] Thanne may ye understonde by strengre reson that if thou hast power to parfourne a werk of which thou shalt repente, thanne is it bettre that thou suffre than bigynne. Wel seyn they that defenden every wight to assaye any thyng of which he is in doute whether he may parfourne it or noon. And after, whan ye han examyned youre conseil, as I have seyde bifore, and knowen wel that ye may parfourne youre emprise, conferme it thanne sadly til it be at an ende.

'Now is it resoun and tyme that I shewe yow whanne and wherfore that ye may change youre conseil withouten youre repreve. Soothly a man may chaungen his purpos and his conseil if the cause cesseth, or whan a newe caas bitydeth; [2415] for the lawe seith that upon thynges that newly bityden bihoveth newe conseil; and Senec seith, "If thy conseil is comen to the eeris of thyn enemy, change thy conseil." Thou mayst also change thy conseil if so be that thou mayst fynde that by errour, or by oother

2405. *the proverbe* 'qui nimis capit, parum stringit.'

2405. *Catoun, De Mor.* iii. 15:

'Quod potes id tempta, operis ne pondere pressus Succumbat labor, et frustra temptata reliquas.'

2405. *Piers Alphonse, Disc. Cler.* vi. 12. The Latin 'si dicere metuas unde peniteas semper est melius non quam sic' is much clearer than the English.

2410. *conseil, E⁶ conseilours.*

2415. *oother cause, H other processe.*

2395. *conceive, E conserve.*

2400. *as hym oghte, H and make therof a good ende.*

cause, harm or damage may bityde. Also if thy conseil be dishonest, or ellis cometh of dishoneste cause, chaunge thy conseil, for the lawes seyn that alle bihestes that been dishoneste been of no value, [2420] and eek if so be that it be impossible or may nat goodly be parfourned or kept.

‘And take this for a general reule, that every conseil that is affermed so strongly that it may nat be chaunged for no condicioun that may bityde, I seye that thilke conseil is wikked.’

This Melibeus, whanne he hadde herd the doctrine of his wyf, dame Prudence, answerde in this wyse: ‘Dame,’ quod he, ‘as yet into this tyme ye han wel and covenerly taught me as in general how I shal governe me in the chesyng and in the withholdyng of my conseilours, but now wolde I fayn that ye wolde condescende in especial, [2425] and telle me how liketh yow, or what semeth yow by oure conseilours that we han chosen in oure present nede.’

‘My lord,’ quod she, ‘I biseke yow in al humblesse that ye wol nat wilfully replie agayn my resouns, ne distempe youre herte, thogh I speke thyng that yow displese; for God woot that as in myn entente I speke it for youre beste, for youre honour, and for youre profite eke; and soothly I hope that youre benyngnytee wol taken it in pacience. Trusteth me wel,’ quod she, ‘that youre conseil as in this caas ne sholde nat, as to speke properly, be called a conseillyng, but a mocion or a moevyng of folye, [2430] in which conseil ye han erred in many a sondry wise.

‘First and forward ye han erred in thassemblyng of youre conseilours; for ye sholde first have cleped a fewe folk to youre conseil, and after ye myghte han shewed it to mo folk, if it hadde been nede; but certes, ye han sodeynly cleped to youre conseil a greet multitude of peple ful chargeant and ful anoyous for to heere. Also, ye han erred, for there

as ye sholden oonly have cleped to youre conseil youre trewe frendes olde and wise, [2435] ye han y-cleped straunge folk, and yong folk, false flatereres and enemys reconsiled, and folk that doon yow reverence withouten love. And eek also ye have erred for ye han broght with yow to youre conseil ire, covetise, and hastifnesse; the whiche thre thinges been contrarious to every conseil honeste and profitable, the whiche thre ye han nat anientissed or destroyed hem, neither in youre self ne in youre conseilours, as yow oghte. Ye han erred also, for ye han shewed to youre conseilours youre talent and youre affeccion to make werre anon, and for to do vengeance. [2440] They han espied by youre wordes to what thyng ye been enclyned, and therefore han they rather counselled yow to youre talent than to youre profit.

‘Ye han erred also, for it semeth that it suffiseth to han been counselled by these conseilours oonly, and with litel avys, where-as in so greet and so heigh a nede it hadde been necessarie mo conseilours and moore deliberacioun to parfourn youre emprise.

‘Ye han erred also, for ye han nat examyned youre conseil in the forseide manere, ne in due manere as the caas requireth. [2445] Ye han erred also, for ye han nat maked no divisioun bitwixe youre conseilours, this is to seyn, bitwixen youre trewe frendes and youre feyned conseilours; ne ye han nat knowe the wil of youre trewe frendes, olde and wise; but ye han cast alle hire wordes in an hoche pot, and enclyned youre herte to the moore partie and to the gretter nombre, and there been ye condescended. And, sith ye woot wel that men shal alwey fynde a gretter nombre of fooles than of wise men, and therefore the conseils that been at congregaciouns and multitudes of folk, there as men take moore reward to the nombre than to the sapience of persones, [2450] ye se wel that in swiche conseillynges fooles han the maistrie.’

2415. *Also if, etc.*, H *Also thou change thy conseil if that it be dishoneste.*

2430. *thassemblyng*, H *the gaderyng*.

Melibeus answerde agayn, and seyde, 'I graunte wel that I have erred, but there as thou hast toold me heerbiforn that he nys nat to blame that chaungeth his conseilours in certain caas, and for certeine juste causes, I am al redy to change my conseilours right as thow wolt devyse. The proverbe seith, that for to do synne is mannyssh, but certes, for to persevere longe in synne is werk of the devel.'

[2455] To this sentence answereth anon dame Prudence and seyde, 'Examineth,' quod she, 'youre conseil and lat us see the whiche of hem han spoken most resonably, and taught yow best conseil; and for as muche as that the examynacioun is necessarie, lat us bigynne at the surgiens and at the phisiens that first speeken in this matiere. I sey yow that the surgiens and phisiens han seyde yow in youre conseil discreetly as hem oughte, and in hir speche seyde ful wisely that to the office of hem aperteneth, to doon to every wight honour and profit, and no wight for to anoye, [2460] and in hir craft to doon greet diligence unto the cure of hem whiche that they han in hir governaunce. And, sire, right as they han answered wisely and discreetly, right so rede I that they been heighly and sovereynly gerdoned for hir noble speche, and eek, for they sholde do the moore ententif bisynesse in the curacioun of youre doghter deere; for, al be it so that they been youre freendes, therfore shal ye nat suffren that they serve yow for noght, [2465] but ye oughte the rather gerdone hem and shewe hem youre largesse.

'And as touchynge the proposicioun which that the phisiens encreesceden in this caas; this is to seyn, that in maladies that oon contrarie is warisshed by another contrarie; I wolde fayn knowe how ye

2450. *The proverbe seith*, S. Chrysost. *Adhortatio ad Theod. lapsum*, i. 14: 'Humanum enim est peccare, diabolicum vero perseverare.'

2455. *aperteneth*, H² *appendith*.

2465. *encreesceden*, enlarged on; H *han shewed you*.

2465. *how ye understonde this text*, H *thilke text and how thay understonde it*.

understonde this text, and what is youre sentence.'

'Certes,' quod Melibeus, 'I understonde it in this wise: [2470] that right as they han doon me a contrarie, right so sholde I doon hem another; for right as they han venged hem on me and doon me wrong, right so shal I venge me upon hem, and doon hem wrong, and thanne have I cured oon contrarie by another.'

'Lo, lo,' quod dame Prudence, 'how lightly is every man enclined to his owene desir and to his owene plesaunce! Certes,' quod she, 'the wordes of the phisiens ne sholde nat han been understonden in this wise, [2475] for certes, wikkednesse is nat contrarie to wikkednesse, ne vengeaunce to vengeaunce, ne wrong to wrong, but they been semblable; and therfore, o vengeaunce is nat warisshed by another vengeaunce, ne o wroong by another wroong, but everich of hem encreesceth and aggreggeth oother.

'But certes, the wordes of the phisiens sholde been understonden in this wise; for good and wikkednesse been two contraries, and pees and werre, vengeaunce and suffraunce, discord and accord, and manye othere thynges; [2480] but certes, wikkednesse shal be warisshed by goodnesse, discord by accord, werre by pees, and so forth of othere thynges; and heer-to accordeth Seint Paul the Apostle in manye places.

'He seith, "Ne yeldeth nat harm for harm, ne wikked speche for wikked speche; but do wel to hym that dooth thee harm, and blesse hym that seith to thee harm." And in manye othere places he amonesteth pees and accord.

[2485] 'But now wol I speke to yow of the conseil which that was yeven to yow by the men of lawe, and the wise folk, that seyden alle by oon accord, as ye han herd bifore, that over alle thynges ye sholde doon youre diligence to kepen youre persone and to warnestoore youre hous; and seyden also, that in this caas yow oghten for to werken ful avysely

2465. *sentence*, H *entente*.

and with greet deliberacioun. And, sire, as to the firste point that toucheth to the keepyng of youre persone, [2490] ye shul understonde that he that hath werre shal evermoore mekely and devoutly preyen, bifore alle thynges, that Jhesus Crist of his grete mercy wol han hym in his pro-teccioun and been his sovereyn helpyng at his nede; for certes, in this world ther is no wight that may be conseyled ne kept suffeiently withouten the keepyng of oure Lord Jhesu Crist.

‘To this sentence accordeth the prophete David, that seith, “If God ne kepe the citee, in ydel waketh he that it kepeth.” [2495] Now, sire, thanne shul ye committe the keepyng of youre persone to youre trewe freendes that been approved and knowe, and of hem shul ye axen helpe, youre persone for to kepe, for Catoun seith, “If thou hast nede of help, axe it of thy freendes, for ther nys noon so good a phisician as thy trewe freend.”

‘And after this, thanne shul ye kepe yow fro alle straunge folk, and fro Iyeres, and have alwey in suspect hire compaignye, for Piers Alfonse seith, “Ne taak no compaignye by the weye of straunge men, but if so be that thou have knowe hym of a lenger tyme. [2500] And if so be, that he be falle into thy compaignye, paraventure, withouten thyn assent, enquere thanne, as subtilly as thou mayst, of his conversacioun, and of his lyf bifore, and feyne thy wey,—seye that thou goost thider as thou wolt nat go,—and if he bereth a spere, hoold thee on the right syde, and if he bere a swerd, hoold thee on his lift syde.” And after this thanne shul ye kepe yow wisely from all swich manere peple as I have seyde bifore, and hem and hir conseil eschewe.

‘And after this, thanne shul ye kepe yow in swich manere [2505] that for any presumpcioun of youre strengthe, that ye ne dispise nat ne acounte nat the myght

of youre adversarie so litel that ye lete the keepyng of youre persone for youre presumpcioun; for every wys man dredeth his enemy, and Salomon seith, “Weleful is he that of alle hath drede, for certes, he that thurgh the hardynesse of his herte and thurgh the hardynesse of hymself hath to greet presumpcioun, hym shal yvel bityde.” Thanne shul ye evermoore countrewayte embusshementz and alle espiaille. [2510] For Senec seith, that the wise man that dredeth harmes escheweth harmes, ne he ne falleth into perils that perils escheweth. And, al be it so that it seme that thou art in siker place, yet shaltow alwey do thy diligence in keepyng of thy persone; this is to seyn, ne be nat negligent to kepe thy persone, nat oonly fro thy gretteste enemys, but fro thy leeste enemy. Senek seith, “A man that is wel avysed, he dredeth his leste enemye.” [2515] Ovyde seith that the litel wesele wol slee the grete bole and the wilde hert. And the book seith, “A litel thorn may prikke a greet kyng ful soore, and an hound wol holde the wilde boor.”

‘But nathelees, I sey nat thou shalt be coward, that thou doute ther wher as is no drede. The book seith that somme folk han greet lust to deceyve, but yet they dreden hem to be deceyved. Yet shaltow drede to been empoisoned, and kepe yow from the compaignye of scorneres, [2520] for the book seith, “With scorneres make no compaignye, but flec hire wordes as venym.”

‘Now as to the seconde point; where as youre wise conseillours conseyled yow to warnestooore youre hous with greet diligence, I wolde fayn knowe how that ye understonde thilke wordes, and what is youre sentence.’

Melibeus answerde and seyde, ‘Certes, I understande it in this wise: That I

2510. *Senec seith*, Publilius Syrus, Sent. 542.

2510. *that dredeth, E he dredeth.*

2510. *Senek seith*, Publilius Syrus, Sentent. 255: om. E.

2515. *Ovyde, De Rem. Am. ii. 25, 26.*

2520. *conseyled, H warnede.*

2495. *Catoun, De Moribus, iv. 13:*

‘Auxilium a notis petito, si forte laboras.

Nec quisquam melior medicus quam fidus amicus.’

2495. *Piers Alfonse, Disc. Cler. xviii. 10.*

shal warnestoore myn hous with toures, swiche as han castelles, and othere manere edifices, and armure and artelries, by whiche thynges I may my persone and myn hous so kepen and deffenden, that myne enemys shul been in drede myn hous for to approche.'

[2525] To this sentence answerde anon Prudence. 'Warnestooryng,' quod she, 'of heighe toures and of grete edifices appertyneth somtyme to pryde and eek men make heihe toures with grete costages and with greet travaille, and whan that they been accompliced yet be they nat worth a stree, but if they be defended by trewe freendes that been olde and wise. And understood wel that the gretteste and strongeste garnyson that a riche man may have, as wel to kepen his persone as his goodes, is that he be biloved amonges hys subgetz and with his neighbores; for thus seith Tullius, that ther is a manere garnysoun that no man may venquyse ne disconfite, and that is [2530] a lord to be biloved of his citezeins and of his peple.

'Now, sire, as to the thridde point, where as youre olde and wise conseilours seyden that yow ne oghte nat sodeynly ne hastily proceden in this nede, but that yow oghte purveyen and apparaillen yow in this caas with greet diligence and greet deliberacioun, trewely, I trow that they seyden right wisely and right sooth, for Tullius seith, "In every nede er thou bigynne it, apparaille thee with greet diligence." [2535] Thanne seye I that in vengeance takyng, in werre, in bataille, and in warnestooryng, er thow bigynne, I rede that thou apparaille thee therto and do it with greet deliberacioun, for Tullius seith, "The longe apparaillyng biforn the bataille maketh short victorie,"

2520. *kepen*, H *kepen and edifien*.

2525. *appertyneth . . . toures*, text from Corpus; EH⁵ om.

2525. *and strongeste*, H *strength or*.

2525. *Tullius*, rather Seneca, *De Clementia*, i. 19. 5: 'Unum est inexpugnabile munimentum, amor civium.'

2530. *Tullius*, *De Offic.* i. 21. 73.

and Cassidorus seith, "The garnyson is stronger whan it is longe tyme avysed."

'But now lat us speken of the conseil that was accorded by youre neighbores, swiche as doon yow reverence withouten love, [2540] youre olde enemys reconciled, youre flatereres, that conseilled yow certeyne thynges prively, and openly conseilleden yow the contrarie, the yonge folk also, that conseilleden yow to venge yow, and make werre anon. And certes, sire, as I have seyde biforn, ye han greetly erred to han cleped swich manere folk to youre conseil, which conseilours been ynogh repreved by the resouns aforesayd.

[2545] 'But natheles, lat us now descende to the special. Ye shuln first procede after the doctrine of Tullius. Certes, the trouthe of this matiere, or of this conseil, nedeth nat diligently enquire, for it is wel wist whiche they been that han doon to yow this trespas and vileynye, and how manye trespassours and in what manere they han to yow doon al this wrong and all this vileynye. And after this thanne shul ye examyne the seconde condicioun which that the same Tullius addeth in this matiere; [2550] for Tullius put a thyng which that he clepeth consentyng, this is to seyn, who been they, and how manye and whiche been they, that consenten to thy conseil, in thy wilfulnesse to doon hastif vengeance. And lat us considere also who been they, and how manye been they, and whiche been they, that consenteden to youre adversaries. And certes, as to the firste poynt, it is wel known whiche folk been they that consenteden to youre hastif wilfulnesse; for trewely, alle tho that conseilleden yow to maken sodeyn werre ne been nat youre freendes.

[2555] 'Lat us now considere whiche been they that ye holde so greetly youre freendes as to youre persone; for al be it so that ye be myghty and riche, certes, ye ne been nat but allone; for certes, ye ne han no child but a doghter, ne ye ne

2535. *Cassidorus*, *Variarum*, Lib. i. Ep. 17.

2545. *Tullius*, cp. *De Offic.* ii. 5. 18.

han bretheren, ne cosyns germayns, ne noon oother neigh kynrede, wherfore that youre enemys for drede sholde stinte to plede with yow, or to destroye youre persone. [2560] Ye knownen also that youre richesces mooten been dispended in diverse parties, and whan that every wight hath his part, they ne wollen taken but litel reward to venge thy deeth; but thynne enemys been thre, and they han manie children, bretheren, cosyns, and oother ny kynrede, and though so were that thou haddest slayn of hem two or thre, yet dwellen ther ynowe to wreken hir deeth, and to sle thy persone. And though so be that youre kynrede be moore siker and stedefast than the kyn of youre adversarie, [2565] yet nathelees, youre kynrede nys but a fer kynrede, they been but litel syb to yow, and the kyn of youre enemys been ny syb to hem, and certes, as in that, hir condicioun is bet than youres.

‘Thanne lat us considere also of the conseillyng of hem that conseilleden yow to taken sodeyn vengeance, wheither it accorde to resoun. And certes, ye knowe wel, nay; for as by right and resoun, ther may no man taken vengeance on no wight but the jure that hath the jurisdiccoun of it, [2570] whan it is graunted hym to take thilke vengeance hastily or attemprely as the lawe requireth. And yet mooreover of thilke word that Tullius clepeth “consentyng,” thou shalt considere if thy myght and thy power may consenten and suffice to thy wilfulness, and to thy conseilours. And certes, thou mayst wel seyn that nay; for sikerly, as for to speke proprely, we may do no thyng, but oonly swich thyng as we may doon rightfully, [2575] and certes, rightfully ne mowe ye take no vengeance, as of youre propre auctoritee.

‘Thanne mowe ye seen that youre power ne consenteth nat, ne accordeth nat, with youre wilfulness.

‘Lat us now examyne the thridde point, that Tullius clepeth “consequent.”

2560. *dispended*, H *departed*, Pet. *dalt*.

Thou shalt understonde that the vengeance that thou purposest for to take is the consequent, and therof folweth another vengeance, peril and werre, and othere damages with-oute nombre, of whiche we be nat war, as at this tyme. [2580] And as touchyng the fourthe point, that Tullius clepeth “engendryng,” thou shalt considere that this wrong which that is doon to thee is engendred of the hate of thynne enemys, and of the vengeance takyng upon that wolde engendre another vengeance, and muchel sorwe and wastynge of richesces, as I seyde.

‘Now, sire, as to the point that Tullius clepeth “causes,” which that is the laste point. Thou shalt understonde that the wrong that thou hast receyved hath certeine causes, [2585] whiche that clerkes clepen *Oriens* and *Efficiens*, and *Causa longinqua* and *Causa propinqua*, this is to seyn, the fer cause and the ny cause. The fer cause is Almyghty God, that is cause of alle thynges; the neer cause is thy thre enemys. The cause accidental was hate, the cause material been the fyve woundes of thy doghter. [2590] The cause formal is the manere of hir werkyng that broghten laddres and cloumben in at thy wyndowes; the cause final was for to sle thy doghter. It letted nat in as muche as in hem was.

‘But for to speken of the fer cause, as to what ende they shul come, or what shal finally bityde of hem in this caas, ne kan I nat deme but by coniectyng and by supposyng. For we shul suppose that they shul come to a wikked ende by-cause that the book of decrees seith, “Seelden, or with greet peyne, been causes broght to good ende whanne they been baddely bigonne.”

[2595] ‘Now, sire, if men wolde axe me why that God suffred men to do yow this vileynye, certes, I kan nat wel answer, as for no soothfastnesse. For thapostle seith that the sciences and the

2590. *the book of decrees: Decret. Gratiani*, P. ii. Causa i. Qu. i. C. 25.

2595. *this vileynye*, H² *this wrong and vilenye*.

juggementz of oure Lord God Almyghty been ful depe,—ther may no man comprehende ne serchen hem suffisantly. Natheles, by certeyne presumpciouns and coniectynges, I holde and bileeve, that God, which that is ful of justice and of rightwysnesse, hath suffred this bytude by juste cause, resonable.

[2600] 'Thy name is Melibee, this is to seyn, "a man that drynketh hony." Thou hast y-dronke so muchel hony of sweete temporel riches, and delices and honours of this world, that thou art dronken, and hast forgotten Jhesu Crist, thy creatour; thou ne hast nat doon to hym swich honour and reverence as thee oughte, ne thou ne hast nat wel ytaken kepe to the wordes of Ovide, that seith, [2605] "Under the hony of the goodes of the body is hyd the venym that sleeth the soule"; and Salomon seith, "If thou hast founden hony, etc of it that suffiseth, for if thou ete of it out of mesure, thou shalt spewe, and be nedý and poure"; and peraventure, Crist hath thee in despit, and hath turned away fro thee his face and his eeris of misericorde, and also he hath suffred that thou hast been punysshed in the manere that thou hast y-trespased. [2610] Thou hast doon synne agayn oure Lord Crist, for certes, the thre enemys of mankynde,—that is to seyn, the flessch, the feend and the world,—thou hast suffred hem entre into thyn herte wilfully by the wyndowes of thy body, and hast hat defended thy self suffisantly agayns hire assautes, and hire temptaciouns, so that they han wounded thy soule in five places; this is to seyn, the deedly synnes that been entred into thyn herte by thy five wittes. [2615] And in the same manere oure Lord Crist hath wold and suffred that thy thre enemys been entred into thyn hous by the wyndowes, and han y-wounded thy doghter in the foresyde manere.'

'Certes,' quod Melibee, 'I se wel that ye enforce yow muchel by wordes to overcome me in swich manere that I

2600. *Ovide, Amor. i. viii. 104.*

shal nat venge me of myne enemys, shewynge me the perils and the yveles that myghten falle of this vengeance; but whoso wolde considere in alle vengeances the perils and yveles that myghte sewe of vengeance takynge, [2620] a man wolde never take vengeance; and that were harm, for by the vengeance takynge been the wikked men dissevered fro the goode men, and they that han wyl to do wikkednesse restreyne hir wikked purpos whan they seen the punyssynge and chastisyng of the trespassours.'

[And to this answered dame Prudence, 'Certes,' said she, 'I grant you that from vengeance come many evils and many benefits, and yet vengeance belongeth not to everyone but only to the judges, and to those who have jurisdiction over evil-doers.]

[2625] 'And yet seye I moore, that right as a singuler persone synneth in takynge vengeance of another man, right so synneth the juge if he do no vengeance of hem that it han disserved; for Senec seith thus: That maister, he seith, is good that proveth shrewes. And, as Cassidore seith, "A man dredeth to do outrages whan he woot and knoweth that it displeth to the juges and sovereyns." Another seith, "The juge that dredeth to do right maketh men shrewes," [2630] and Seint Paule the Apostle seith in his Epistle, whan he writeth unto the Romayns, that "The juges beren nat the spere withouten cause, but they beren it to punyisse the shrewes and mysdoeres, and to defende the goode men." If ye wol thanne take vengeance of youre enemys, ye shul retourne, or have youre recours to the juge that hath the jurisdiction upon hem, and he shal punyisse hem as the lawe axeth and requireth.'

2615. *sewe, H folwe.*

2620. *dissevered, H destroyed and dissevered.*

2620. *to do wikkednesse, H om. do.*

2620. *And to this answered, etc.* The words in brackets are inserted from the French; they are not given in any of the seven MSS.

2625. *Cassidore, Variar. i. 4.*

2625. *Another seith, Publil. Syrus, Sentent. 528.*

'A!' quod Melibee, 'this vengeance liketh me no thyng. [2635] I bihenke me now, and take heede how Fortune hath norissed me fro my childhede, and hath holpen me to passe many a stroong paas. Now wol I assayen hire, trowyng with Goddes helpe that she shal helpe me my shame for to venge.'

'Certes,' quod Prudence, 'if ye wol werke by my conseil ye shul nat asseye Fortune by no wey, ne ye shul nat lene or bowe unto hire after the word of Senec, for thynges that been folily doon and that been in hope of Fortune shullen never come to goode ende. [2640] And, as the same Senec seith, "The moore cleer and the moore shynyng that Fortune is, the moore brotil and the sonner broken she is; trusteth nat in hire, for she nys nat stidefaste, ne stable, for whan thou trowest to be moost seur and siker of hire helpe, she wol faille thee and deceyve thee." And where as ye seyn that Fortune hath norissed yow fro youre childhede, I seye, that in so muchel shul ye the lasse truste in hire and in hir wit; [2645] for Senec seith, "What man that is norissed by Fortune she maketh hym a greet fool." Now thanne, syn ye desire and axe vengeance, and the vengeance that is doon after the lawe and bifore the juge ne liketh yow nat, and the vengeance that is doon in hope of Fortune is perilous and uncertein, thanne have ye noon oother remedie, but for to have youre recours unto the sovereyn juge that vengeth alle vileynyes and wronges, and he shal venge yow after that hym-self witnesseth, where as he seith, [2650] "Leveth the vengeance to me, and I shal do it."

Melibee answerde, 'If I ne venge me nat of the vileynye that men han doon to me, I sompne or warne hem that han doon to me that vileynye, and alle

2635. *stroong paas*, H *strayt passage*.

2635. *Senec*, Publil. Syrus, Sent. 320.

2640. *broken she is*, H² *breketh sche*: for the quotation see Publil. Syrus, Sentent. 189:

'Fortuna vitrea est et, cum splendet, frangitur.'

2645. *Senec*, Publil. Syrus, Sentent. 173.

othere, to do me another vileynye. For it is written, "If thou take no vengeance of an oold vileynye, thou sompnest thyne adversaries to do thee a newe vileynye." And also for my suffrance men wolden do to me so muchel vileynye that I myghte neither bere it ne susteene, [2655] and so sholde I been put and holden over lowe. For men seyn, "In muchel suffryng shul manye thynges falle unto thee whiche thou shalt nat mowe suffre."

'Certes,' quod Prudence, 'I graunte yow that over muchel suffraunce nys nat good, but yet ne folweth it nat ther-of that every persone to whom men doon vileynye take of it vengeance; for that aperteneth and longeth al oonly to the juges, for they shul venge the vileynyes and injuries; [2660] and therefore tho two auctoritees that ye han seyde above been oonly understonden in the juges, for whan they suffren over muchel the wronges and the vileynyes to be doon withouten punysshynge, they sompne nat a man al oonly for to do newe wronges, but they comanden it. Also a wys man seith that the juge that correcteth nat the synnere comandeth and biddeth hym do synne; and the juges and sovereyns myghten in hir land so muchel suffre of the shrewes and mysdoeres, [2665] that they sholden, by swich suffraunce, by proces of tyme wexen of swich power and myght that they sholden putte out the juges and the sovereyns from hir places, and atte laste maken hem lesen hire lordshipes.

'But lat us now putte that ye have leve to venge yow. I seye ye been nat of myght and power as now to venge yow; for if ye wole maken comparisoun unto the myght of youre adversaries, ye shul fynde in manye thynges that I have shewed yow er this that hire condicioun is bettre than yours; [2670] and therefore seye I that it is good as now that ye suffre and be pacient.

'Forthermoore, ye knowen wel that

2660. *a wys man*, Cæc. Balbus, *De Nugis Phil.*: 'Qui non corrigit peccantem peccatæ imperat.'

after the comune sawe, it is a woodnesse a man to stryve with a strengre, or a moore myghty man than he is hymself; and for to stryve with a man of evene strengthe, that is to seyn, with as stronge a man as he, it is peril; and for to stryve with a weyker man, it is folie; and therefore sholde a man flee stryvynge as muchel as he myghte; [2675] for Salomon seith, "It is a greet worshippe to a man to kepen hym fro noyse and stryf." And if it so bifalle or happe that a man of gretter myght and strengthe than thou art do thee grevaunce, studie and bisye thee rather to stille the same grevaunce, than for to venge thee; for Senec seith, that "He putteth hym in greet peril that stryveth with a gretter man than he is hymself"; and Catoun seith, "If a man of hyer estaat or degree, or moore myghty than thou, do thee any or grevaunce, suffre hym, [2680] for he that oones hath greved thee, another tyme may releeve thee and helpe."

'Yet sette I caas ye have bothe myght and licence for to venge yow, I seye that ther be ful many thynges that shul restreyne yow of vengeance-takyng, and make yow for to encline to suffre and for to han pacience in the thynges that han been doon to yow. First and foreward, if ye wole considere the defautes that been in youre owene persone, [2685] for whiche defautes God hath suffred yow have this tribulacioun, as I have seyde yow heer bifore; for the poete seith, that we oghte patiently taken the tribulacions that comen to us whan we thynken and consideren that we han deserved to have hem; and Seint Gregorie seith, that whan a man considereth wel the nombre of his defautes and of his synnes, the peynes and the tribulaciouns that he suffreth semen the lesse unto hym; and in as muche as hym thynketh his synnes moore hevye and grevous, [2690] in so

2670. *the comune sawe*, from Seneca, *De Ira*, ii. 34. 1.

2675. *Senec*, Publilius Syrus, Sent. 483.

2675. *Catoun*, *De Moribus*, iv. 39.

2680. *greved thee*, *H don the a grievance*.

muche semeth his peyne the lighter, and the esier unto hym.

'Also ye owen to encline and bowe youre herte to take the pacience of oure Lord Jhesu Crist, as seith Seint Peter in his Epistles: "Jhesu Crist," he seith, "hath suffred for us and yeven ensample to every man to folwe and sewe hym; for he dide never synne, ne never cam ther a vileynous word out of his mouth; whan men cursed hym he cursed hem noght, and whan men betten hym he manaced hem noght." [2695] Also the grete pacience which the seintes that been in paradys han had in tribulaciouns that they han y-suffred withouten hir desert or gilt oghte muchel stiren yow to pacience. Forthermoore, ye sholde enforce yow to have pacience, consideryng that the tribulaciouns of this world but litel while endure, and soone passed been and goone, and the joye that a man seketh to have by pacience in tribulaciouns is perdurable, after that, the Apostle seith in his Epistle, [2700] "The joye of God," he seith, "is perdurable," that is to seyn, everelastyng.

'Also trowe and bileveth stedefastly that he nys nat wel y-norissed, ne wel y-taught, that kan nat have pacience, or wol nat receyve pacience; for Salomon seith that the doctrine and the wit of a man is knowen by pacience. And in another place he seith that he that is pacient governeth hym by greet prudence. And the same Salomon seith, "The angry and wrathful man maketh noyses, and the pacient man atepreth hem and stilleth." [2705] He seith also, "It is moore worth to be pacient, than for to be right strong," and he that may have the lordshipe of his owene herte is moore to preyse than he that by his force or strengthe taketh grete citees; and therfore seith Seint Jame in his Epistle, that pacience is a greet vertu of perfeccioun.'

'Certes,' quod Melibee, 'I graunte yow, dame Prudence, that pacience is a greet vertu of perfeccioun, but every man may nat have the perfeccioun that ye

seken, [2710] ne I nam nat of the nombre of right parfite men, for myn herte may never been in pees unto the tyme it be venged; and al be it so that it was greet peril to myne enemys to do me a vileynye in takynge vengeance upon me, yet tooken they noon heede of the peril, but fulfilleden hir wikked wyl, and hir corage; and therefore, me thynketh, men oghen nat repreve me, though I putte me in a litel peril for to venge me, [2715] and though I do a greet excesse, that is to seyn, that I venge oon outrage by another.'

'A!' quod dame Prudence, 'ye seyn youre wyl and as yow liketh, but in no caas of the world a man sholde nat doon outrage, ne excesse, for to vengen hym; for Cassidore seith that as yvele dooth he that vengeth hym by outrage as he that dooth the outrage; and therefore, ye shul venge yow after the ordre of right, that is to seyn, by the lawe, and noght by excesse ne by outrage. [2720] And also, if ye wol venge yow of the outrage of youre adversaries in oother manere than right comandeth, ye synnen; and therfore seith Senec, that a man shal never vengen shrewednesse by shrewednesse. And if ye seye that right axeth a man to defenden violence by violence, and fightyng by fightyng, certes ye seye sooth, whan the defense is doon anon withouten intervalle or withouten tariyng or delay, for to deffenden hym and nat for to vengen hym. [2725] And it bihoveth that a man putte swich attemptance in his defense that men have no cause ne matiere to repreven hym that deffendeth hym of excesse and outrage, for ellis were it agayn resoun. *Pardee* ye knowen wel that ye maken no deffense as now for to deffende yow, but for to venge yow; and so sheweth it that ye han no wyl to do youre dede attemptrely, and therefore me thynketh that pacience is good, for Salomon seith that he that is nat pacient shal have greet harm.'

2715. *Cassidore, Variar.* i. 20.

2720. *Senec*, the pseudo-Seneca, *De Moribus*,

139.

2725. *sheweth*, H *semeth*, Camb.⁵ *seweth*.

[2730] 'Certes,' quod Melibee, 'I graunte yow that whan a man is impacient and wrooth, of that that toucheth hym noght and that aperteneth nat unto hym, though it harme hym, it is no wonder; for the lawe seith that he is coupable that entremetteth or medleth with swych thyng as aperteneth nat unto hym. And Salomon seith, that he that entremetteth hym of the noyse or strif of another man is lyk to hym that taketh an hound by the eris; for right as he that taketh a straunge hound by the eris is outherville biten with the hound, right in the same wise is it resoun that he have harm that by his impacience medleth hym of the noyse of another man whereas it aperteneth nat unto hym. [2735] But ye knowen wel that this dede, that is to seyn, my grief and my disese, toucheth me right ny, and therefore, though I be wrooth and impacient, it is no merveille; and, savyngge youre grace, I kan nat seen that it myghte greetly harme me though I tooke vengeance, for I am richer and moore myghty than myne enemys been. And wel knowen ye that by moneye and by havynge grete possessions been alle the thynges of this world governed; [2740] and Salomon seith, that alle thynges obeyen to moneye.'

Whan Prudence hadde herd hir housbonde avanten hym of his richesse and of his moneye, dispreisynge the power of his adversaries, she spak, and seyde in this wise: 'Certes, deere sire, I graunte yow that ye been riche and myghty, and that the richesces been goode to hem that han wel y-geten hem and wel konne use hem; for, right as the body of a man may nat lyven withoute the soule, namoore may it lyve withouten temporeel goodes; [2745] and for richesces may a man gete hym grete freendes. And therfore seith Pamphilles, "Ifa netherdes doghter," seith he, "be riche, she may chesen of a thousand men which she wol take to her

2745. *Pamphilles*, Pamphilus, *De Amore* :

'Dummodo sit dives cujusdam nata bubulci
Eligit e mille quemlibet ipsa virum.'

housebonde," for of a thousand men oon wol nat forsaken hire ne refusen hire. And this Pamphilles seith also, "If thou be right happy, that is to seyn, if thou be right riche, thou shalt fynde a greet nombre of felawes and freendes; and if thy fortune change that thou wexe poure, farewell freendshipe and felaweshipe, [2750] for thou shalt be al alloone withouten any compaignye, but if it be the compaignye of poure folk." And yet seith this Pamphilles moreover, that they that been thralle and bonde of lynage shullen been maad worthy and noble by the richesses. And right so as by richesses ther comen many goodes, right so by poverte come ther manye harmes and yveles; for greet poverte constreyneth a man to do manye yveles, and therefore clepeth Cassidore poverte the mooder of ruyne,—[2755] that is to seyn, the mooder of overthyronge or fallynge down. And therefore seith Piers Alfonse, "Oon of the gretteste adversitees of this world is whan a free man, by kynde or by burthe, is constreyned by poverte to eten the almesse of his enemy"; and the same seith Innocent in oon of his bookes; he seith that sorweful and myshappy is the condicioun of a poure beggere, for if he axe nat his mete he dyeth for hunger, [2760] and if he axe, he dyeth for shame; and algates necessitee constreyneth hym to axe. And therefore seith Salomon that bet it is to dye than for to have swich poverte. And as the same Salomon seith, "Bettle it is to dye of bitter deeth than for to liven in swich wise." By thise resons that I have seid unto yow, and by manye othere resons that I koude seye, I graunte yow that richesses been goode to hem that geten hem wel and to hem that wel usen tho richesses. [2765] And therefore wol I shewe yow how ye

2750. *Cassidore, Variar.* ix. 13: 'mater crimuminum necessitas.

2755. *Piers Alfonse, Discip. Cler.* iv. 5.

2755. *Innocent* [III.], *De Contemptu Mundi*, i. 14; the passage versified by Chaucer in the Prologue to the Man of Law's Tale.

2765. *wol I shewe you*, etc. The substance of the next seventy paragraphs is not given by

shul have yow, and how ye shul bere yow in gaderynge of richesses, and in what manere ye shul usen hem.

"First, ye shul geten hem withouten greet desir, by good leyser, sokyngly, and nat over hastily; for a man that is to desiryng to gete richesses abaundoneth hym first to thefte, and to alle other yveles; and therefore seith Salomon, "He that hasteth hym to bisily to wexe riche shal be noon innocent." He seith also, that the richesse that hastily cometh to a man soone and lightly gooth and passeth fro a man; [2770] but that richesse that cometh litel and litel wexeth alwey and multiplieth. And, sire, ye shul geten richesses by youre wit and by youre travaille unto youre profit, and that withouten wrong or harm-doyng to any oother persone; for the lawe seith that ther maketh no man himselven riche if he do harm to another wight: this is to seyn, that nature deffendeth and forbedeth by right that no man make hymself riche unto the harm of another persone. [2775] And Tullius seith that no sorwe, ne no drede of deeth, ne no thyng that may falle unto a man, is so muchel agayns nature as a man to encressen his owene profit to the harm of another man. And though the grete men and the myghty men geten richesses moore lightly than thou, yet shaltou nat been ydel ne slow to do thy profit; for thou shalt in alle wise flee ydelnesse; for Salomon seith that ydelnesse techeth a man to do manye yveles. [2780] And the same Salomon seith that he that travailleth and bisieth hym to tilien his land shal eten breed, but he that is ydel and casteth hym to no bisynesse ne occupacioun shal falle into poverte, and dye for hunger. And he that is ydel and slow kan never fynde covenable tyme for to doon his profit; for ther is a versifiour seith that the ydel man excuseth hym in wynter by cause of

Albertanus Brixienensis in his *Liber Consolationis*, but he refers to a section of his own work *De Amore Dei et Proximi*, whence the French translator, whom Chaucer follows, doubtless took them.

the grete coold, and in somer by enchesoun of the heete. For these causes seith Caton, "Waketh and enclyneth nat yow over muchel for to slepe, for over muchel reste norisseth and causeth manye vices." [2785] And therefore seith Seint Jerome, "Dooth somme goode deedes, that the devel, which is oure enemy, ne fynde yow nat unoccupied. For the devel ne taketh nat lightly unto his werkyng swiche as he fyndeth occupied in goode werkes."

'Thanne thus in getyng riches ye mosten flee ydelnesse; and afterward ye shul use the riches whiche ye have geten by youre wit and by youre travaille, in swich a manere that men holde nat yow to scars, ne to sparyng, ne to fool large,—that is to seyn, over large a spendere; [2790] for right as men blamen an avaricious man by cause of his scarsetee and chyngerie, in the same wise is he to blame that spendeth over largely. And therefore seith Caton, "Use," he seith, "thy riches that thou hast geten in swich a manere that men have no matiere ne cause to calle thee neither wrecche ne chynche; for it is a greet shame to a man to have a povere herte and a riche purs." [2795] He seith also, "The goodes that thou hast y-geten, use hem by mesure, that is to seyn, spende hem mesurably; for they that folily wasten and despenden the goodes that they han, whan they han namoore propre of hir owene, they shapen hem to take the goodes of another man."

'I seye thanne that ye shul flee avarice, usynge youre riches in swich manere that men seye nat that youre riches been y-buryed, [2800] but that ye have hem in youre myght and in youre weeldyng; for a wys man repreveth the avaricious man and seith thus in two vers: "Wherto and why burieth a man his goodes by his grete avarice, and knoweth wel that nedes moste he dye, for deeth is the ende of every man, as in this present lyf; and for what cause or enchesoun joyneth he hym or knytteth he hym so faste unto his goodes [2805] that alle his wittes mowen nat disseveren hym or

departen hym from his goodes; and knoweth wel, or oghte knowe, that whan he is deed he shal no thyng bere with hym out of this world?" And therefore seith Seint Augustyn, that the avaricious man is likned unto helle, that the moore it swelweth the moore desir it hath to swelwe and devoure. And as wel as ye wolde eschewe to be called an avaricious man or chynche, [2810] as wel sholde ye kepe yow and governe yow in swich a wise that men calle yow nat fool-large. Therefore seith Tullius, "The goodes," he seith, "of thyn hous ne sholde nat been hyd, ne kept so cloos but that they myghte been opened by pitee and debonairetee,"—that is to seyn, to yeven part to hem that han greet nede,—"ne thy goodes shullen nat been so opene to been every mannes goodes."

'Afterward, in getyng of youre riches and in usynge hem, ye shul alwey have thre thynges in youre herte, [2815] that is to seyn, oure Lord God, conscience, and good name. First, ye shul have God in youre herte, and for no riches ye shullen do no thyng which may in any manere displese God, that is youre creatour and makere; for after the word of Salomon, "It is bettre to have a litel good with the love of God, than to have muchel good and tresour and lese the love of his Lord God." [2820] And the prophete seith that bettre it is to been a good man and have litel good and tresour, than to been holden a shrewe, and have grete riches. And yet seye I ferthermoore, that ye sholde alwey doon youre bisynesse to gete yow riches, so that ye gete hem with good conscience; and thapostle seith that ther nys thyng in this world of which we sholden have so greet joye as whan oure conscience bereth us good witesse; [2825] and the wise man seith, "The substance of a man is ful good whan synne is nat in mannes conscience."

'Afterward, in getyng of youre riches and in usynge of hem, yow moste have greet bisynesse and greet

diligence that youre goode name be alwey kept and conserued, for Salomon seith that bettre it is and moore it availleth a man to have a good name than for to have grete richesses. And therfore he seith in another place, "Do greet diligence," seith Salomon, "in keypyng of thy freend and of thy goode name, [2830] for it shal lenger abide with thee than any tresour, be it never so precious." And certes, he sholde nat be called a gentil man that after God and good conscience, alle thynges left, ne dooth his diligence and bisynesse to kepen his good name. And Cassidore seith that it is signe of gentil herte whan a man loveth and desireth to han a good name. And therfore seith Seint Augustyn, that ther been two thynges that arn necessarie and nedefulle, and that is, good conscience and good loos; [2835] that is to seyn, good conscience to thyn owene persone inward, and good loos for thy neighebores outward. And he that trusteth hym so muchel in his goode conscience that he displeaseth and setteth at nocht his goode name or loos, and rekketh nocht though he kepe nat his goode name, nys but a cruel cheryl.

'Sire, now have I shewed yow how ye shul do in getyng richesses, and how ye shullen usen hem, and I se wel that for the trust that ye han in youre richesses ye wole mowe werre and bataille. [2840] I conseilte yow that ye bigynne no werre in trust of youre richesses, for they ne suffisen nocht werres to mayntene. And therfore seith a philosopre, "That man that desireth and wole algates han werre shal never have suffisaunce, for the richer that he is, the gretter despenses moste he make if he wole have worshipe and victorie." And Salomon seith that the gretter richesses that a man hath, the mo despendours he hath. And, deere sire, al be it so that for youre richesses ye mowe have muchel folk, [2845] yet bihoveth it nat, ne it is nat good to bigynne werre where as ye mowe in oother manere have pees unto youre worshipe and profit. For

the victories of batailles that been in this world lyen nat in greet nombre or multitude of the peple, ne in the vertu of man, but it lith in the wyl and in the hand of oure Lord God Almyghty.

'And therfore Judas Machabee, which was Goddes knyght, whan he sholde fighte agayn his adversarie that hadde a greet nombre and a gretter multitude of folk and strengre than was this peple of Machabee, [2850] yet he reconforted his litel compaignye, and seyde right in this wise: "Als lightly," quod he, "may oure Lord God Almyghty yeve victorie to a fewe folk as to many folk, for the victorie of a bataille comth nat by the grete nombre of peple, but it come from oure Lord God of hevене."

'And, deere sire, for as muchel as ther is no man certein if he be worthy that God yeve hym victorie [no more than he is sure whether he is worthy of the love of God] or naught, after that Salomon seith, [2855] therfore every man sholde greetly drede werres to bigynne. And by cause that in batailles fallen manye perils, and happeth outhur while that as soone is the grete man slayn as the litel man; and as it is writen in the seconde book of Kynges, "The dedes of batailles been aventureuse and no thyng certeyne, for as lightly is oon hurt with a spere as another"; [2860] and for ther is gret peril in werre, therfore sholde a man flee and eschue werre, in as muchel as a man may goodly, for Salomon seith, "He that loveth peril shal falle in peril."

After that dame Prudence hadde spoken in this manere, Melibee answerde and seyde, 'I see wel, dame Prudence, that by youre faire wordes, and by youre resouns that ye han shewed me, that the werre liketh yow no thyng; but I have nat yet herd youre conseil, how I shal do in this nede.'

2845. *greet nombre*, H⁶ *gretter for greet*.

2850. *compaignye*, H *poepel*.

2850. [*no more*, etc.] The words bracketed are supplied from the French.

2855. *manye perils*, H *many mervayles and periles*.

[2865] 'Certes,' quod she, 'I conseilte yow that ye accorde with youre adversaries and that ye have pees with nem; for Seint Jame seith, in his Epistles, that by concord and pees the smale richesses wexen grete, and by debaat and discord the grete richesses fallen doun; and ye knowen wel that oon of the gretteste and moost sovereyn thyng that is in this world is unytee and pees. And therefore seyde oure Lord Jhesu Crist to his Apostles in this wise, [2870] "Wel happy and blessed been they that loven and purchacen pees, for they been called children of God."'

A!' quod Melibee, 'now se I wel that ye loven nat myn honour ne my worshipe. Ye knowen wel that myne adversaries han bigonnen this debaat and bryge by hire outrage, and ye se wel that they ne requeren ne preyen me nat of pees, ne they asken nat to be reconciled. Wol ye thanne that I go and meke me and obeye me to hem and crie hem mercy? [2875] For sothe that were nat my worshipe; for right as men seyn that over greet hoomlynesse engendreth dispreysynge, so fareth it by to greet humylitee or mekenesse.'

Thanne bigan dame Prudence to maken semblant of wratthe, and seyde, 'Certes, sire, sauf youre grace, I love youre honour and youre profit as I do myn owene, and ever have doon; ne ye, ne noon oother, syen never the contraire! [2880] And yit if I hadde seyde that ye sholde han purchased the pees and the reconciliacioun, I ne hadde nat muchel mistaken me, ne seyde amys; for the wise man seith, "the dissensioun bigynneth by another man and the reconcilyng bygynneth by thy self"; and the prophete seith, "Flee shrewednesse and do goodnesse, seke pees and folwe it, as muchel as in thee is." Yet seyde I nat that ye shul rather pursue to youre adversaries for pees than they shuln to yow; [2885] for I knowe wel that ye been so

2880. *shrewednesse*, H *schame and schrewednesse*.

hard-herted that ye wol do no thyng for me; and Salomon seith, "He that hath over hard an herte atte laste he shal mys-happe and mystyde."

Whanne Melibee hadde herd dame Prudence maken semblant of wratthe, he seyde in this wise: 'Dame, I prey yow that ye be nat displeased of thynges that I seye, for ye knowe wel that I am angry and wrooth, and that is no wonder, [2890] and they that been wrothe witen nat wel what they don, ne what they seyn; therefore the prophete seith that troubled eyen han no cleer sighte. But seyeth and conseileth me as yow liketh, for I am redy to do right as ye wol desire, and if ye repreve me of my folye I am the moore holden to love yow and preyse yow; for Salomon seith that he that repreveth hym that dooth folye [2895] he shal fynde gretter grace than he that deceyveth hym by sweete wordes.'

Thanne seide dame Prudence, 'I make no semblant of wratthe ne anger but for youre grete profit; for Salomon seith, "He is moore worth that repreveth or chideth a fool for his folye, shewynge hym semblant of wratthe, than he that supporteth hym and preyseth hym in his mysdoynge, and laugheth at his folye." And this same Salomon seith afterward that by the sorweful visage of a man, that is to seyn, by the sory and hevy conten-ance of a man, [2900] the fool correcteth and amendeth hymself.'

Thanne seyde Melibee, 'I shal nat konne answer to so manye faire resouns as ye putten to me and shewen; seyeth shortly youre wyl and youre conseil, and I am al redy to fulfille and parfourne it.'

Thanne dame Prudence discovered al hir wyl to hym, and seyde, 'I conseilte yow,' quod she, 'aboven alle thynges, that ye make pees bitwene God and yow, [2905] and beth reconciled unto hym and to his grace; for as I have seyde yow heer bifore, God hath suffred yow to have this tribulacioun and disese for youre synnes, and if ye do as I sey yow, God

2900. *hir wyl*, H *hire counsail and hire wille*.

wol sende youre adversaries unto yow and maken hem fallen at youre feet redy to do youre wyl and youre comandementz; for Salomon seith, "Whan the condicioun of man is plesaunt and likynge to God, [2910] he chaungeth the hertes of the mannes adversaries and constreyneth hem to biseken hym of pees and of grace." And I prey yow, lat me speke with youre adversaries in pryvee place; for they shul nat knowe that it be of youre wyl or youre assent; and thanne, whan I knowe hir wil and hire entente, I may conseilte yow the moore seurely.'

'Dame,' quod Melibee, 'dooth youre wil and youre likynge, [2915] for I putte me hoolly in youre disposicioun and ordinaunce.'

Thanne dame Prudence, whan she saugh the goode wyl of hir housbonde, delibered and took avys in himself, thinkinge how she myghte brynge this nede unto a good conclusioun and to a good ende. And whan she saugh hir tyme she sente for these adversaries to come unto hire into a pryvee place, and shewed wisely unto hem the grete goodes that comen of pees, [2920] and the grete harmes and perils that been in werre; and seyde to hem in a goodly manere how that hem oughten have greet repentance of the injurie and wrong that they hadden doon to Melibee, hir lord, and to hire, and to hire doghter.

And whan they herden the goodliche wordes of dame Prudence, they weren so surprised and ravysshed, and hadden so greet joye of hire, that wonder was to telle. [2925] 'A! lady,' quod they, 'ye han shewed unto us the blessynge of swetnesse after the sawe of David the prophete; for the reconsilynge which we been nat worthy to have in no manere, but we oghte requeren it with greet contricioun and humylitee, ye, of youre grete goodnesse, have presented unto us. Now se we wel that the science and the konnyng of Salomon is ful trewe, [2930] for he seith that sweete wordes multiplen and encreesen freendes, and

maken shrewes to be debonaire and mecke.

'Certes,' quod they, 'we putten oure dede and al oure matere and cause al hoolly in youre goode wyl, and been redy to obeye to the speche and comandement of my lord Melibee. And therfore, deere and benygne lady, we preien yow and biseke yow as mekely as we konne and mowen, that it lyke unto youre grete goodnesse to fulfillen in dede youre goodliche wordes, [2935] for we consideren and knowelichen that we han offended and greved my lord Melibee out of mesure, so ferforth that we be nat of power to maken his amendes; and therfore we oblige and bynden us and oure freendes to doon al his wyl and his comandementz. But peraventure he hath swich hevynesse and swich wratthe to usward by cause of oure offense, that he wole enjoyne us swich a payne as we mowe nat bere ne susteene, [2940] and therfore, noble lady, we biseke to youre wommanly pitee to taken swich avysement in this nede that we, ne oure freendes, be nat desherited, ne destroyed, thurgh oure folye.'

'Certes,' quod Prudence, 'it is an hard thyng and right perilous that a man putte hym al outrelly in the arbitracioun and juggement, and in the myght and power of his enemys, for Salomon seith, "Leeveth me, and yeveth credence to that I shal seyn; I seye," quod he, "ye peple, folk and governours of hooly chirche, [2945] to thy sone, to thy wyf, to thy freend, ne to thy broother, ne yeve thou never myght ne maistrie of thy body whil thou lyvest."

'Now sithen he deffendeth that man shal nat yeven to his broother, ne to his freend, the myght of his body, by strenger resoun he deffendeth and forbedeth a man to yeven hymself to his enemy. And natheles I conseilte you that ye mystruste nat my lord; [2950] for I woot wel and knowe verraily that he is debonaire and mecke, large, curteys, and no thyng desirous, ne covetous of good ne richesse;

for ther nys nothyng in this world that he desireth, save oonly worshipe and honour. Forthermoore I knowe wel and am right seur that he shal no thyng doon in this nede withouten my conseil, and I shal so werken in this cause that, by grace of oure Lord God, ye shul been reconciled unto us.'

[2955] Thanne seyden they with o voys, 'Worshipful lady, we putten us and oure goodes al fully in youre wil and disposicioun, and been redy to comen what day that it like unto youre noblesse to lymyte us or assigne us, for to maken oure obligacioun and boond as strong as it liketh unto youre goodnesse, that we mowe fulfillle the wille of yow and of my lord Melibee.'

Whan dame Prudence hadde herd the answeres of these men, she bad hem goon agayn prively, [2960] and she returned to hir lord Melibee, and tolde hym how she fooned his adversaries ful repentant, knowelechyng ful lowely hir synnes and trespas, and how they were redy to suffren all payne, requiryng and preiynge hym of mercy and pitee.

Thanne seyde Melibee, 'He is wel worthy to have pardoun and foryiffnesse of his synne that excuseth nat his synne, but knowlecheth it and repenteth hym, axinge indulgence. [2965] For Senec seith, "Ther is the remissioun and foryiffnesse, where as confessioun is"; for confessioun is neighbore to innocence. And he saith in another place that he that hath shame of his synne, and knowlecheth it, is worthi remyssioun. And therefore I assente and conforme me to have pees; but it is good that we do it nat withouten the assent and wyl of oure freendes.'

Thanne was Prudence right glad and joyeful, and seyde, [2970] 'Certes, sire,' quod she, 'ye han wel and goodly

2965. *Senec*, the pseudo-Seneca, *De Moribus*, 94.

2965. *And he saith* . . . *remyssioun*, text from Petworth and Lansdowne (the latter reading *mercy* for *remyssioun*); other MSS. omit wholly or in part.

answered, for right as by the conseil, assent and helpe of youre freendes, ye han been stired to venge yow and maken werre, right so withouten hire conseil shul ye nat accorden yow, ne have pees with youre adversaries; for the lawe seith, "Ther nys no thyng so good by wey of kynde as a thyng to been unbounde by hym that it was y-bounde."

And thanne dame Prudence, withouten delay or taryng, sente anon hire messages for hire kyn and for hire olde freendes, whiche that were trewe and wyse, [2975] and tolde hem by ordre, in the presence of Melibee, al this mateere as it is aboven expressed and declared, and preyden that they wolde yeven hire avys and conseil, what best were to doon in this nede. And whan Melibees freendes hadde taken hire avys and deliberacioun of the forseide mateere, and hadden examyned it by greet bisynesse and greet diligence, they yave ful conseil for to have pees and reste, [2980] and that Melibee sholde receyve with good herte hise adversaries to foryiffnesse and mercy.

And whan dame Prudence hadde herd the assent of hir lord Melibee, and the conseil of his freendes accorde with hire wille and hire entencioun, she was wonderly glad in hire herte and seyde, 'Ther is an old proverbe,' quod she, 'seith that the goodnesse that thou mayst do this day, do it, [2985] and abide nat, ne delaye it nat til to morwe. And therefore I conseilte that ye sende youre messages, swiche as been discrete and wise, unto youre adversaries, tellyng hem on youre bihalve, that if they wole trete of pees and of accord, [2990] that they shape hem, withouten delay or taryng, to comen unto us.' Which thyng parfouned was in dede; and whanne these trespassours and repentynge folk of hire folies,—that is to seyn, the adversaries of Melibee,—hadden herd what these messagers seyden unto hem, they weren right glad and joyeful, and answereden ful mekely and benignely, yeldyng graces and thankynges to hir lord Melibee and to al his com-

paignye, [2995] and shopen hem withouten delay to go with the messagers, and obeve to the comandement of hir lord Melibee.

And right anon they taken hire wey to the court of Melibee, and taken with hem somme of hire trewe freendes to maken feith for hem and for to been hire borwes. And when they were comen to the presence of Melibee, he seyde hem thise wordes: 'It standeth thus,' quod Melibee, 'and sooth it is, that ye, [3000] causeless and withouten skile and resoun, han doon grete injuries and wronges to me and to my wyf Prudence, and to my doghter also; for ye han entred in to myn hous by violence, and have doon swich outrage that alle men knowen wel that ye have disserved the deeth, and therefore wol I knowe and wite of yow [3005] wheither ye wol putte the punyissement and the chastisyng and the vengeance of this outrage in the wyl of me and of my wyf Prudence, or ye wol nat?'

Thanne the wiseste of hem thre answerde for hem alle, and seyde, 'Sire,' quod he, 'we knowen wel that we been unworthy to comen unto the court of so greet a lord, and so worthy as ye been, for we han so greetly mystaken us, and han offended and agilt in swich a wise agayn youre heigh lordshipe that trewely we han disserved the deeth; [3010] but yet for the grete goodnesse and debonairetee that al the world witnesseth in youre persone, we submytten us to the excellence and benignitee of youre gracious lordshipe, and been redy to obeie to alle youre comandementz, bisekyng yow that of youre merciabe pitee ye wol considere oure grete repentaunce and lough submyssioun, and graunten us foryevnesse of oure outrageous trespas and offense; [3015] for wel we knowe that youre liberal grace and mercy strechen hem farther into goodnesse than doon oure outrageous giltes and trespas into wikkednesse; al be it that cursedly and dampnably we han agilt agayn youre heigh lordshipe.'

Thanne Melibee took hem up fro the ground ful benignely, and receyved hire obligaciouns and hir boondes by hire othes upon hire plegges and borwes, and assigned hem a certeyn day to retourne unto his court, [3020] for to accepte and receyve the sentence and juggedment that Melibee wolde comande to be doon on hem by the causes aforeseyd; whiche thynges ordeyned, every man returned to his hous.

And whan that dame Prudence saugh hir tyme, she freyned and axed hir lord Melibee what vengeance he thoughte to taken of his adversaries.

To which Melibee answerde and seyde, 'Certes,' quod he, 'I thynke and purpose me fully [3025] to desherite hem of al that ever they han, and for to putte hem in exil for ever.'

'Certes,' quod dame Prudence, 'this were a cruel sentence and muchel agayn resoun; for ye been riche ynough and han no nede of oother mennes good, and ye myghte lightly in this wise gete yow a covetous name, which is a vicious thyng and oghte been eschued of every good man; [3030] for after the sawe of the word of the Apostle, "Coveitise is roote of alle harmes." And therefore it were bettre for yow to lese so muchel good of youre owene than for to taken of hir good in this manere; for bettre it is to lesen with worshipe, than it is to wynne with vileynye and shame; and everi man oghte to doon his diligence and his bisynesse to geten hym a good name. And yet shal he nat oonly bisie hym in keynyng of his good name, [3035] but he shal also enforchen hym alwey to do som thyng by which he may renouvelle his good name; for it is written "that the olde good loos and good name of a man is soone goon and passed whan it is nat newed ne renovelled."

'And as touchyng that ye seyn ye wole exile youre adversaries, that thynketh me muchel agayn resoun, and out of mesure, considered the power that they han yeve yow upon himself. [3040] And

it is writen that he is worthy to lesen his privilege that mysuseth the myght and the power that is yeven hym. And I sette cas, ye myghte enjoyne hem that peyne by right and by lawe, which I trowe ye mowe nat do; I seye ye mighte nat putten it to execucioun peraventure, and thanne were it likly to retourne to the werre as it was biforn; [3045] and therfore if ye wole that men do yow obeisance, ye moste deemen moore curteisly, this is to seyn, ye moste yeven moore esy sentences and juggementz. For it is writen that he that moost curteisly comandeth, to hym men moost obeyen. And therfore I prey yow that in this necessitee and in this nede ye caste yow to overcome youre herte. For Senec seith that he that overcometh his herte overcometh twies; [3050] and Tullius seith, "Ther is no thyng so comendable in a greet lord as whan he is debonaire and meeke, and appeseth lightly." And I prey yow that ye wole forbere now to do vengeance in swich a manere, that youre goode name may be kept and conserved, and that men mowe have cause and mateere to preyse yow of pitee and of mercy, [3055] and that ye have no cause to repente yow of thyng that ye doon; for Senec seith, "He overcometh in an yvel manere that repenteth hym of his victorie." Wherefore, I pray yow, lat mercy been in youre mynde and in youre herte, to theffect and entente that God Almyghty have mercy on yow in his laste juggement; for Seint Jame seith in his Epistle, "Juggement withouten mercy shal be doon to hym that hath no mercy of another wight!"

[3060] Whanne Melibee hadde herd the grete skiles and resouns of dame Prudence, and hire wise informaciouns and techynges, his herte gan encline to the wil of his wyf, considerynge hir trewe entente, and conformed hym anon and

3045. *Senec seith*, Publil. Syrus, Sent. 64: 'Bis vincit qui se in victoria vincit.'

3050. *Tullius, De Offic.* i. 25. 88.

3055. *Senec seith*, Publil. Syrus, Sent. 366.

3055. *mercy*, H *mercy and pite.*

assented fully to werken after hir conseil; and thonked God, of whom procedeth al vertu and alle goodnesse, that hym sente a wyf of so greet discrecioun.

And whan the day cam that his adversaries sholde appieren in his presence, [3065] he spak unto hem ful goodly, and seyde in this wyse: 'Al be it so that of youre pride and presumpcioun and folie, and of youre necligence and unkonnyng, ye have nysborn yow and trespassed unto me; yet, for as muche as I see and biholde youre grete humylitee, [3070] and that ye been sory and repentant of youre giltes, it constreyneth me to doon yow grace and mercy. Therfore I receyve yow to my grace and foryeve yow outrely alle the offenses, injuries and wronges that ye have doon agayn me and myne; to this effect and to this ende, that God of his endeles mercy wole at the tyme of oure diynge foryeven us oure giltes that we han trespassed to hym in this wretched world; [3075] for douteles if we be sory and repentant of the synnes and giltes whiche we han trespassed in the sighte of oure Lord God, he is so free and so merciable that he wole foryeven us oure giltes, and bryngen us to his blisse that never hath ende.' *Amen.*

The murye wordes of the Hoost to the Monk

Whan ended was my tale of Melibee, And of Prudence and hire benignytee, Oure Hoste seyde, 'As I am feithful man, And by that precious corpus Madrian, I haddé leveré than a barel alé 3083 That goodé lief my wyf hadde herd this tale! For she nys no thyng of swich pacience As was this Melibeus wyf Prudence. By Goddés bonés! whan I bete my knaves, She bryngeth me forth the greté clobbéd staves And crieth, "Slee the doggés everichoon,

3060. *conseil*, H *reed and counseil.*

3082. *corpus Madrian*, the body of S. Mathurin, which would not accept burial except in France, and then worked miracles.

And brek hem, bothè bak and every
boon !” 3090

‘And if that any neighèbore of myne
Wol nat in chirché to my wyf encline,
Or be so hardy to hire to trespace,
Whan she comth home she rampeth in
my face,

And crieth, “Falsè coward ! wrek thy wyf !
By corpus bonès ! I wol have thy knyf,
And thou shalt have my distaf and go
spynne !”

Fro day to nyght, right thus she wol
bigynne, — 3098

“Allas !” she seith, “that ever I was shape
To wedden a milksope or a coward ape,
That wol been overlad with every wight !
Thou darst nat stonden by thy wyvès
right !”

‘This is my lif, but if that I wol fighte ;
And out at dore anon I moot me dighte,
Or elles I am but lost, but if that I
Be lik a wildè leoun, fool-hardy.

I woot wel she wol do me slee som day
Som neighèbore, and thannè go my way ;
For I am perilous with knyf in honde ;
Al be it that I dar hire nat withsonde,
For she is byg in armès, by my feith, 3111
That shal he fynde that hire mysdooth
or seith.

But lat us passe away fro this mateere.
‘My lord the Monk,’ quod he, ‘be
myrie of cheere,

For ye shul telle a talè trewèly.
Ló ! Rouchèstre stant heer fastè by !
Ryde forth, myn owenè lord, brek nat
oure game,

But by my trouthe I knowè nat youre
name, — 3118

Wher shal I callè you my lord daun John,
Or daun Thomás, or ellès daun Albon ?
Of what hous be ye, by youre fader kyn ?
I vowe to God, thou hast a ful fair skyn !
It is a gentil pasture ther thow-goost ;
Thou art nat lyk a penant, or a goost.
Upon my feith, thou art som officer,
Som worthy sexteyn, or som celerer,
For by my fader soule, as to my doom
Thou art amaister, whan thou art at hoom ;
No pourè cloysterer, ne no novys,

3125. *son, H an.*

Bút a governour, wily and wys, 3130
And therwithal of brawnès and of bones,
A wel-farynge personè, for the nones.
I pray to God, yeve hym confusioun
That first thee broghte unto religioun.
Thou woldest han been a tredèfowel aright ;
Haddestow as greet a leeve as thou hast
myght

To parfourne al thy lust in engendrure,
Thou haddest bigeten ful many a créature.
Allas ! why werestow so wyd a cope ? 3139
God yeve me sorwe ! but and I were a pope,
Nat only thou, but every myghty man,
Though he weresthorn ful hye upon his pan,
Sholde have a wyf, — for al the world is
lorn ;

Religioun hath take up al the corn
Of tredyng, and we borel men been
shrympes ;

Of feible trees ther comen wrecched ympes.
This maketh that oure heirès beth so
sklendre

And feble that they may nat wel engendre ;
This maketh that oure wyvès wole assaye
Religious folk, for ye mowe bettre paye
Of Venus paièmentz than mowè we. 3151
God woot, no Lussheburches payen ye !
But be nat wrooth, my lord, for that I
pleye.

Ful ofte in game a soothe I have herd seye !’

This worthy Monk took al in pacience
And seyde, ‘I wol doon al my diligence,
As fer as sowneth into honestee,
To tellè yow a tale, or two, or three ;
And if yow list to herkne hyderward,
I wol yow seyn the lyf of Seint Edward,
Or ellis, first, tragédies wol I telle, 3161
Of whiche I have an hundred in my celle.

‘Tragédie is to seyn a certeyn storie,
As oldè bookès maken us mémorie,
Of hym that stood in greet prosperitee,
And is y-fallen out of heigh degree
Into myserie, and endeth wrecchedly ;
And they ben versifièd comunely
Of six feet, which men clepen exameton.
In prose eek been endited many oon, 3170

3137. *lust, H wil.*

3138. *ful, om. H⁵.*

3152. *Lussheburghes, base coins imported from Luxemburg.*

And eek in meetre in many a sondry wyse ;
 Lo, this declaryng oghte ynogh suffice.
 Now herkneth, if yow liketh for to heere ;
 But first, I yow biseeke in this mateere,
 Though I by ordre tellé nat these thynges
 Be it of popés, emperours, or kynges,
 After hir agés as men writen fynde,
 But tellen hem, som bifore and som
 bihynde,
 As it now comth unto my remembraunce,
 Have me excuséd of myn ignoraunce.' 3180

MONK'S TALE

*Heere bigynneth The Monkes Tale, de
 Casibus Virorum Illustrum*

I wol biwaille, in manere of tragédie,
 The harm of hem that stooode in heigh
 degree,
 And fillen so that ther nas no remédie
 To brynge hem out of hir adversitee ;
 For certain, whan that Fortune list to flee,
 Ther may no man the cours of hire with-
 holde.
 Lat no man truste on blynd prosperitee ;
 Be war by these ensamplés trewe and olde.

At LUCIFER,—though he an angel were,
 And nat a man,—at hym wol I bigynne,
 For though Fortuné may noon angel dere,
 From heigh degree yet fel he for his synne
 Doun into hellé, where he yet is inne.
 O Lucifer ! brightest of angels alle,
 Now artow Sathanas, that mayst nat
 twynne
 Out of miserie in which that thou art falle.

Lo ADAM, in the feeld of Damysse,ne,
 With Goddés owné fynger wrought was he,
 And nat bigeten of mannés sperme unclene,
 And welte all paradys savyngé o tree. 3200

De Casibus Virorum Illustrum. The title indicates Chaucer's obligations to Boccaccio's *De Cas. Vir. et Feminarum Illust.*, from which and the same author's *De Claris Mulieribus*, Boethius, *De Consolatione*, the *Roman de la Rose*, and the Bible the monk takes his 'old ensamples.'

3189. *Lucifer*, Chaucer's addition ; Boccaccio begins with Adam.

3197. *Damysse,ne*, Damascus ; Boccaccio's 'Ager, qui postea Damascenus.'

Hadde never worldly man so heigh degree
 As Adam, til he for mys-governance
 Was dryven out of hys hye prosperitee
 To labour, and to helle, and to mes-
 chaunce.

Lo SAMPSON, which that was annunciat
 By angel, longe er his nativitee,
 And was to God Almyghty consecrat,
 And stood in noblesse whil he myghté see.
 Was never swich another as was hee,
 To speke of strengthe, and therwith
 hardynesse ; 3210
 But to his wyvés toolde he his scree,
 Thurgh whiche he slow hymself for
 wrecchednesse.

Sampson, this noble almyghty champioun,
 Withouten wepene save his handés tweye,
 He slow and al to-renté the leoun,
 Toward his weddyng walkyngé by the
 weye.
 His falsé wyf koude hym so plese and
 preye
 Til she his conseil knew ; and she, un-
 trewe,
 Unto his foos his conseil gan biwreye,
 And hym forsook, and took another newe.

Thre hundred foxes took Sampson for ire,
 And alle hir taylès he togydré bond,
 And sette the foxes taylès alle on fire,
 For he on every tayl had knyrt a brond ;
 And they brende alle the cornés in that
 lond,
 And alle hire olyveres, and vynés eke.
 A thousand men he slow eek with his
 hond,
 And hadde no wepene but an asses cheke.

Whan they were slayn so thursted hym
 that he 3229
 Was wel ny lorn, for which he gan to preye
 That God wolde on his peyne han som
 pitee,
 And sende hym drynke, or ellés moste
 he deye

And of this asses cheké, that was dreye,
 3205. *annunciat*, from Boccaccio 'Præ-nunci-
 ante per angelum Deo,' but Chaucer takes his
 points mainly from the Bible.

Out of a wang-tooth sprang anon a welle,
Of which he drank ynow, shortly to seye;
Thus heelpen hym God, as *Judicum* can
telle.

By verray force at Gazan, on a nyght,
Maugree Philistiens of that citee,
The gatés of the toun he hath up-plyght,
And on his bak y-caryed hem hath hee ³²⁴⁰
Hyeon an hillé, that men myghte hem sec.
O noble, almyghty Sampson, lief and deere,
Had thou nat toold to wommen thy secree,
In all this world ne haddé been thy peere!

This Sampson never ciser drank, ne wyn,
Ne on his heed cam rasour noon, ne sheere,
By precept of the messenger divin;
For alle his strengthés in his heerés were;
And fully twenty wynter, yeer by yeere,
He hadde of Israel the governaunce; ³²⁵⁰
But sooné shal he wepé many a teere,
For wommen shal hym bryngen to mes-
chaunce.

Unto his lemman Dalida he tolde
That in his heeris al his strengthé lay,
And falsly to his foomen she hym solde;
And slepyng in hir barm upon a day
She made to clippe or shere his heres away,
And made his foomen al his craft espyen;
And whan that they hym foond in this array,
They bounde hym faste and putten out
his eyen. ³²⁶⁰

But er his heer were clipped or y-shave,
Ther was no boond with which men
myghte him bynde;
But now is he in prison in a cave,
Where-as they made hym at the queerne
grynde.

O noble Sampson, strongest of mankynde,
O whilom jure, in glorie and in richesse!
Now maystow wepen with thyne eyen
blynde,

Sith thou for wele art falle in wrecched-
nesse.

Thende of this caytyf was as I shal seye;
His foomen made a feeste upon a day,
And made hym as a fool biforen hem pleye;

3236. *Judicum*, Book of Judges.

And this was in a temple of greet array;
But atté laste he made a foul affray;
For he the pilers shook and made hem
falle,

And doum fil temple and al, and ther it lay;
And slow hymself, and eek his foomen alle:

This is to seyn, the prynces everichoon;
And eek thre thousand bodyes were ther
slayn

With fallynge of the greté temple of stoon.
Of Sampson now wol I namooré sayn; ³²⁸⁰
Beth war by this ensample oold and playn
That no men telle hir conseil til hir wyves
Of swich thyng as they wolde han secree
fayn,

If that it touche hir lymés or hir lyvés.

Of HERCULES, the sovereyn conquer-
our,

Syngen his werkés laude and heigh renoun;
For in his tyme of strengthe he was the flour.
He slow, and rafte the skyn of the leoun;
He of Centauros leyde the boost adoun;
He Arpies slow, the crueel bryddés felle;
He golden apples rafte of the dragoun;
He drow out Cerberus, the hound of helle;

He slow the crueel tyrant Busirus,
And made his hors to frete hym, flessch
and boon;

He slow the firy serpent venymus; ³²⁹⁵
Of Acheloys two hornés he brak oon;
And he slow Cacus in a cave of stoon;
He slow the geant Anthéus the stronge;
He slow the grisly boor, and that anon;
And bar the hevne on his nekké longe.

Was never wight sith that this world bigan,
That slow so many monstres as dide he;
Thurghout this wyde world his namé ran,

3274. *the*, H⁶ two.

3285. *Hercules*. In this and the next stanza
Chaucer follows closely Boethius, *De Consola-
tione*, Bk. v. Met. 7, keeping some of the phrases
of his own translation.

3293. *Busirus*, Busiris, King of Egypt, who
offered strangers in sacrifice.

3296. *Acheloys*. The river-god turned himself
into a bull to fight Hercules the better.

3296. *brak*, H *raft*.

3297. *Cacus*, who stole the cattle of Hercules.

3298. *Anthéus*, Antæus.

What for his strengthe and for his heigh
 bountee,
 And every reawmè wente he for to see.
 He was so stroong that no man myghte
 hym lette ;
 At bothe the worldès endès, seith Tro-
 phee,
 In side of boundès he a pileer sette.

Try out
 A lemman hadde this noble champioun,
 That hightè Dianira, fressh as May; 3310
 And as thise clerkès maken mentioun,
 She hath hym sent a shertè, fressh and gay.
 Allas, this sherte—allas, and weylaway!—
 Envenymed was so subtilly withalle,
 That er that he had wered it half a day,
 It made his flessch al from his bonès falle;

But nathéles somme clerkès hire excusen
 By oon that hightè Nessus, that it maked.
 Be as be may, I wol hire noght accusen ;
 But on his bak this sherte he wered al
 naked, 3320
 Til that his flessch was for the venym
 blaked ;
 And whan he saugh noon oother remedye,
 In hootè coles he hath hymselfen raked ;
 For with no venym deignéð hym to dye.

Thus starf this worthy, myghty Hercules.
 Lo! who may truste on Fortune any
 throwe ?
 For hym that folweth al this world of
 prees,
 Er he be war, is ofte y-leyd ful lowe.
 Ful wys is he that kan hymselfen knowe !
 Beth war, for whan that Fortune list to
 glose, 3330
 Thanne wayteth she hir man to over-
 throwe
 By swich a wey as he wolde leest suppose.

The myghty trone, the precious tresor,
 The glorious ceptre, and roial magestee
 That hadde the kyng NABUGODONOSOR,

Thane wayteth
 3307. *Trophee*. E and Heng., wiser than any modern commentator, append the note 'Ille vates Chaldecorum Tropheus'!

3318. *Nessus*, the Centaur whom Hercules slew.

With tonge unneþhè may discryvèd bee.
 He twyès wan Jerusalem the citee ;
 The vessel of the temple he with hym
 ladde.
 At Babiloignè was his sovereyn see, 3339
 In which his glorie and his delit he hadde.

The faireste children of the blood roial
 Of Israel he leet do gelde anoon,
 And makèd ech of hem to been his thral.
 Amongès othere Daniel was oon,
 That was the wiseste child of everychon,
 For he the dremès of the kyng expowned,
 Where-as in Chaldeye clerk ne was ther
 noon,
 That wistè to what fyn his dremès sowned.

This proudè kyng leet maken a statue of
 gold, 3349
 Sixty cubitès long and sevene in brede,
 To which ymagè bothè yonge and oold
 Comanded he to loute, and have in drede,
 Or in a fourneys, ful of flambès rede,
 He shal be brent, that woldè noght obeye .
 But never wolde assentè to that dede
 Daniel, ne his yongè felawes tweye.

This kyng of kyngès proud was and elaat ;
 He wende that God that sit in magestee
 Ne myghte hym nat bireve of his estaat ;
 But sodeynly he loste his dignytee 3360
 And lyk a beest hym semèd for to bee ;
 And eet hey as an oxe, and lay theroute
 In reyn ; with wildè beestès walkèd hee
 Til certein tymè was y-come aboute ;

And lik an eglès fetheres wex his heres ;
 His naylès lik a briddès clawès were ;
 Til God releessèd hym a certeyn yeres,
 And yaf hym wit, and thanne with many
 a teere
 He thankèd God, and ever his lyf in feere
 Was he to doon amys, or moore trespass ;
 And, til that tyme he leyd was on his
 beere, 3371
 He knew that God was ful of myght and
 grace.

3365. *wex*, emend. *Skeat* for *wax* (E) and *were* (H³) etc. of MSS.

Balthasar
 His soné, which that highté BALTHASAR,
 That heeld the regne after his fader day,
 He by his fader koudé nocht be war;
 For proud he was of herte and of array,
 And eck an ydolastré he was ay.
 His hye estaat assuréd hym in pryde;
 But Fortune caste hym down and ther
 he lay,
 And sodeynly his regné gan divide. 3380

A feeste he made unto his lordés alle,
 Upon a tyme, and bad hem blithé bee;
 And thanne his officérés gan he calle,—
 ‘Gooth, bryngeth forth the vessellés,’
 quod he,
 ‘Whiche that my fader in his prosperitee
 Out of the temple of Jerusalem birafté,
 And to our hyé goddés thanké we
 Of honour that oure eldrés with us lafte.’

Hys wyf, his lordés, and his concubynes
 Ay dronken, whil hire appetités laste, 3390
 Out of these noble vessels sondry wynes;
 And on a wal this kyng his eyen caste,
 And saugh an hand, armlees, that wroot
 ful fast;
 For feere of which he quook, and sikéd
 soore.

This hand, that Balthasar so soore agaste,
 Wroot *Mane, techel, phares*, and na moore.

In al that land magicien was noon
 That koude expoundé what this lettré
 mente;
 But Daniel expownéd it anon, 3399
 And seyde, ‘King, God to thy fader sente
 Glorie and honour, regné, tresour, rente,
 And he was proud, and no-thing God
 ne dradde,
 And therefore God greet wreche upon
 hym sente,
 And hym birafté the regné that he hadde;

‘He was out-cast of mannés compaignye;
 With asses was his habitacioun,
 And eet hey as a beest in weet and drye,
 Til that he knew, by grace and by resoun,

3384. *vesselles*. Only *Corpus* and *Lansdowne*
 make this a trisyllable here.

That God of hevене hath domynacioun
 Over every regne and every créature; 3410
 And thanne hadde God of hym compassioun,
 And hym restored his regne and his figure.

‘Eek thou that art his sone art proud also,
 And knowest alle these thyngés verrailly,
 And art rebel to God and art his foo;
 Thou drank eek of his vessels boldély;
 Thy wyf eek, and thy wenches, synfully
 Dronke of the samé vessels sondry wynys,
 And heriest false goddés cursedly;
 Therefore to thee y-shapen ful greet pyne ys.

‘This hand was sent from God, that on
 the wal 3421
 Wroot, “*Mane, techel, phares*,” trusté
 me,—
 Thy regne is doon, thou weyest nocht at al,
 Dyvyded is thy regne, and it shal be
 To Medés and to Persés yeve,’ quod he.
 And thilké samé nyght this kyng was
 slawe,
 And Darius occupieth his degree,
 Thogh he therto hadde neither right ne
 lawe.

Lordynges, ensample heer-by may ye
 take, 3429
 How that in lordshipe is no sikernesse;
 For whan Fortúné wole a man forsake,
 She bereth away his regne and his richesse,
 And eek his freendés, bothé moore and
 lesse;
 For what man that hath freendés thurgh
 Fortúne
 Mishape wol maken hem enemys, as I
 gesse;
 This proverbe is ful sooth and ful com-
 mune.

Zenobia
 CENOBIA, of Palymeric queene,—
 As writen Persiens of hir noblesse,—
 So worthy was in armés, and so keene,
 That no wight passéd hire in hardynesse,
 Ne in lynage, ne in oother gentillesse.

3437. *Cenobia*. The account of Zenobia follows
 closely, omitting details of battles, Boccaccio's
De Claris Mulieribus, cap. 98.

Of kyngès blood of Perce is she descended;
I seye nat that she hadde moost fairnesse,
But of hire shàpe she myghte nat been
amended.

From hire childhede I fyndè that she fledde
Office of wommen, and to wode she went,
And many a wildè hertès blood she shedde
With arwès brodè that she to hem sente;
She was so swift that she anon hem hente,
And whan that she was elder she wolde
kille 3450

Leouns, leopardes, and berès al to-rente,
And in hir armès weelde hem at hir wille.

She dorstè wildè beestès dennès seke,
And rennen in the montaignesal thenyght,
And slepen under the bussh; and she
koude eke

Wrastlen, by verray force and verray myght,
With any yong man, were he never so
wight.

Ther myghtè no thyng in hir armès stonde.
She kepte hir maydenhod from every
wight; 3459
To no man deignèd hire for to be bonde;

But attè laste hir freendès han hire married
To Onédake, a prynce of that contree;
Al were it so that she hem longè taried.
And ye shul understandè how that he
Hadde swichè fantasies as haddè she;
But nathélees, whan they wèrè knyght infèere,
They lyved in joye and in felicitee,
Forech of hem hadde oother lief and deere,

Save o thyng, that she wolde never assente
By no wey that he sholdè by hire lye 3470
But onès, for it was hir pleyn entente
To have a child the world to multiplye;
And also soone as that she myghte espye
That she was nat with childè with that
dede,
Thanne wolde she suffre hym doon his
fantasye
Eft soone, and nat but oonès, out of drede;

And if she were with childe at thilkè cast,

3477-80. Chaucer here misunderstands his
original.

Na moorè sholde he pleyen thilkè game,
Til fully fourty dayès wèren past;
Thanne wolde she onès suffre hym do
the same. 3480

Al were this Onédakè wilde or tame
Hegat na moore of hire, for thus she seyde,
It was to wyvès lecherie and shame,
In oother caas, if that men with hem pleyde.

Two sonès by this Onédake hadde she,
The whiche she kepte in vertu and lettrure;
But now unto our talè turnè we.
I seye so worshipful a creature,
And wys ther-with, and largè with mesure,
So penyble in the werre, and curteis eke,
Ne moorè labour myghte in werre endure,
Was noon, though al this world men
sholdè seke.

Hir riche array ne myghtè nat be told,
As wel in vessel as in hire clothyng.
She was al clad in perree and in gold,
And eek she laftè noght, for noon huntyng,
To have of sondry tongès ful knowyng,
Whan that she leyser hadde; and for to
entende
To lernè bookès was al hire likyng, 3499
How she in vertu myghte hir lyf dispende.

And, shortly of this storie for to trete,
So doghty was hir housbonde and eek she,
That they conquèrèd manye regnès grete
In the Orient, with many a faire citee
Apertenaunt unto the magestee
Of Romè, and with strong hond held
hem faste,
Ne never myghte hir foomen doon hem flee,
Ay, whil that Onédakès dayès laste.

Hir batailles, whoso list hem for to rede,—
Agayn Sapor the kyng and othere mo, 3510
And how that al this proces fil in dede,
Why she conquered, and what title had
therto,
And after of hir meschief and hire wo,
How that she was bisegèd and y-take,—

3487. tale, H *purpos.*

3492. H *Was nowher noon, in al this world
to seeke.*

3501. *storie, E proces.*

Lat hym unto my maister Petrak go,
That writ ynough of this, I undertake.

Whan Onédake was deed she myghtily
The regnès heeld, and with hire proprè hond
Agayn hir foos she faught so cruelly
That ther nas kyng, ne prynce, in al that
lond 3520
That he nas glad if he that gracè fond,
That she ne wolde upon his lond werreye.
With hire they maden alliance by bond
To been in pees, and lete hire ride and
pleye.

The emperour of Romè, Claudius,
Ne hym bifore, the Romayn Galien,
Ne dorstè never been so corageous
Ne noon Ermyne, ne noon Egipcien,
Ne Surrien, ne noon Arabyen,
Withinne the feelde that dorstè with hire
fichte 3530
Lest that she wolde hem with hir handès
slen,
Or with hir meignee putten hem to flighte.

In kyngès habit wente hir sonès two,
As heirès of hir fadrès regnès alle,
And Hermanno and Thymalao
Hir namès were, as Persiens hem calle ;
But ay Fortune hath in hire hony galle :
This myghty queenè may no while endure.
Fortune out of hir regnè made hire falle
To wrecchednesse and to mysaventure.

Aurelian, whan that the governaunce
Of Romè cam into his handès tweye,
He shoopè upon this queene to doon
vengeaunce ;
And with his legions he took his weye
Toward Cenobie, and, shortly for to seye,
He made hire flee and attè last hire hente,
And fetted hire, and eek hire children
tweye,
And wan the land, and hoom to Rome
he wente.

3515. *Petrak*, i.e. Boccaccio, who, however, is never mentioned by Chaucer, for what reason is not clear.

3519. *so cruelly*, H *ful trewely*, Corp.³ *trewely*.

3528. *Ermyne*, Armenian.

Amongès othere thyngès that he wan
Hir chaar, that was with gold wrought and
perree, 3550

This grètè Romayn, this Aurelian,
Hath with hym lad, for that men sholde
it see.

Biforen his triúmphè walketh shee
With giltè cheynès on hire nekke hangyngè.
Corónèd was she after hir degree,
And ful of perree chargèd hire clothynge.

Allas, Fortunè ! she that whilom was
Dredeful to kyngès and to emperoures,
Now gaureth al the peple on hire, allas !
And she that helmèd was in starkè
stoures, 3560
And wan by forcè townès stronge, and
toures,
Shal on hir heed now were a vitremyte ;
And she that bar the ceptre ful of floures
Shal bere a distaf, hire costès for to quyte.

O noble, o worthy PETRO, glorie of
Spayne, Petro
Whom Fortune heeld so hye in magestee,
Wel oghten men thy pitous deeth com-
playne !
Out of thy land thy brother made thee flee,
And after, at a seege, by subtiltee, 3569
Thou were bitraysed and lad unto his tente,
Where-as he with his owene hand slow
thee,
Succedyngè in thy regne and in thy rente.

The feeld of snow with thegle of blak
therinne
Caught with the lymerod coloured as the
gleede,
He brew this cursednesse and al this synne.

3565. *Petro*, Pedro the Cruel, killed by his brother Henry in 1369. In E, Heng. and Camb. this and the three other modern instances come at the end after *Croesus*, but wrongly as the Host's talk shows.

3568. H⁴ read *Thy bastard brother made the to fle*.

3572. *regne*, H *lond*.

3573. Du Guesclin's arms were a black eagle on a silver shield, with a bend gules (the lymerod, or lime twig, coloured like a red coal). Wickedness is Sir Oliver de Mauny (mal-ni) of Brittany. The two trapped Pedro to the fatal meeting. The epithet Genyilon refers to the Breton traitor who betrayed Roland.

The 'wikked-nest' was werker of this nede,
 Noght Charlès-Olyvver, that took ay heede
 Of trouthe and honour, but of Armorike
 Genylon-Olyver, corrupt for meede, 3579
 Broghté this worthy kyng in swiche a brike.

O worthy PETRO, kyng of Cipre also,
 That Alisandre wan by heigh maistrie,
 Ful many a hethen wroughtestow ful wo,
 Of which thyne owenè ligès hadde envie,
 And for no thyng but for thy chivalrie
 They in thy bed han slayn thee by the
 morwe.

Thus kan Fortúne hir wheel governe and
 gye,
 And out of joyè bryngè men to sorwe.

Of Melan, gretè BARNABO VISCONTE,
 God of delit, and scourge of Lumbardyè,
 Why sholde I nat thyn infortune acounte,
 Sith in estaat thow cloumbè were so hye?
 Thy brother sone, that was thy double
 allye,

For he thy newew was, and sone-in-lawe,
 Withinne his prisoun madè thee to dye,—
 But why, ne how, noot I that thou were
 slawe.

Of the erl HUGELYN OF PYZÈ the
 langour

Ther may no tongè tellè for pitee;
 But litel out of Pizè stant a tour, 3599
 In whichè tour in prisoun put was he,
 And with hym been his litel children thre;
 The eldeste scarsly fyf yeer was of age.
 Allas, Fortúne! it was greet crueltee
 Swiche briddès for to putte in swiche a
 cage!

Dampnèd was he to dyen in that prisoun,
 For Roger, which that bisshope was of Pize,

3581. *Petro, kyng of Cipre*, Pierre de Lusignan, assassinated 1369.

3582. *Alisandre wan*, in 1365.

3589. *Barnabo*, Barnabo Visconti, deposed by his nephew, died in prison 1385.

3597. *Hugelyn of Pyze*, Ugolino of Pisa, starved to death in 1289. See Dante, *Inferno*, xxxiii., from which Chaucer has borrowed.

3601. *thre*, Dante says four.

3602. *scarsly fyf yeer*, a touch added by Chaucer.

3606. *Roger*, Ruggieri degli Ubaldini.

Hadde on hym maad a fals suggestioun
 Thurgh which the peplè gan upon hym rise
 And putten hym to prisoun, in swich wise
 As ye han herd, and mete and drynke he
 hadde 3610
 So smal, that wel unnethe it may suffice,
 And therwithal it was ful poure and badde.

And on a day bifil that in that hour
 Whan that his metè wont was to be broght,
 The gayler shette the dorès of the tour.
 He herde it wel, but he ne spak right
 noght,
 And in his herte anon ther fil a thought
 That they for hunger woldè doon hym
 dyen.
 'Allas!' quod he, 'allas, that I was
 wrought!' 3619
 Therwith the teeris fillen from his eyen.

His yongè sone, that thre yeer was of age,
 Unto hym seyde, 'Fader, why do ye wepe?
 Whanne wol the gayler bryngen oure
 potage;
 Is ther no morsel breed that ye do kepe?
 I am so hungry that I may nat slepe;
 Now woldè God that I myghte slepen
 evere!
 Thanne sholde nat hunger in my wombè
 crepe;
 Ther is no thyng, but breed, that me were
 levere.'

Thus day by day this child bigan to crye,
 Til in his fadrès barm adoun it lay, 3630
 And seyde, 'Farewel, fader, I moot dye!'
 And kiste his fader, and dyde the samè
 day;
 And whan the woful fader deed it say,
 For wo his armès two he gan to byte,
 And seyde, 'Allas, Fortúne! and weyl-
 away!
 Thy falsè wheel my wo al may I wyte!'

His children wende that it for hunger was
 That he his armès gnaw, and nat for wo,
 And seyde, 'Fader, do nat so, allas!
 But rather ete the flesh upon us two;
 Oure flesh thou yaf us, take oure flesh
 us fro, 3641

And cte ynogh,'—right thus they to
 hym seyde,
 And after that, withinne a day or two,
 They leyde hem in his lappe adoun and
 deyde.

Hymself, despeired, eek for hunger starf;
 Thus ended is this myghty erl of Pize;
 From heigh estaat Fortune away hym carf.
 Of this tragédie it oghte ynough suffise.
 Whoso wol here it in a lenger wise,
 Redeth the greté poete of Ytaille ³⁶⁵⁰
 That highté Dant, for he kan al devyse
 Fro point to point,—nat o word wol he
 faille.

Although that NERO were as vicious
 As any feend that lith in helle adoun,
 Yet he, as telleth us Swetonius,
 This wyde world hadde in subjeccioun
 Bothe est and west, north and septem-
 trioun;
 Of rubies, saphires, and of peperlés white,
 Were alle hise clothés brouded up and
 doon;
 For he in gemmés greetly gan delite. ³⁶⁶⁰

Moore delicaat, moore pompous of array,
 Moore proud, was never emperour than he;
 That ilké clooth that he hadde wered oday,
 After that tyme he nolde it never see.
 Nettés of gold threed hadde he greet plentee
 To fisshe in Tybré, whan hym listé pleye.
 His lustés were al lawe in his decree,
 For Fortune, as his freend, hym wolde
 obeye.

He Romé brende for his delicacie;
 The senatours he slow upon a day, ³⁶⁷⁰
 To heeré how men worldé wepe and cric;
 And slow his brother, and by his suster lay.
 His mooder made he in pitous array,
 For he hire wombé slitté, to biholde
 Where he conceyvéd was; so weilaway!
 That he so litel of his mooder tolde.

^{3654.} *in helle, H⁶ ful lowe.*

^{3655.} *Swetonius.* Chaucer is more indebted
 to the *Roman de la Rose* and to Boethius, *De*
Cons. lib. 2, met. 6.

^{3657.} *north,* Chaucer's slip for *south*; Corp.³
 om.

No teere out of his eyen for that sighte
 Ne cam, but seyde, 'A fair womman
 was she!'

Greet wonder is how that he koude or
 myghte

Be domèsman of hire dede beautee; ³⁶⁸⁰
 The wyn to bryngen hym comanded he,
 And drank anon,—noon oother wo he
 made.

Whan myght is joynd unto crueltee,
 Allas, to depè wol the venym wade!

In yowthe a maister hadde this emper-
 our,

To teche hym letterure and curteisye,—
 For of moralitee he was the flour,
 As in his tymè, but if bookés lye;
 And whil this maister hadde of hym
 maistrye, ³⁶⁸⁹

He makèd hym so konnyng and so sowple,
 That longè tyme it was er tyrannye,
 Or any vicé, dorste on hym uncowple.

This Seneca, of which that I devyse,
 By-cause that Nero hadde of hym swich
 drede,

For he fro vices wolde hym ay chastise
 Discreetly, as by word, and nat by dede;
 'Sire,' wolde he seyn, 'an emperour
 moot nede

Be vertuous and haté tyrannye';
 For which he in a bath made hym to blede
 On bothe his armés, til he mosté dye. ³⁷⁰⁰

This Nero hadde eek of acustumaunce
 In youthe agayns his maister for to ryse,
 Which afterward hym thoughte a greet
 grevaunce;

Therefore he made hym dyen in this wise;
 But nathélees this Seneca the wise
 Chees in a bath to dye in this manere
 Rather than han another tormentise;
 And thus hath Nero slayn his maister deere.

Now fil it so that Fortune liste no lenger
 The hyè pryde of Nero to cherice, ³⁷¹⁰
 For though he weré strong, yet was she
 strengre;

^{3680.} Taken verbatim from Chaucer's version
 of Boethius.

She thoughté thus : ' By God, I am to nyce,
To sette a man that is fulfild of vice
In heigh degree, and emperour hym calle.
By God ! out of his sete I wol hym trice ;
Whan he leest weneth sonest shal he falle !'

The peplé roos upon hym on a nyght
For his defaute, and whan he it espied,
Out of his dores anon he hath hym dight
Allone, and, ther he wende han benallied,
He knokkéd faste, and ay the moore he
cried 3721

The fastere shetté they the dorés alle ;
Tho wiste he weel he hadde hymself
mysgyed,
And wente his wey, no lenger dorste he
calle.

The peplé cride and rombled up and down,
That with hiserys herde he how they seyde,
' Where is this falsé tiraunt, this Neroun ?'
For fere almost out of his wit he breyde,
And to his goddés pitously he preyde
For socour, but it myghté nat bityde.
For drede of this, hym thoughté that he
deyde, 3731
And ran into a garden hym to hyde ;

And in this gardyn foond he cherlès tweye
That seten by a fyr, greet and reed ;
And to thise cherlès two he gan to preye
To sleen hym, and to girden of his heed,
That to his body, whan that he were deed,
Were no despit y-doon for his defame.
Hymself he slow, he koude no better reed,
Of which Fortuné lough, and hadde a
game. 3740

Was never capitayn under a kyng
That regnés mo putte in subjeccioun,
Ne strengre was in feeld of allé thyng,
As in his tyme, ne gretter of renoun,
Nemoore pompous in heigh presumpcioun,
Than OLOFERNE, which that Fortune ay
kiste
So likerously, and ladde hym up and down,
Till that his heed was of, er that he wiste.

3723. E and Heng. have the same line as in
3731 in place of this.
3746. Oloferne, Holofernes.

Nat oonly that this world hadde hym in awe
For lesyng of richesse or liberte, 3750
But he made every man reneyen his lawe.
' Nabugodonosor was god,' seyde hee,
' Noon oother god [ne] sholde adoured bee.'
Agayns his heesté no wight dorst trespaece
Save in Bethulia, a strong citee
Where Eliachim a preest was of that place.

But taak kepe of the deeth of Oloferne :
Amydde his hoost he dronkè lay a nyght,
Withinne his tenté, large as is a berne,
And yet, foral his pompe and al his myght,
Judith, a womman, as he lay upright 3761
Slepyng, his heed of smoot, and from
his tente
Ful privély she stal from every wight,
And with his heed unto hir toun she wente.

What nedeth it of kyng ANTHIOCHUS
To telle his hyé roial magestee,
His hyé pride, his werkés venymus ?
For swich another was ther noon as he.
Redé which that he was in Machabee,
And rede the proudé wordés that he seyde,
And why he fil fro heigh prosperitee,
And in an hill how wrecchedly he deyde.

Fortune hym hadde enhauncéd so in pride
That verraily he wende he myghte attayne
Unto the sterrés upon every syde ;
And in balancé weyen ech montayne ;
And alle the floodés of the see restrayne ;
And Goddés peplé hadde he moost in hate ;
Hem wolde he sleen in torment and in
payne,
Wenyng that God ne myghte his pride
abate. 3780

And for that Nichanore and Thymothee,
Of Jewés weren venquysshed myghtily,
Unto the Jewés swich an hate hadde he
That he bad greithen his chaar ful hastily,
And swear, and seyde ful despitously
Unto Jerusalem he wolde eftsoone,
To wreke his ire on it ful cruelly ;
But of his purpos he was let ful soone.

3749. *hym in*, H⁴ of *him*.
3752. *Nabugodonosor*, Nebuchadnezzar.
3752. *god*, H⁴ *lord*.
3753. *adoured*, H⁴ *honoured*.
3769, 70. *Rede*, H⁴ *Redeth*.
3769. *Machabee*, Bk. ii. chap. 9.

God for his manace hym so sooré smoot
 With invisible wounde, ay incuráble, 3790
 That in his guttés carf it so and boot,
 Thát his peynés weren importable ;
 And certainly the wreche was resonable,
 For many a mannés guttes dide he peyne ;
 But from his purpos curséd and dampnable
 For all his smert he wolde hym nat
 restreyne ;

But bad anon apparailen his hoost,—
 And, so deynly, er he was of it war,
 God daunted al his pride and all his boost ;
 For he so sooré fil out of his char, 3800
 That it his lemés and his skyn to-tar,
 So that he neyther myghté go ne ryde,
 But in a chayer men aboute hym bar
 Al for-bruséd, bothé bak and syde.

The wreche of God hym smoot so cruelly,
 That thurgh his body wikked wormés
 crepte,

And therwithal he stank so horribly
 That noon of al his meyne that hym kepte,
 Wheither so he awook or ellis slepte, 3809
 Ne myghté noght for stynk of hym endure,
 In this meschief he wayled and eek wepte,
 And knew God lord of every créature.

To all his hoost and to hym self also
 Ful wlatson was the stynk of his careyne ;
 No man ne myghte hym beré to ne fro ;
 And in this stynk and this horrible peyne,
 He starf ful wrecchedly in a monteyne.
 Thus hath this robbour and this homycide,
 That many a man madé to wepe and
 pleyne, 3819
 Swich gerdoun as bilongeth unto pryde.

The storie of ALISAUNDRE is so com-
 mune,
 That every wight that hath discrecioun
 Hath herd somewhat or al of his fortune.
 This wyde world, as in conclusioun,
 He wan by strengthe, or for his hye renoun
 They weren glad for pees unto hym sende,
 The pride of man and beest he leyde
 adoun,
 Wher so he cam, unto the worldés ende.

K

Comparisoun myghte never yet been
 made

Bitwixe hym and another conquerour ;
 For al this world for drede of hym hath
 quaked. 3831

He was of knightthod and of fredom flour ;
 Fortune hym made the heir of hire honour ;
 Save wyn and wommen no thyng mighte
 aswage

His hye entente in armés and labour,
 So was he ful of leonyn corage.

What preys were it to hym though I yow
 tolde

Of Dárius, and an hundred thousand mo,
 Of kyngés, princes, erlés, dukés bolde,
 Whiche he conquered and broghte hem
 into wo ? 3840

I seye, as fer as man may ryde or go,
 The world was his,—what sholde I moore
 devyse ?

For though I writ or tolde yow evermo
 Of his knightthode, it myghté nat suffice.

Twelf yeer he regnéd, as seith Machabee.
 Philippés sone of Macidoyne he was,
 That first was kyng in Grecé the contree.

O worthy, gentil Alisandre, alas !
 That ever sholdé fallen swich a cas !
 Empoysoned of thyn owené folk thou
 weere ; 3850

Thy *sys* Fortune hath turned into *aas*,
 And yet for thee ne weep she never a
 teere !

Who shal me yeven teeris to compleyne
 The death of gentillesse and of franchise,
 That al the world weelded in his demeyne ?
 And yet hym thoughte it myghté nat
 suffice,

So ful was his coráge of heigh emprise.
 Allas ! who shal me helpé to endite
 Falsé Fortúne, and poyson to despise,
 The whiché two of al this wo I wyte ?

By wisdom, manhede, and by greet
 labour 3861
 From humble bed to roial magestee
 Up roos he, JULIUS the conquerour,

3862. *humble bed*, Corp.³ *humblehede*.

Alisandre

Talun

That wan al thoccident, by land and see,
By strengthe of hand, or elles by trettee,
And unto Romè made hem tributarie ;
And sitthe of Rome the emperour was he
Til that Fortunè weex his adversarie.

O myghty Cesar ! that in Thessalie
Agayn Pompèus, fader thyn in lawe, ³⁸⁷⁰
That of the orient hadde all the chivalrie
As fer as that the day bigynneth dawe,
Thou thurgh thy knyghthod hast hem
take and slawe,
Save fewè folk that with Pompèus fledde,
Thurgh which thou puttest al thorient in
awe,—
Thankè Fortunè, that so wel thee spedde !

But now a litel while I wol biwaille
This Pompèus, this noble governour
Of Romè, which that fleigh at this
bataille. ³⁸⁷⁹
I seye, oon of his men, a fals traitour,
His heed of smoot, to wynnen hym favour
Of Julius, and hym the heed he broghte.
Allas, Pompeye, of thorient conquerour,
That Fortune unto swich a fyn thee
broghte !

To Rome agayn repaireth Julius
With his triumphe, lauriat ful hye ;
But on a tyme Brutus and Cassius,
That ever hadde of his hie estaat envye,
Ful prively had maad conspiracye
Agayns this Julius in subtil wise, ³⁸⁹⁰
And caste the place in which he sholdè dye
With boydèkyns, as I shal yow devyse.

This Julius to the Capitolie wente
Upon a day, as he was wont to goon,
And in the Capitolie anon hym hente
This falsè Brutus, and his otherè foon,
And stikèd hym with boydèkyns anoon
With many a wounde, and thus they lete
hym lye ;
But never gronte he at no strook but oon,
Or elles at two, but if his storie lye. ³⁹⁰⁰

So manly was this Julius of herte,
And so wel lovede estaatly honestee,

3866. *tributarie*, H *contributarie*.

That though his deedly woundès soorè
smerte,
His mantel over his hypès casteth he
For no man sholdè seen his privetee ;
And as he lay of diyng in a traunce,
And wistè verraily that deed was hee,
Of honestee yet hadde he remembraunce.

Lucan, to thee this storie I recomende,
And to Swetoun, and to Valerius also,
That of this storie writen ord and ende,
How that to this grete conquerourès two
Fortunè was first freend and siththè foo.
No man ne truste upon hire favour longe,
But have hire in awayt for ever-moo ;
Witnessse on alle thise conquerourès
stronge.

This richè CRESUS, whilom kyng of
Lyde,
Of whichè Cresus Cirus soore hym dradde,
Yet was he caught amyddès al his pryde
And to be brent men to the fyr hym ladde ;
But swich a reyn down fro the welkne
shadde, ³⁹²¹
That slow the fyr and made hym to escape ;
But to be war, no gracè yet he hadde,
Til Fortune on the galwès made hym gape.

Whanne he escapèd was he kan nat stente
For to bigynne a newè werre agayn.
He wendè wel, for that Fortune hym sente
Swich hape that he escapèd thurgh the rayn,
That of his foos he myghtè nat be slayn ;
And eek a swèvene upon a nyght he mette,
Of which he was so proud, and eek so fayn,
That in vengeance he al his hertè sette.

Upon a tree he was, as that hym thoughte,
Ther Juppiter hym wesshe, bõthe bak
and syde,
And Phebus eek a fair towaille hym
broughte
To dryen hym with, and therefore wex
his pryde ;

3910. *Valerius*, i.e. Valerius Maximus.
3911. *ord*, beginning ; Dr. Hicckes' correction
for the word of the MSS.
3920. *And to be brent*, etc., cp. Boethius, *De
Consolatione*, Bk. ii. prose 2 ; H reads : *And to
the fuyr to brenne him men him ladde*.
3921. *welkne*, H *heven*.

And to his doghter, that stood hym bisyde,
Which that he knew in heigh science
habounde,

He bad hire telle hym what it signyfyde,
And she his drem bigan right thus ex-
pounde : 3940

'The tree,' quod she, 'the galwès is to
meene ;

And Juppiter bitokneth snow and reyn,
And Phebus with his towaillè so clene,
Tho been the sonnè-bemès for to seyn ;
Thou shalt anhangèd be, fader, certeyn,—
Reyn shal thee wasshe and sonnè shal
thee drye' ;

Thus warnèd she hym ful plat and ful
pleyn,
His doghter which that called was Phanye.

An-hanged was Cresus, the proudè kyng ;
His roial tronè myghte hym nat availle.

Tragédie is noon oother maner thyng ;
Ne kan in syngyng criè ne biwaille
But for that Fortune alwey wole assaille
With unwar strook the regnès that been
proude ;

For whan men trusteth hire, thanne wol
she faille,
And covere hire brighte facè with a
clowde—

*The Knight and the Host complain of
this Tale*

'Hoo !' quod the Knyght, 'good sire,
namoore of this !

That ye han seyde is right ynough, y-wis,
And muchel moore ; for litel hevynesse
Is right ynough to muchè folk, I gesse.
I seye for me it is a greet disese, 3961
Where as men han been in greet welthe
and ese,

To heeren of hire sodeyn fal, allas !
And the contrarie is joye and greet solas,
As whan a man hath ben in poure estaat,
And clymbeth up, and wexeth fortunat,
And there abideth in prosperitee ;

3944. *sonne-bemes*, H⁶ *sonne-stremes*.

3954. *With unwar strook*. The phrase is from
Boethius.

Swich thyng is gladsom, as it thynketh
me,

And of swich thyng were goodly for to
telle.'

'Ye,' quod oure Hoost, 'by Seintè
Poulès belle ! 3970

Ye seye right sooth ; this Monk he
clappeth lowde ;

He spak how "Fortune covered with a
clowde"

I noot never what, and als of a "tragédie"
Right now ye herde, and, *pardee*, no
remédie

It is for to biwaille, ne compleyne
That that is doon ; and als, it is a peyne,
As ye han seyde, to heere of hevynesse.

Sire Monk, namoore of this, so God yow
blesse !

Youre tale anoyeth all this compaignye ;
Swich talkyng is nat worth a boterflye,
For therinne is ther no desport ne game.
Wherfore, sire Monk, or daun Piers by
youre name,

I pray yow hertely, telle us somewhat elles,
For sikerly nere clynkyng of youre belles,
That on youre bridel hange on every
syde,

By hevene kyng, that for us allè dyde !
I sholde er this han fallen doun for sleepe,
Although the slough had never been so
deepe ;

Thanne hadde youre tale al be toold in
veyn, 3989

For certainly, as that thise clerkès seyn,
Where as a man may have noon audience,
Noght helpeth it to tellen his sentence ;
And wel I woot the substance is in
me,

If any thyng shal wel reported be.
Sir, sey somewhat of huntyng, I yow preye.'

'Nay !' quod this Monk, 'I have no
lust to pleye ;

Now lat another telle, as I have toold.'

Thanne spak oure Hoost with rudè
speche and boold,

And seyde unto the Nonnès Preest anon,
'Com neer, thou preest, com hyder,
thou sir John. 4000

3972. *covered*, H was *clipped*.

3984. *clynkyng*, H *gingling*.

Telle us swich thyng as may oure hertés
glade ;

Be blithé, though thou ryde upon a jade.
What though thyn hors be bothé foule
and lene ?

If he wol serve thee, rekké nat a bene ;
Looke that thyn herte be murie evermo.⁷
'Yis, sir,' quod he, 'yis, Hoost, so
moot I go,

But I be myrie, y-wis I wol be blamed.⁷
And right anon his tale he hath attamed,
And thus he seyde unto us everichon,
This sweeté preest, this goodly man, sir
John. 4010

NUN'S PRIEST'S TALE

*Heere bigynneth The Nonnes Preestes
Tale of the Cok and Hen,—Chauntecleer
and Pertelote*

A poure wydwe, somdel stape in age,
Was whilom dwellyng in a narwe cotage
Beside a grevé, stondynge in a dale.
This wydwe, of which I tellé yow my
tale,

Syn thilké day that she was last a wyf,
In pacience ladde a ful symple lyf,
For litel was hir catel and hir rente.
By housbondrie of swich as God hire sente
She foud hirself, and eek hire doghtren
two. 4019

Thre largé sowés hadde she, and namo ;
Three keen and eek a sheep that highté
Malle.

Ful sooty was hir bour, and eek hire halle,
In which she eet ful many a sklendre meel ;
Of poynaunt sauce hir neded never a deel.
No deyntee morsel passéd thurgh hir
throte,

Hir diete was accordant to hir cote ;
Repleccioun ne made hire never sik,
Attempree diete was al hir phisik,
And exercise, and hertés suffisaunce.
The gouté lette hire no-thing for to
daunce, 4030
Napoplexié shenté nat hir heed ;

The Nonnes Preestes Tale. A fable of Marie
de France, *Dou Coc et dou Werpil*, contains in
38 lines the germ of this tale.

No wyn ne drank she, neither whit ne
reed ;

Hir bord was servéd moost with whit
and blak,—

Milk and broun breed,—in which she
foond no lak ;

Seynd bacoun and somtyme an ey or tweye,
For she was, as it were, a maner deye.

A yeerd she hadde, enclosed al aboute
With stikkés, and a dryé dych withoute,
In which she hadde a cok, heet Chauntecleer. 4039

In al the land of crowyng nas his peer.
His voys was murier than the murie orgon
On messé dayes that in the chirchê gon ;
Wel sikerer was his crowyng in his logge
Than is a klokke, or an abbey orlogge.

By nature knew he eche ascencioun
Of the equynoxial in thilké toun ;
For whan degreés fiftene weren ascended,
Thanne crew he that it myghte nat been
amended.

His coomb was redder than the fyn coral,
And batailled as it were a castel wal ; 4050
His byle was blak, and as the jeet it shoon ;
Lyk asure were his leggés and his toon ;
His naylés whiter than the lylve flour,
And lyk the burnéd gold was his colour.

This gentil cok hadde in his governaunce
Sevene hennés for to doon al his plesaunce,
Whiche were his sustrés and his paramours,

And wonder lyk to hym, as of colours ;
Of whiche the faireste hewéd on hir throte
Was clepéd faire damoysele Pertelote. 4060
Curteys she was, discreet and debonaire,
And compaignable, and bar hyrself so
faire

Syn thilké day that she was seven nyght
oold,

That trewely she hath the herte in hood
Of Chauntecleer, loken in every lith ;
He loved hire so that wel was hym ther-
with ;

But swiche a joye was it to here hem
syngé,

Whan that the brighté sonne bigan to
sprynge,

4045. knew he, E² he crew ; rest he knew.

In sweete accord, 'My lief is faren in
londe' ;

4069

For thilké tyme, as I have understonde,
Beestés and briddés koudé speke and
synge.

And so bifel, that in the dawénynge,
As Chauntécleer among his wyvés alle
Sat on his perché, that was in the halle,
And next hym sat this fairé Pertelote,
This Chauntécleer gan gronen in his throte,
As man that in his dreem is drecchéd
soore.

And whan that Pertelote thus herde hym
roore,

She was agast, and seyde, 'O herté deere !
What eyleth yow, to grone in this manére?
Ye been a verray sleper ; fy, for shame !'

And he answerde and seyde thus :
'Madame,

I pray yow that ye take it nat agrief ;
By God, me mette I was in swich meschief
Right now, that yet myn herte is soore
afright.

Now God,' quod he, 'my swevene recche
aright,

And kepe my body out of foul prisoun !
Me mette how that I roméd up and doun
Withinne our yeerd, wheer as I saugh a
beest

Was lyk an hound, and wolde han maad
areest

4090

Upon my body, and han had me deed.
His colour was bitwixé yelow and reed,
And tippéd was his tayl, and bothe his
eris,

With blak, unlyk the remenant of his
heeris ;

His snowté smal, with glowynge eyen
tweye.

Yet of his look for feere almost I deye ;
This causéd me my gronyng doutélees.'

'Avoy !' quod she, 'fy on yow, herté-
lees !

Allas !' quod she, 'for by that God above !
Now han ye lost myn herte and al my love.

I kan nat love a coward, by my feith !

For certés, what so any womman seith,
We alle desiren, if it myghté bee,

4089. *a beest.* The description is exactly that
of a 'col-fox' (l. 4405).

To han housbóndés hardy, wise, and free,
And secree, and no nygard, ne no fool,
Ne hym that is agast of every tool,
Ne noon avauntour, by that God above !
How dorste ye seyn, for shame, unto
youre love

That any thyng myghte maké yow aferd ?
Have ye no mannés herte, and han a berd ?

'Allas ! and konne ye been agast of
swevenys ?

4111

No thyng, God woot, but vanitee in
swevene is.

Swevenes engendren of replecciouns,
And ofte of fume, and of complecciouns,
Whan humours been to habundant in a
wight.

'Certés this dreem, which ye han
met to-nyght,

Cometh of the greet superfluytee
Of youré redé colera, *pardee,*

Which causeth folk to dreden in hir dremes
Of arwés, and of fyre with redé lemes, 4120

Of redé beestés, that they wol hem byte,
Of contekes and of whelpés, grete and lyte ;

Right as the humour of malencolie
Causeth ful many a man in sleepe to crie,

For feere of blaké beres, or bolés blake,
Or ellés blaké develes wole hem take.

Of othere humours koude I telle also
That werken many a man in sleepe ful wo ;

But I wol passe as lightly as I kan.
Lo, Catoun, which that was so wys a man,

Seyde he nat thus, "Ne do no fors of
dremes" ?

'Now, sire,' quod she, 'whan we flee
fro the bemes,

For Goddés love, as taak som laxatyf.
Up peril of my soule, and of my lyf,

I conseilte yow the beste, I wol nat lye,
That bothe of colere and of malencolye

Ye purgé yow, and, for ye shal nat tarie,
Though in this toun is noon apothecarie,

I shal myself to herbés techen yow
That shul been for youre hele, and for

youre prow ;

4140

And in oure yeerd tho herbés shal I fynde,
The whiche han of hire propretee by kynde

4120. *lemes*, gleams ; H *beemes*.

4121. *redé*, E *greit*.

4130. *Catoun*, *Dist.* ii. 32 : 'somnia nō cures.'

To purgè yow, bynethe and eek above.
 Forget nat this, for Goddès owené love !
 Ye been ful coleryk of compleccioun.
 Warè the sonne in his ascencioun
 Ne fynde yow nat replet of humours
 hoote ;

And if it do, I dar wel leye a grote
 That ye shul have a fevere terciane,
 Or an agu, that may be yourè bane. 4150

A day or two ye shul have digestyves
 Of wormès, er ye take youre laxatyves
 Of lawriol, centaure and fumetere,
 Or elles of ellèbor that groweth there,
 Of katapuce or of gaitrys beryis,
 Of herbe yve, growing in oure yeerd,
 ther mery is ;

Pekke hem up right as they growe and
 ete hem yn ;

Be myrie, housbonde, for youre fader kyn !
 Dredeth no dreem ; I kan sey yow
 namoore.'

'Madame,' quod he, '*graunt mercy of*
 youre loore, 4160

But nathèeles, as touchyng daun Catoun,
 That hath of wysdom swich a greet renoun,
 Though that he bad no dremès for to
 drede,

By God, men may in oldè bookès rede
 Of many a man, moore of auctorite
 Than ever Caton was, so moot I thee !
 That al the revers seyn of his sentence,
 And han wel founden by experience
 That dremès been significaciouns
 As wel of joye as tribulaciouns, 4170
 That folk enduren in this lif present.
 Ther nedeth make of this noon argument,
 The verray preevè sheweth it in dede.

'Oon of the gretteste auctours that
 men rede

Seith thus, that whilom two felawès wente
 On pilgrimage, in a ful good entente,
 And happèd so they coomen in a toun,
 Wher as ther was swich congregacioun
 Of peple, and eek so streit of herbergage,
 That they ne founde as muche as o cotage
 In which they bothè myghtè loggèd bee ;
 Wherefore they mosten of necessitee,

^{4174.} *auctours.* Cicero, *De Divin.* i. 27, relates
 both this and the next story.

^{4181.} H reads: *In which that thay might both
 i-logged be.*

As for that nyght, departen compaignye ;
 And ech of hem gooth to his hostelrye,
 And took his loggyng as it woldè falle.
 That oon of hem was loggèd in a stalle,
 Fer in a yeerd, with oxen of the plough ;
 That oother man was loggèd wel ynough,
 As was his áventure, or his fortune, 4189
 That us governeth alle as in comuné.

'And so bifel that longe er it were day,
 This man mette in his bed, ther as he lay,
 How that his felawe gan upon hym calle,
 And seyde, "Allas ! for in an oxes stalle
 This nyght I shal be mordred ther I lye ;
 Now helpe me, deerè brother, or I dye ;
 In allè hastè com to me !" he seyde.

'This man out of his sleepe for feere
 abrayde ; *Sharked !*

But whan that he was wakened of his
 sleepe, 4199

He turnèd hym and took of this no keepe ;
 Hym thoughte his dreem nas but a vanitee.
 Thus twiès in his slepyng dremed hee,
 And attè thriddè tyme yet his felawe
 Cam, as hym thoughte, and seide, "I am
 now slawe !

Bihould my bloody woundès, depe and
 wyde ;

Arys up erly in the morwè tyde,
 And at the west gate of the toun," quod he,
 "A cartè ful of donge ther shaltow se,
 In which my body is hid ful prively ;
 Do thilkè carte arresten boldèly ; 4210
 Mygold causèd my mordrè, sooth tosayn."
 And tolde hym every point how he was
 slayn,

With a ful pitous facè, pale of hewe ;
 And trustèd wel, his dreem he foud ful
 trewe ;

For on the morwe, as soone as it was day,
 To his felawès in he took the way,
 And whan that he cam to this oxes stalle,
 After his felawe he bigan to calle.

'The hostiler answerdè hym anon 4219
 And seyde, "Sire, your felawe is agon ;
 As soone as day he wente out of the toun."

'This man gan fallen in suspecion,—
 Remembrynge on his dremès, that he
 mette,—

And forth he gooth, no lenger wolde he
 lette,

Unto the west gate of the toun, and fond
 A dong carte, as it were to dongé lond,
 That was arrayéd in that samé wise
 As ye han herd the dedè man devyse ;
 And with an hardy herte he gan to crye
 Vengeance and justice of this felonye. 4230
 " My felawe mordred is this samé nyght,
 And in this carte he lith gapyng upright.
 I crye out on the ministres," quod he,
 " That sholden kepe and reulen this citee ;
 Harrow ! allas ! heere lith my felawe
 slayn ! "

What sholde I moore unto this talé sayn ?
 The peple out sterte and caste the cart to
 grounde,
 And in the myddel of the dong they
 founde

The dedè man, that mordred was al newe.
 ' O blisful God, that art so just and
 trewe ! 4240

Lo, how that thou biwreyest mordre alway !
 Mordrè wol out, that se we day by day ;
 Mordre is so wlatson, and abhomynable
 To God, that is so just and resonable,
 That he ne wol nat suffre it heléd be,
 Though it abyde a yeer, or two, or thre ;
 Mordrè wol out, this my conclusioun.
 And right anon, ministres of that toun
 Han hent the carter, and so soore hym
 pyned, 4249

And eek the hostiler so soore engyned,
 That they biknewe hire wikkednesse anon,
 And were an-hanged by the nekkè bon.

' Heere may men seen that dremès
 been to drede ;

And certès, in the samé book I rede,
 Right in the nexté chapitre after this,—
 I gabbè nat, so have I joye or blis,—
 Two men that wolde han passéd over
 see,

For certeyn cause, into a fer contree,
 If that the wynd ne haddè been contrarie,
 That made hem in a citee for to tarie 4260
 That stood ful myrie upon an haven syde ;
 But on a day, agayn the even-tyde,
 The wynd gan change, and blew right
 as hem leste.

Jolif and glad they wente unto hir reste,
 And casten hem ful erly for to saille.

4242. *that se we, etc., H certes it is no nay.*

' But to that o man fil a greet mer-
 vaille ;

That oon of hem in slepyng as he lay,
 Hym mette a wonder dreem, agayn the
 day :

Him thoughte a man stood by his beddès
 syde 4269

And hym comanded that he sholde abyde,
 And seyde hym thus : " If thou tomorwé
 wende,

Thou shalt be dreynt, my tale is at an
 end."

' He wook, and tolde his felawe what
 he mette,

And preydè hym his viage for to lette ;
 As for that day, he preydè hym to byde.

His felawe, that lay by his beddès syde,
 Gan for to laughe, and scornéd him ful
 faste ;

" No dreem," quod he, " may so myn
 herte agaste,

That I wol lettè for to do my thynges ;
 I settè not a straw by thy dremynges, 4280
 For swevenes been but vanytees and
 japes ;

Men dreme al day of owlès or of apes,
 And eke of many a mazé therwithal ;
 Men dreme of thyng that never was ne
 shal ;

But sith I see that thou wolt heere abyde,
 And thus forslewthen wilfully thy tyde,
 God woot it reweth me, and have good
 day ! "

And thus he took his leve, and wente his
 way ;

But er that he hadde half his cours
 y-seyled,

Noot I nat why, ne what myschaunce it
 eyled, 4290

But casuelly the shippès botmé rente,
 And shipe and man under the water
 wente

In sighte of othere shippès it bisyde,
 That with hem seyléd at the samé tyde !
 And therfore, fairè Pertélote so deere,
 By swiche ensamplès olde yet maistow
 leere,

That no man sholdè been to recchelees
 Of dremès, for I seye thee doutélees,

4283. *eke, om. E⁶.*

That many a dreem ful soore is for to drede.

‘Lo, in the lyf of Seint Kenelm I rede, ⁴²⁹⁹
That was Kenulphus sone, the noble kyng
Of Mercenrike, how Kenelm mette a
thyng.

A lite er he was mordred, on a day
His mordre in his avysion he say.
His norice hym expownéd every deel
His swevene, and bad hym for to kepe
hym weel

For traisoun ; but he nas but seven yeer
oold,

And therefore litel talé hath he toold
Of any dreem, so hooly was his herte.
By God, I haddé levere than my sherte
That ye hadde rad his legende as have I.
Dame Pertélote, I sey yow trewely,
Macrobeus, that writ the avisoun
In Affrike of the worthy Cipion,
Affermeth dremes, and seith that they
been

Warnynge of thyngés that men after seen ;
And forther-moore, I pray yow looketh wel
In the Oldé Testament of Daniel,
If he heeld dremés any vanitee.

‘Reed eek of Joseph, and ther shul
ye see ⁴³²⁰
Wher dremés be somtyme,—I sey nat
alle,—

Warnynge of thyngés that shul after falle.
Looke of Egipte the kyng, daun Pharao,
His baker and his butiller also,
Wher they ne felté noon effect in dremes.
Whoso wol seken actes of sondry remes
May rede of dremés many a wonder thyng.

‘Lo, Cresus, which that was of Lydé
kyng,

Mette he nat that he sat upon a tree,
Which signified he sholde anhangéd bee ?

‘Lo heere Andromacha, Ectorés wyf,
That day that Ector sholdé lese his lyf,
She dreméd on the samé nyght biforn,
How that the lyf of Ector sholde be lorne,
If thilké day he wente into bataille ;
She warnéd hym, but it myghte nat
availle ;

He wenté forth to fighté nathêles,

^{4300.} *Kenelm*, murdered by his tutor at the
desire of a wicked sister.

And he was slayn anon of Achilles ;
But thilké tale is al to longe to telle,
And eek it is ny day, I may nat dwelle ;
Shortly I seye, as for conclusioun, ⁴³⁴⁷
That I shal han of this avisoun
Adversitee ; and I seye forthermoor,
That I ne telle of laxatyves no stoor,
For they been venymés, I woot it weel ;
I hem diffye, I love hem never a deel !

‘Now let us speke of myrthe, and
stynte al this ;

Madamé Pertélote, so have I blis,
Of o thyng God hath sent me largé grace ;
For whan I se the beautee of youre face,
Ye been so scarlet reed aboute youre
eyen, ⁴³⁵¹

It maketh al my dredé for to dyen,
For, al-so siker as *In principio*,
Mulier est hominis confusio,—
Madame, the sentence of this Latyn is,
“Womman is mannés joye, and al his
blis” ;

For whan I feele a-nyght your softé syde,
Al be it that I may nat on yow ryde,
For that oure perche is maad so narwe,
allas !

I am so ful of joye and of solas, ⁴³⁶⁰
That I diffyé bothé swevene and dreem’ :
And with that word he fly doum fro the
beem,

For it was day, and eke his hennés alle ;
And with a chuk he gan hem for to calle,
For he hadde founde a corn, lay in the
yerd.

Réal he was, he was namoore aferd,
He fethered Pertéloté twenty tyme,
And trad as ofté, er that it was pryme.
He looketh as it were a grym leoun,
And on his toos he rometh up and doum ;
Hym deigné nat to sette his foot to
grounde. ⁴³⁷¹

He chukketh whan he hath a corn
y-founde,
And to hym rennen thanne his wyvés
alle.

Thus roial, as a prince is in an halle,
Leve I this Chauntécleer in his pasture,
And after wol I telle his áventure.

^{4353.} The real meaning of the Latin is : In the
beginning, woman is man’s destruction.

Whan that the monthe in which the
 world bigan,
 That highé March, whan God first
 makèd man,
 Was compleet, and [y.] passèd were also,
 Syn March bigan, thritty dayès and two,
 Bifel that Chauntécleer in al his pryde,
His sevene wyvès walkyng by his syde,
 Caste up his eyen to the brightè sonne
 That in the signe of Taurus hadde y-ronne
 Twenty degrees and oon, and som-what
 moore,
 And knew by kynde, and by noon oother
 loore,
 That it was pryme, and crew with blisful
 stevene.
 'The sonne,' he seyde, 'is clomben up
 on hevене
 Fourty degrees and oon, and moore y-wis.
 Madamè Pertèlote, my worldès blis, 4390
 Herkneþ these blisful briddès how they
 syngè,
 And se the fresshè flourès how they
 spryngè ;
 Ful is myn herte of revel and solas !'
 But sodeynly hym fil a sorweful cas ;
 For ever the latter ende of joy is wo.
 God woot that worldly joye is soone
 ago,
 And if a rethor koudè faire endite,
 He in a cronycle sauffy myghte it write,
 As for a sovereyn notabilitee. 4399
 Now every wys man, lat him herknè me ;
 This storie is al so trewe, I undertake,
 As is the book of Launcelot de Lake,
 That wommen holde in ful greet reverence.
 Now wol I torne agayn to my sentence.
 A colfox, ful of sly iniquitee,
 That in the grove hadde wonnéd yerès
 three,
 By heigh ymaginacioun forn-cast,
 The samè nyght thurgh-out the heggès
 brast
 Into the yerd, ther Chauntécleer the faire
 Was wont, and eek his wyvès, to repaire ;
 And in a bed of wortès stille he lay, 4411

Til it was passèd undren of the day,
 Waityng his tyme on Chauntécleer to
 falle ;

As gladly doon these homycidès alle
 That in await liggèn to mordre men.

O falsè mordreour lurkyng in thy den !
 O newè Scariot, newè Genyloun !

Falsè dissymulour, O Greek Synoun,
 That broghtest Troye al outrèly to sorwe !
 O Chauntécleer, acurséd be that morwe,
 That thou into that yerd flaugh fro the
 bemes ! 4421

Thou were ful wel y-warnéd by thy dremès
 That thilkè day was perilous to thee ;
 But what that God forwoot moot nedès
 bee,

After the opinioun of certein clerkis.
 Witnessse on hym that any parfit clerk is,
 That in scole is greet altercacioun
 In this mateere, and greet disputisoun,
 And hath been of an hundred thousand
 men ;

But I ne kan nat bulte it to the bren, 4430
 As kan the hooly doctour Augustyn,
 Or Boece, or the bisshope Bradwardyn,
 Wheither that Goddès worthy forwityng
 Streyneth me nedèly to doon a thyng,—
 Nedèly clepe I symple necessitee,—
 Or ellès if free choys be graunted me
 To do that samè thyng, or do it noght,
 Though God forwoot it er that it was
 wrought ;

Or if his wityng streyneth never a deel,
 But by necessitee condicioneel. 4440

I wil nat han to do of swich mateere,
 My tale is of a cok, as ye may heere,
 That took his conseil of his wyf with sorwe,
 To walken in the yerd upon that morwe
 That he hadde met that drem that I
 yow tolde.

Wommennès conseils been ful oftè colde ;
 Wommannès conseil broghte us first to wo
 And made Adam fro Paradys to go,
 Ther as he was ful myrie and wel at
 ese ; 4449

But for I noot to whom it myght displese,

4389. *Fourty*, H *Twenty*; but perhaps Chaucer is laughing at the cock.

4399. E and Heng. assign the saying to Petrus Comestor.

4417. *Genyloun*, the betrayer of Roland.

4432. *Boece*, Boethius.

4432. *Bradwardyn*, author of the 'De Causa Dei contra Pelagium,' d. 1349.

If I conseil of wommen woldé blame,
 Passe over, for I seyde it in my game.
 Rede auctours where they trete of swich
 mateere,
 And what they seyn of wommen ye may
 heere ;
 Thise been the cokkés wordés, and nat
 myne,

I kan noon harm of no womman divyne !
 Faire in the soond, to bathe hire myrily,
 Lith Pertelote, and alle hire sustre by,
 Agayn the sonne, and Chauntecleer so free
 Soong murier than the mermayde in the
 see ; 4460

For *Physiologus* seith sikerly,
 How that they syngen wel and myrily.
 And so bifel that as he cast his eye
 Among the wortés, on a boterflye,
 He was war of this fox that lay ful lowe.
 No-thing ne liste hym thanné for to
 crowe,
 But cride anon, 'Cok, cok !' and up he
 sterte,

As man that was affrayéd in his herte, —
 For natureelly a beest desireth flee
 Fro his contrárie, if he may it see, 4470
 Though he never erst hadde seyn it with
 his eye.

This Chauntecleer, whan he gan hym
 espye,
 He wolde han fled, but that the fox anon
 Seyde, 'Gentil sire, allas ! wher wol ye
 gon ?

Be ye affrayed of me that am youre
 freend ?

Now, certés, I were worsé than a feend,
 If I to yow wolde harm or vileynye.
 I am nat come your conseil for tespye,
 But trewely the cause of my comyng
 Was oonly for to herkne how that ye
 syng ; 4480

For trewely, ye have as myrie a stevene
 As any aungel hath that is in hevene.
 Therwith ye han in musyk moore feelyng
 Than hadde Boece, or any that kan syng.
 My lord youre fader, — God his soule
 blesse !

4461. *Physiologus*, i.e. the *Physiologus de naturis xii. animalium*, written by a certain Theobaldus.

4484. *Boece*. Boethius wrote a treatise on music.

And eek youre mooder, of hire gentillesse,
 Han in myn hous y-been to my greet
 ese,

And certés, sire, ful fayn wolde I yow
 plese.

But for men speke of syngyng, I wol
 seye, —

So moote I brouké wel myne eyen
 tweye, — 4490

Save yow, I herdé never man so syngé
 As dide youre fader in the morwenyng.
 Certés, it was of herte, al that he song ;
 And for to make his voys the mooré strong,
 He wolde so peyne hym that with bothe
 his eyen

He mosté wynke, so loude he woldé cryen ;
 And stonden on his tiptoon therwithal,
 And strechché forth his nekké, long and
 smal ;

And eek he was of swich discrecioun
 That ther nas no man in no regioun 4500
 That hym in song or wisdom myghté
 passe.

I have wel rad, in "Daun Burnel the
 Assc,"

Among his vers, how that ther was a cok,
 For that a preestés sone yaf hym a knok
 Upon his leg, whil he was yong and nyce,
 He made hym for to lese his benefice ;
 But certeyn, ther nys no comparisoun
 Bitwixe the wisdom and discrecioun
 Of youré fader and of his subtiltee.

Now syngeth, sire, for seinté charitee ; 4510
 Lat se, konne ye youre fader countrefete.'

This Chauntecleer his wyngés gan to
 bete,

As man that koude his traysoun nat espie,
 So was he ravysshed with his flaterie.

Allas, ye lordés, many a fals flatour
 Is in youre courtes, and many a losengeour,
 That plesen yow wel mooré, by my feith,
 Than he that soothfastnesse unto yow
 seith, —

Redeth Ecclesiaste of flaterie, —
 Beth war, ye lordés, of hir trecherye. 4520

This Chauntecleer stood hye upon his
 toos

4502. *Daun Burnel the Assc*, in the *Speculum Stultorum* of Nigel Wireker.

4515. *ye lordes*, H *lordynges*.

4516. *courtes*, H *hous*.

let's see

Strecchyng his nekke, and heeld his eyen
cloos,

And gan to crowè loudè for the nones,
And daun Russell, the fox, stirte up atones,
And by the gergat hentè Chauntècleer,
And on his bak toward the wode hym
beer;

For yet ne was ther no man that hym
sewed.

O destinee, that mayst nat been
eschewed!

Alas, that Chauntècleer fleigh fro the
bemes!

Allas, his wyf ne roghtè nat of dremes!
And on a Friday fil al this meschaunce.

O Venus, that art goddesse of plesaunce,
Syn that thy servant was this Chauntè-
cleer,

And in thy servyce dide al his poweer,
Moore for delit than world to multiplye,
Why woltestow suffre hym on thy day to
dye?

O Gaufred, deerè maister soverayn,
That, when thy worthy kyng Richard
was slayn

With shot, compleynèdest his deeth so
soore!

Why ne hadde I now thy sentence, and
thy loore,

The Friday for to chide, as diden ye?⁴⁵⁴⁰
For on a Friday, soothly, slayn was he.

Thanne wolde I shewe yow how that I
koude pleyne

For Chauntèclerès drede, and for his
peyne.

Certès, swich cry, ne lamentacioun,
Was never of ladyes maad when Ylioun
Was wonne, and Pirrus with his streitè
swerd,

Whan he hadde hent kyng Priam by the
berd,

And slayn hym,—as seith us *Eneydos*,—
As maden alle the hennès in the clos,

Whan they had seyn of Chauntècleer the
sighte.

But sovereynly dame Pertèlotè shrighte,
Ful louder than dide Hasdrubalès wyf,

^{4537.} *Gaufred*, Geoffrey of Vinesauf; author
of a treatise on the art of poetry, in which, to
show how such poems should be written, he be-
wailed the death of Richard.

Whan that hir housbonde haddè lost his lyf,
And that the Romayns haddè brend
Cartage,—

She was so ful of torment and of rage,
That wilfully into the fyr she sterte,
And brende hirselves with a stedefast
herte.

O woful hennès, right so criden ye,
As, whan that Nero brendè the citee ⁴⁵⁶⁰
Of Romè, cryden senatourès wyves,
For that hir husbondes losten alle hir
lyves

Withoutengilt,—this Nero hath hem slayn.
Now wol I tornè to my tale agayn.

This sely wydwe, and eek hir doghtrès
two,

Herden thise hennès crie and maken wo,
And out at dorès stirten they anon,
And syen the fox toward the grovè gon,
And bar upon his bak the cok away,
And cryden, 'Out! harrow! and weyl-
away!'

Ha! ha! the fox!' and after hym they
ran,

And eek with stavès many another man;
Ran Colle, oure dogge, and Talbot, and
Gerland

And Malkyn, with a dystaf in hir hand;
Ran cow and calf, and eek the verray
hogges,

So were they fered for berkyng of the
dogges,

And shoutyng of the men and wommen
eek;

They ronè so hem thoughte hir hertè
breek.

They yollèden, as feendès doon in helle;
The dokès cryden, as men wolde hem
quelle;

The gees, for feerè, flownen over the trees;
Out of the hyvè cam the swarm of bees;
So hydous was the noys, a *benedicitee*!

Certès, he Jakke Straw, and his meyne,
Ne made never shoutès half so shrille,
Whan that they wolden any Flemyng
kille,

As thilkè day was maad upon the fox.
Of bras they broghten bemès, and of box,

^{4586.} *Flemyng*, to whose competition the
English craftsmen objected.

Of horn, of boon, in whiche they blewe
and powped,
And therwithal they skrikèd and they
howped; 4590

It semèd as that hevene sholdè falle.

Now, goodè men, I pray yow herkneth
alle;

Lo, how Fortunè turneth sotheynly
The hope and pryde eek of hir enemy!
This cok, that lay upon the foxes bak,
In al his drede unto the fox he spak,
And seyde, 'Sire, if that I were as ye,
Yet wolde I seyn, as wys God helpè me,
'Turneth agayn, ye proudè cherlès alle!
A verray pestilence upon yow falle; 4600
Now am I come unto the wodès syde,
Maugree youre heed, the cok shal heere
abyde;

I wol hym ete in feith, and that anon!"'

The fox answerde, 'In feith it shal
be don';

And as he spak that word, al sotheynly
This cok brak from his mouth delyverly,
And heighe upon a tree he fleigh anon;
And whan the fox saugh that he was
y-gon,—

'Allas!' quod he, 'O Chauntecleer,
allas!

I have to yow,' quod he, 'y-doon trespas,
In as muche as I makèd yow aferd, 4611
Whan I yow hente and broght out of the
yerd;

But, sire, I dide it of no wikke entente.
Com down, and I shal telle yow what I
mente;

I shal seye sooth to yow, God help me so!

'Nay thanne,' quod he, 'I shrewe
us bothè two,

And first I shrewe myself, bothe blood
and bones,

If thou bigyle me any offer than ones.
Thou shalt na moorè, thurgh thy flaterye,
Do me to syngè, and wynkè with myn
eye, 4620

For he that wynketh, whan he sholdè see,
Al wilfully, God lat him never thee!

'Nay,' quod the fox, 'but God yeve
hym meschaunce,
That is so undiscreet of governaunce
That jangleth whan he sholdè holde his
pees.'

Lo, swich it is for to be recchèeles,
And necligent, and truste on flaterye.
But ye that holden this tale a folye,—
As of a fox, or of a cok and hen,—
Táketh the moralité, good men; 4630
For Seint Paul seith that al that writen is,
To oure doctrine it is y-write y-wis;
Taketh the fruyt and lat the chaf be stille.
Now, goodè God, if that it be thy wille,
As seith my lord, so make us alle goode
men,
And brynge us to his heighè blisse!
Amen.

Words of the Host to the Nun's Priest

'Sire Nonnès Preest,' oure Hoostè
seide anoon,
'I-blessèd be thy breche and every stoon!
This was a murie tale of Chauntecleer;
But, by my trouthe, if thou were seculer,
Thou woldest ben a tredéfoul aright; 4641
For if thou have coràge, as thou hast
might,
The werè nede of hennès, as I wene,
Ye, mo than sevene tymès seventene!
Se, which braunès hath this gentil preest,
So gret a nekke, and swich a largè breest!
He loketh as a sparhawke with his eyen;
Him nedeth nat his colour for to dyen
With brasile, ne with greyn of Portyngale.
Now, sire, faire fallè yow for yourè tale.'
And after that, he with ful merie chere
Seide unto another as ye shullen heere.

4637. *Sire Nonnes Preest*. Only three MSS., one at Camb. and two at the Brit. Mus., contain this end-link. Its authenticity is not above suspicion; l. 4641 repeats B. 3135, and 'seide unto another' could hardly have been written by Chaucer.

[TALES OF THE THIRD DAY]

[GROUP C]

DOCTOR'S TALE

Heere folweth The Phisiciens Tale

THER was, as telleth Titus Livius,
A knyght that calléd was Virginius,
Fulfd of honour and of worthynesse,
And strong of freendès and of greet
richesse.

This knyght a doghter haddè by his
wyf,—

No children hadde he mo in al his lyf.
Fair was this mayde in excellent beautee
Aboven every wight that man may see ;
For Nature hath with sovereyn diligence
Y-forméd hire in so greet excellence, 10
As though she woldè seyn, 'Lo, I, Natúre,
Thus kan I forme, and peynte a créature,
Whan that me list,—who kan me countre-
fete ?

Pigmalion ? Noght, though he ay forge
and betè,

Or grave, or peyntè ; for I dar wel seyn
Apellès, Zanzis, sholdè werche in veyn,
Outher to grave, or peynte, or forge, or
betè,

If they presumèd me to countrefete.
For He that is the Formere principal
Hath makèd me his vicaire-general 20
To forme and peynten erthely créaturis
Right as me list, and ech thyng in my
cure is

Under the moonè that may wane and
waxe ;

And for my werk right no thyng wol I axe ;

GROUP C. These two tales follow the Franklin's
in E. Dr. Furnivall is responsible for their
present placing, which is not a matter of certainty.
Doctor's Tale, taken, as to its incidents, as
Prof. Lounsbury shows, including the reference
to Livy, from the *Roman de la Rose*, ll. 6324-94.
In this tale H⁵ differ greatly from E and Heng. ;
though only a few of the variants can be here
recorded.

6. *No children*, H⁵ and never ne (H only, ne).

16. *Zanzis*, Zeuxis.

24. *werk right*, H⁵ *werkè*.

My lord and I been ful of oon accord.
I made hire to the worshipe of my lord ;
So do I alle myne othere créatures,
What colour that they han, or what
figures.'

Thus semeth me that Nature woldè seye.

This mayde of agè twelve yeer was
and tweye 30

In which that Nature haddè swich delit ;
For, right as she kan peynte a lillie whit,
And reed a rosè, right with swich peynture
She peynted hath this noble créature,
Er she were born, upon hir lymès fre,
Where as by right swiche colours sholdè
be ;

And Phebus dyéd hath hire tresses grete
Lyk to the stremès of his burnéd heete ;
And if that excellent was hire beautee,
A thousand-foold moore vertuous was she.
In hire ne lakkéd no condicioun 41
That is to preyse, as by discrecioun.

As wel in goost as body chast was she,
For which she flouréd in virginitee
With alle humylitee and abstinence,
With alle attemperance and pacience,
With mesure eek of beryng and array.
Discreet she was in answeyng alway,
Though she were wise as Pallas, dar I
seyn ;

Hir facound eek, ful wommanly and
pleyn ; 50

No countrefeted termès hadde she
To semè wys ; but after hir degree
She spak, and alle hire wordès, moore
and lesse,

Sownynge in vertu and in gentillesse ;
Shamefast she was, in maydens shame-
fastnesse,

Constant in herte, and ever in bisynesse
To dryve hire out of ydel slogardyè.
Bacus hadde of hire mouth right no
maistrie,

25. *ful of oon*, H⁵ *fully at*.

For wyn and youthe dooth Venus
enresse, 59

As man in fyr wol casten oille or gresse,
And of hir owene vertu unconstreyned
She hath ful ofté tymé syk hire feyned,
For that she woldé fleen the compaignye
Where likly was to treten of folye,—
As is at feestés, revels, and at daunces,
That been occasions of daliaunces.
Swich thyngés maken children for to be
To sooné rype and boold, as men may se,
Which is ful perilous, and hath been yoore,
For al to sooné may she lerné loore 70
Of booldnesse, whan she woxen is a wyf.

And ye maistresses, in youre oldé lyf,
That lordés doghtrés han in governaunce,
Ne taketh of my wordes no displesaunce;
Thenketh that ye been set in governynges
Of lordés doghtrés, oonly for two thynges:
Outher for ye han kept youre honestee,
Or ellés ye han falle in freletee,
And knowen wel ynough the oldé daunce,
And han forsaken fully swich meschaunce
For evermo: therfore for Cristés sake 81
To teche hem vertu looke that ye ne
slake.

A thief of venysoun, that hath forlaft
His likerousnesse and al his oldé craft,
Kan kepe a forest best of any man;
Now kepeth wel, for if ye wolde ye kan;
Looke wel that ye unto no vice assente,
Lest ye be dampned for youre wikke
entente;

For who so dooth a traitour is certeyn;
And taketh kepe of that that I shal seyn;
Of allé tresons sovereyn pestilence 91
Is whan a wight bitrayseth innocence.

Ye fadrés and ye moodrés eek, also,
Though ye han children, be it oon or mo,
Youre is the charge of al hir surveiaunce,
Whil that they been under youre gover-
naunce;

Beth war, if by ensample of youre lyvyng,
Or by youre negligence in chastisyng,
That they ne perisse; for I dar wel seye,
If that they doon, ye shul it deere abeye.

74. *wordes*, H⁴ *word*.

82. H⁵ read *Kepeth wel tho that ye undertake*.

84. *olde*, H⁵ *theves*.

86. *if ye wolde*, H⁵ *and ye wil*.

94. *mo*, E³ *tivo*.

Under a shepherde softe and necligent
The wolf hath many a sheepe and lamb
to-rent.

Suffiseth oon ensample now as heere,
For I moot turne agayne to my matere.

This mayde, of which I wol this tale
expresse,

So kepte hir self hir neded no maistresse;
For in hir lyvyng maydens myghten rede,
As in a book, every good word or dede
That longeth to a mayden vertuous,
She was so prudent and so bounteous;
For which the fame out sprong on every
syde, 111

Bothe of hir beautee and hir bountee wyde,
That thurgh that land they preiséd hire,
echone

That lovéd vertu, save Envye allone,
That sory is of oother mennés wele,
And glad is of his sorwe and his unheele;
The doctour maketh this descripcioun.

This mayde upon a day wente in the
toun

Toward a temple, with hire mooder deere,
As is of yongé maydens the manere. 120
Now was ther thanne a justice in that toun,
That governour was of that regioun,
And so bifel this juge his eyen caste
Upon this mayde, avysyng hym ful faste,
As she cam forby, ther as this juge stood.
Anon his herté chaungéd and his mood,
So was he caught with beautee of this
mayde,

And to hymself ful pryvèly he sayde,
'This maydè shal be myn, for any man!'

Anon the feend into his herté ran, 130
And taughte hym sodeynly that he by
slyghte

The mayden to his purpos wynné myghte;
For certés, by no force, ne by no meede,
Hym thoughte, he was nat able for to
speede;

For she was strong of freendés, and eek she
Conferméd was in swich soverayn
bountee,

That wel he wiste he myghte hire never
wynne

105. *wol*, H⁵ *telle*.

117. *The doctour*, glossed 'Augustinus' in E².

125. *as this*, H⁵ *the*.

As for to maken hire with hir body synne ;
 For which by greet deliberacioun
 He sente after a cherl, was in the toun, ¹⁴⁰
 Which that he knew for-subtil and for-
 boold.

This juge unto this cherl his tale hath
 toold

In secree wise, and made hym to ensure
 He sholdè telle it to no créature,
 And if he dide he sholdè lese his heed.
 Whan that assented was this cursèd reed
 Glad was this juge, and makèd him
 greet cheere,

And yaf hym yiftès, precieuse and deere.

Whan shapen was al hire conspiracie,
 Fro point to point, how that his lecherie
 Parfournèd sholdè been ful subtilly, ¹⁵¹
 As ye shul heere it after openly,
 Hoom gooth the cherl, that hightè
 Claudius.

This falsè jugè that hightè Apius,—
 So was his namè, for this is no fable,
 But knowen for historial thyng notable ;
 The sentence of it sooth is, out of doute,—
 This falsè jugè gooth now faste aboute
 To hasten his delit al that he may ;
 And so bifel soone after, on a day, ¹⁶⁰
 This falsè juge, as telleth us the storie,
 As he was wont, sat in his consistorie :
 And yaf his doomès upon sondry cas,
 This falsè cherl cam forth, a ful greet pas,
 And seyde, 'Lord, if that it be youre wille,
 As dooth me right upon this pitous bille,
 In which I pleyne upon Virginus ;
 And if that he wol seyn it is nat thus,
 I wol it preeve, and fyndè good wisse
 That sooth is that my billè wol expresse.'

The juge answerde, 'Of this in his
 absence

I may nat yeve diffynytyve sentence ;
 Lat to hym calle, and I wol gladly heere ;
 Thou shalt have al right and no wrong
 heere.'

Virginus cam to wite the juges wille,
 And right anon was rad this cursèd bille ;
 The sentence of it was as ye shul heere :—
 To you, my lord, sire Apius so deere,

^{138.} *maken*, H⁶ *make*.

^{140.} *cherl*, here and *passim* H⁵ read *clerk*; the
Roman de la Rose has *serjant*.

*Sheweth youre pourè servant Claudius,
 How that a knyght, callèd Virginus, 180
 Agayns the lawe, agayn al equitee,
 Holdeth, expres agayn the wyl of me,
 My servant, which that is my thral by right,
 Which fro myn hous was stole upon a
 nyght,*

*Whil that she was ful yong ; this wol I preeve
 By wisse, lord, so that it nat you greeve.
 She nyys his doghter, nat, what so he seye ;
 Wherfore to you, my lord, the juge, I preye,
 Yeld me my thral, if that it be youre wille.
 Lo, this was al the sentence of his bille.*

Virginus gan upon the cherl biholde,
 But hastily, er he his talè tolde,
 And wolde have preevèd it, as sholde a
 knyght,

And eek by witnessyng of many a wight,
 That it was fals that seyde his adver-
 sarie,—

This cursèd jugè woldè no thyng tarie,
 Ne heere a word moore of Virginus,
 But yaf his juggèment, and seyde thus :—

'I deeme anon this cherl his servant
 have ; ¹⁹⁹

Thou shalt na lenger in thyn hous hir save.
 Go, bryng hire forth, and put hire in
 oure warde.

The cherl shal have his thral ; this I
 awarde.'

And whan this worthy knyght,
 Virginus,

Thurgh sentence of this justice Apius,
 Mostè by force his deerè doghter yeven
 Unto the juge, in lecherie to lyven,
 He gooth hym hoom and sette him in his
 halle,

And leet anon his deerè doghter calle,
 And with a facè deed as asshen colde,
 Upon hir humble face he gan biholde, ²¹⁰
 With fadrès pitee stikynge thurgh his herte,
 Al wolde he from his purpos nat converte.

'Doghter,' quod he, 'Virginia by thy
 name,

Ther been two weyès, outhere deeth or
 shame,

That thou most suffre ; allas ! that I was
 bore !

For never thou deservedest wherfore
 To dyen with a swerd, or with a knyft.

O deerè doghter, endere of my lyf,
Which I have fostred up with swich
plesaunce

That thou were never out of my remem-
braunce ; 220

O doghter, which that art my lastè wo,
And in my lyf my lastè joye also ;
O gemme of chastitee ! in pacience
Take thou thy deeth, for this is my
sentence.

For love, and nat for hate, thou most be
deed :

My pitous hand moot smyten of thyn
heed !

Allas ! that ever Apius the say !
Thus hath he falsly juggèd the to day ;
And tolde hire al the cas, as ye bifore
Han herd, nat nedeth for to telle it moore.

‘O mercy, deerè fader !’ quod this
mayde, 231

And with that word she both hir armès
layde

About his nekke, as she was wont to do ;
The teeris bruste out of hir eyen two,
And seyde, ‘ Goodè fader, shal I dye ?
Is ther no grace, is ther no remedye ?’

‘ No, certès, deerè doghter myn,’ quod
he.

‘ Thanne yif me leyser, fader myn,’
quod she,

‘ My deeth for to compleyne a litel space,
For *pardee* Jeptè yaf his doghter grace 240
For to compleyne, er he hir slow, allas !
And God it woot, no thyng was hir trespas,
But for she ran hir fader first to see,
To welcome hym with greet solempnitée.’

And with that word she fil aswowne anon,
And after, whan hir swowning is agon,
She riseth up, and to hir fader sayde,
‘ Blisèd be God, that I shal dye a mayde ;
Yif me my deeth, er that I have a shame ;
Dooth with youre child youre wyl, a
Goddès name !’ 250

And with that word she preyèd hym
ful ofte

That with his swerd he woldè smytè
softe ;

And with that word aswownè doun she fil.
Hir fader, with ful sorweful herte and wil,

238. leyser, H⁵ leve.

Hir heed of smoot, and by the tope it
hente,

And to the juge he gan it to presente,
As he sat yet in doom in consistorie ;
And whan the juge it saugh, as seith the
storie,

He bad to take hym and anchange hym
faste ; 259

But right anon a thousand peple in thraste,
To save the knyght, for routhe and for
pitee ;

For knowen was the false inquitee.
The peple anon hath suspect of this thyng,
By manere of the cherlès chalangyng,
That it was by the assent of Apius ;

They wisten wel that he was lecherus ;
For which unto this Apius they gon,
And caste hym in a prisoun right anon,
Wher as he slow hymself ; and Claudius,
That servant was unto this Apius, 270

Was demèd for to hange upon a tree ;
But that Virginius, of his pitee,

So preyde for hym that he was exiled,
And ellès, certès, he had been bigyled.
The remenant were anhangèd, moore and
lesse,

That were consentant of this cursednesse.
Heere men may seen how synne hath
his merite.

Beth war, for no man woot whom God
wol smyte,

In no degree ; ne in which manere wyse
The worm of consciencè may agryse 280
Of wikked lyf, though it so pryvee be
That no man woot ther-of but God and
he ;

For be he lewèd man, or ellis lered,
He noot how soone that he shal been
afered ;

Therefore, I redè yow, this conseil take,
Forsaketh synne, er synnè yow forsake.

*The wordes of the Hoost to the Phisicien
and the Pardonor*

Oure Hoostè gan to swere as he were
wood ;

*275. The remenant, the witnesses promised
in l. 186.*

278. whom, H⁵ how.

*283. H⁵ read Wher (whether) that he be lewèd
man or lered.*

'Harrow!' quod he, 'by naylés, and
by blood!

This was a fals cherl and a fals justise!
As shameful deeth as herté may devyse
Come to thise jugés, and hire advocatz!
Algate this sely mayde is slayn, allas!
Allas! to deeré boughté she beautee!
Wherfore I seye al day, as men may see,
That yiftés of Fortúne and of Natúre
Been cause of deeth to many a créature.
Hire beautee was hire deth, I dar wel
sayn;

Allas! so pitously as she was slayn!
Of bothé yiftés that I speke of now
Men han ful ofté mooré harm than prow.

'But twrely, myn owene maister
deere, 301

This is a pitous talé for to heere;
But nathélees, passe over, is no fors;
I pray to God so save thy gentil cors,
And eek thyne uryals, and thy jurdones,
Thyn Ypocras, and eek thy Galiones,
And every boyste ful of thy letuarie;
God blesse hem, and oure lady Seinté
Marie!

So moot I then, thou art a propré man,
And lyk a prelat, by Seint Ronyan! 310
Seyde I nat wel, I kan nat speke in terme?
But wel I woot thou doost myn herte to
erme

That I almoost have caught a cardynacle.
By *corpus* bones! but I have triacle,
Or elles a draughte of moyste and corny
ale,

Or but I heere anon a myrie tale,
Myn herte is lost, for pitee of this mayde.
Thou *beel amy*, thou Pardonér,' he sayde,
'Telle us som myrthe, or japés, right
anon!'

'It shal be doon,' quod he, 'by
Seint Ronyon! 320

'But first,' quod he, 'heere at this alé
stake

289. *fals cherl and*, H⁴ *cursed they*.

290. *shameful*, H² *schendful*.

291, 292. H³ have the more vigorous couplet:

So falle upon his body and his boones,
The devel I bykenne him, al at oones.

317. *lost*, H *brost*.

319. H reads *Tel us a tale for thou canst
many oon*, ending next line *and that anon*.

I wol bothe drynke and eten of a cake.'

And right anon the gentils gonne to
crye,

'Nay! lat hym telle us of no ribaudye;
Telle us som moral thyng, that we may
leere

Som wit, and thanné wol we gladly heere.'

'I graunte, y-wis,' quod he, 'but I
moot thyngke

Upon som honeste thyng, while that I
drynke.'

*Heere folweth The Preamble of the
Pardoners Tale*

'Lordynges,' quod he, 'in chirchés
whan I preche,

I peyne me to han an hauteyn speche,
And ryngé it out as round as gooth a
belle, 331

For I kan al by roté that I telle.
My theme is alwey oon, and ever was,—
Radix malorum est Cupiditas.

'First, I pronouncé whennés that I
come,

And thanne my bullés shewe I, alle and
some;

Oure ligé lordés seel on my patente,
That shewe I first, my body to warente,
That no man be so boold, ne preest, ne
clerk,

Me to destourbe of Cristés hooly werk;
And, after that, thanne telle I forth my
tales, 341

Bullés of popés and of cardynales,
Of patriarkes and bishoppés I shewe,
And in Latyn I speke a wordés fewe
To saffron with my predicacioun,
And for to stire hem to devocioun;
Thanne shewe I forth my longé cristal
stones

Y-cramméd ful of cloutés and of bones,—
Relikes been they, as wenen they echoon;
Thanne have I in latoun a sholder boon

326, 327. H reads *Gladly, quod he, and sayde
as ye schal heere, But in the cuppe wil I me be-
thinke*.

328. *thyng*, H *tale*.

329. *chirches*, H³ *chirche*.

331. *as round as gooth*, H *as lowd as doth*.

345. *saffron*, H⁴ *savore*.

Which that was of an hooly Jewés sheepe.

“Goode men,” I seye, “taak of my wordés keepe,—

If that this boon be wasshe in any welle,
If cow, or calf, or sheepe, or oxé swelle
That any worm hath ete, or worm
y-stonge,

Taak water of that welle and wassh his tonge,

And it is hool anon ; and forthermoor
Of pokkés, and of scabbe, and every soor,
Shal every sheepe be hool that of this welle

Drynketh a draughte. Taak kepe eek
what I telle. 360

If that the goode-man that the beestés
oweth

Wol every wyke, er that the cok hym
croweth,

Fastyngé, drinken of this welle a draughte,
As thilké hooly Jew oure eldrés taughte,
His beestés and his stoor shal multiplie.

And, sires, also it heeleth jalousie,
For though a man be falle in jalous rage,
Lat maken with this water his potage,
And never shal he moore his wyf
mystriste,

Though he the soothe of hir defauté
wiste,— 370

Al had she taken preestes two or thre.
Heere is a miteyn eek, that ye may se ;
He that his hand wol putte in this mitayn,
He shal have multiplieng of his grayn,
Whan he hath sowén, be it whete or otes,
So that he offrè pens, or ellés grotés.

“Goode men and wommen, o thyng
warne I yow,

If any might be in this chirché now
That hath doon synné horrible, that he
Dar nat for shame of it y-shryven be, 380
Or any womman, be she yong or old,
That hath y-maad hir housbonde coké-
wold,

Swich folk shal have no power ne no
grace

To offren to my relikes in this place ;
And whoso fyndeth hym out of swich blame
They wol come up and offre on Goddés
name,

385. *blame, E same.*

And I assoille hem by the auctoritee
Which that by bulle y-graunted was to
me.”

‘By this gaude have I wonné, yeer
by yeer,

An hundred mark sith I was Pardoner.
I stondé lyk a clerk in my pulpet, 391
And whan the lewéd peple is doun y-set,
I preché so as ye han herd bifoore,
And telle an hundred falsé japés moore ;
Thanne peyne I me to stretché forth the
nekke,

And est and west upon the peple I bekke,
As dooth a dowvé, sittynge on a berne ;
Myne handés and my tongé goon so yerne,
That it is joye to se my bisynesse.

Of avarice and of swich cursednesse 400
Is al my prechyng, for to make hem free
To yeven hir pens, and namely unto me ;
For myn entente is nat but for to wynne,
And no thyng for correccioun of synne.
I rekké never whan that they been beryed,
Though that hir soulés goon a-blaké-
beried ;

For certés many a predicacioun
Comth ofté tyme of yvel entencioun ;
Som for plesaunce of folk and flaterye,
To been avauncéd by ypocrisyse ; 410
And som for veyné glorie, and som for
hate,

For whan I dar noon oother weyes debate,
Thanne wol I styngé hym with my tongé
smerte

In prechyng, so that he shal nat asterte
To been defaméd falsly, if that he
Hath trespassed to my bretheren or to me ;
For though I tellé nocht his propré name,
Men shal wel knowé that it is the same,
By signés, and by othere circumstancies.

Thus quyte I folk that doon us dis-
plesances ; 420

Thus spitte I out my venym under hewe
Of hoolynesse, to semen hooly and trewe.

‘But, shortly, myn entente I wol
devyse,—

I preche of no thyng but for coveityse ;
Therefore my theme is yet and ever was,
Radix malorum est Cupiditas.

Thus kan I preche agayn that samé vice
Which that I use, and that is avarice ;

But though myself be guilty in that synne
Yét kan I maken oother folk to twynne
From avarice, and sooré to repente; 431
But that is nat my principal entente;
I preché no thying but for coveitise.
Of this mateere it oghte ynogh suffise.

'Thanne telle I hem ensamples many
oon

Of oldé stories longé tyme agoon,—
For lewéd peple loven talés olde,—
Swiche thynghes kan they wel reporte and
holde.

What! trowé ye, the whilés I may preche,
And wynné gold and silver for I teche,
That I wol lyve in poverté wilfully? 441
Nay, nay, I thoghte it never, trewely,
For I wol preche and begge in sondry
landes;

I wol nat do no labour with myne handes,
Ne maké baskettés and lyve therby,
By cause I wol nat beggen ydelly.

I wol noon of the Apostiles countrefete,
I wol have moneie, wollé, chese and whete,
Al were it yeven of the povereste page,
Or of the povereste wydwe in a village,
Al sholde hir children stervé for famyne.
Nay, I wol drynké licour of the vyne,
And have a joly wenche in every toun;
But herkneth, lordynges, in conclusioun.

'Youre likyng is that I shal telle a tale.
Now have I dronke a draughte of corny
ale,

By God, I hope I shal yow telle a thying
That shal by resoun been at youre likyng;
For though myself be a ful vicious man,
A moral tale yet I yow tellé kan, 460
Which I am wont to preché, for to wynne.
Now hoold youre pees, my tale I wol
bigynne.'

PARDONER'S TALE

Heere bigynneth The Pardoners Tale

In Flaundrés whilom was a compaignye
Of yongé folk, that haunteden folye,

Pardoner's Tale. The earliest form of this tale is a Buddhist Birth-Story in the *Vedabha Jataka*; analogues exist in Persian, Arabic, etc., and in the *Cento Nouvelle Antiche*, but Chaucer's particular original is unknown.

As riot, hasard, stywés and tavernes,
Where-as with harpés, lutés and gyternes,
They daunce and pleyen at dees, bothe
day and nyght,

And eten also, and drynken over hir
myght,

Thurgh which they doon the devel sacrificé
Withinne that develes temple, in curséd
wise, 470

By superfluytee abhomynable.

Hir othés been so grete and so dampnable
That it is grisly for to heere hem swere;
Oure blisséd Lordés body they to-tere;
Hem thoughte that Jewés rente hym
noght ynough,

And ech of hem at otheser synné lough;
And right anon thanne comen tombesteres
Fetys and smale, and yongé frutesteres,
Syngeres with harpés, baudés, wafereres,
Whiche been the verray develes officeres,
To kyndle and blowe the fyr of lecherye,
That is annexéd unto glotonye.

The Hooly Writ take I to my wisse
That luxurie is in wyn and dronkénesse.

'Lo, how that dronken Looth, un-
kyndely,

Lay by his doghtrés two unwityngly;
So dronke he was he nysté what he
wroghte.

Herodés, (whoso wel the stories soghte,)
Whan he of wyn was repleet at his feeste,
Right at his owené table, he yaf his heeste
To sleen the Baptist John, ful giltélees.

Seneca seith a good word, doutélees;
He seith he kan no differencé fynde
Bitwix a man that is out of his mynde
Ánd a man which that is dronkélewe,
But that woodnessé, fallen in a shrewe,
Persévereth lenger than dooth dronke-
nesse.

O glotonyé, ful of cursédnesse;
O causé first of oure confusioun;
O original of oure dampnacioun; 500
Til Crist hadde boght us with his blood
agayn!

Ló, how deeré, shortly for to sayn,

474. *Oure blisséd Lordes body*, etc. The phrase occurs also in the Parson's Tale.

492. *Seneca*, E⁶ *Senec*; Corp.² reading *eeh good wordes for a good word*. Tyrwhitt traces the reference to Ep. 83.

Aboght was thilkê curséd vileynye ;
 Corrupt was al this world for glotonye :
 Adam oure fader, and his wyf also,
 Fro Paradys, to labour and to wo
 Were dryven for that vice, it is no
 drede,—

For whil that Adam fasted, as I rede,
 He was in Paradys, and whan that he
 Eet of the fruyt deffended, on the tree, 510
 Anon he was out cast to wo and peyne.
 O glotonye, on thee wel oghte us pleyne !

O, wiste a man how manye maladyes
 Folwen of excesse and of glotonyes,
 He woldê been the moorê mesurable
 Of his dietê, sittynge at his table !
 Allas ! the shortê throthe, the tendrê mouth,
 Maketh that est and west, and north and
 south,

In erthe, in eir, in water, man to-swynke
 To gete a glotoun deyntee mete and
 drynke ! 520

Of this matiere, O Paul, wel kanstow
 trete !

'Mete unto wombe, and wombe eek
 unto mete,

Shal God destroyen bothe,' as Paulus seith.
 Allas ! a foul thyng is it, by my feith,
 To seye this word, and fouler is the dede
 Whan man so drynketh of the white and
 rede,

That of his throthe he maketh his pryvee,
 Thurgh thilkê curséd superfluitee.

The Apostel wepyng seith ful pitously,
 'Ther walken manye of whiche yow
 toold have I, 530

I seye it now wepyng with pitous voys,
 That they been enemyes of Cristês croys,
 Of whiche the ende is deeth, wombe is
 hir god.'

O wombe ! O bely ! O stynkyng is thi
 cod !

Fulfilled of donge and of corrupcioun !
 At either ende of thee foul is the soun ;
 How greet labour and cost is thee to
 fynde !

Thise cookês, how they stampe, and
 streyne, and grynde,

508. as I rede, glossed: Ieronimus contra
 Iouianum (Bk. ii. cap. 15).

534. is thi, om. E⁶.

And turnen substaunce into accident,
 To fulfillen al thy likerous talent ! 540
 Out of the hardê bonês kpokkê they
 The mary, for they castê noght away
 That may go thurgh the golet softe and
 swoote.

Of spicerie, of leef, and bark, and roote,
 Shal been his sauce y-makêd by delit,
 To make hym yet a newer appetit ;
 But certês he that haunteth swiche delices
 Is deed, whil that he lyveth in tho vices.

A lecherous thyng is wyn, and dronke-
 nesse

Is ful of stryvyng and of wrecchednesse.
 O dronkê man ! disfigured is thy face, 551
 Sour is thy breeth, foul artow to embrace,
 And thurgh thy dronkê nose semeth the
 soun,

As though thou seydest ay, 'Sampsoun !
 Sampsoun !'

And yet, God woot, Sampsoun drank
 never no wyn.

Thou fallest as it were a stykêd swyn,
 Thy tonge is lost and al thyn honeste cure ;
 For dronkenesse is verray sepulture
 Of mannês wit and his discrecioun ;
 In whom that drynke hath dominacioun,
 He kan no conseil kepe, it is no drede. 561
 Now kepe yow fro the white and fro the
 rede,

And namely fro the whitê wyn of Lepe,
 That is to selle in Fysshstrete, or in Chepe.

This wyn of Spaignê crepeth subtilly
 In othere wynês growynge fastê by,
 Of which ther ryseth swich fumositee,
 That whan a man hath dronken draughtês
 thre,

And weneth that he be at hoom in Chepe,
 He is in Spaigne right at the toun of
 Lepe,— 570

Nat at the Rochele, neat Burdeux-toun,—
 And thannê wol he seye, 'Sampsoun,
 Sampsoun !'

But herkneth, lordyngs, o word, I yow
 preye,

539. turnen substaunce into accident, alter the
 whole character of. Chaucer is imitating the
 chapter De Gula in the *De Contemptu Mundi* of
 Innocent III.

563. Lepe, near Cadiz.

564. Fysshstrete, H Fleetstreet.

Spun
 wine

That alle the sovereyn actès, dar I seye,
Of victories in the Oldè Testament,
Thurgh verray God that is omnipotent,
Were doon in abstinence and in prayere ;
Looketh the Bible and ther ye may it
leere.

Looke, Attila, the grete conquerour,
Deyde in his sleepe, with shame and
dishonour, 580

Bledyng ay at his nose in dronkenesse.
A capitayn sholde lyve in sobrenesse ;
And over al this avyseth yow right wel
What was comaunded unto Lamuel,—
Nat Samuel, but Lamuel seye I ;
Redeth the Bible, and fynde it expresly
Of wyn-veyng to hem that han justise.
Namooore of this, for it may wel suffice.

And now that I have spoken of glo-
tonye,

Now wol I yow deffenden hasardrye. 590
Hasard is verray mooder of lesynges,
And of deceite, and curséd forswerynges,
BlaspHEME of Crist, manslaughtre, and
wast also

Of catel, and of tyme, and forthermo
It is repreeve and contrarie of honour
For to ben holde a commune hasardour
And ever the hyer he is of estaat,
The moore is he holden desolaat.
If that a pryncè useth hasardrye
In allè governaunce and policye, 600
He is, as by commune opinioun,
Y-holde the lasse in reputacioun.

Stilbon, that was a wys embassadour,
Was sent to Corynthe in ful greet honour
Fro Lacidomye to maken hire alliaunce ;
And whan he cam, hym happedè *par*
chaunce

That alle the gretteste that were of that
lond

Pléyngge attè hasard he hem fond ;
For which, as soonè as it myghtè be,
He stal hym hoom agayn to his contree,
And seyde, 'Ther wol I nat lese my
name, 611

584. *Lamuel*, the mysterious king of Prov.
xxxl. i.

603. *Stilbon*. The story is told in the *Poly-
craticus* (Bk. i. cap. v.) of John of Salisbury ;
the ambassador's name there being given as
Chilon.

Ne I wol nat take on me so greet defame,
Yow for to allie unto none hasardours ;
Sendeth othere wise embassadours,
For, by my trouthe, me were levere dye,
Than I yow sholde to hasardours allye ;
For ye that been so glorious in honours,
Shul nat allyén yow with hasardours,
As by my wyl, ne as by my tretee !'

This wysé philosophrè thus seyde hee. 620

Looke eek that to the kyng Demetrius,
The kyng of Parthès, as the book seith us,
Sente him a paire of dees of gold, in scorn,
For he hadde uséd hasard ther-biforn ;
For which he heeld his glorie or his
renoun

At no value or reputacioun.
Lordès may fynden oother maner pley
Honeste ynough to dryve the day away.

Now wol I speke of othès false and
grete

A word or two, as oldè bookès trete. 630
Gret sweryng is a thyng abhomináble,
And fals sweryng is yet moore prepeváble.
The heighè God forbad sweryng at al,—
Witnesse on Mathew, but in special
Of sweryng seith the hooly Jeremye,
'Thou shalt seye sooth thyne othès, and
nat lye

And swere in doom, and eek in rightwis-
nesse' ;

But ydel sweryng is a cursednesse.
Bihood and se, that in the firstè table
Of heighè Goddès heestès, honourable, 640
How that the seconde heeste of hym is
this :

'Take nat my name in ydel, or amys' ;
Lo, rather he forbedeth swich sweryng
Than homycide, or many a curséd thyng ;
I seye that as by ordè thus it stondeth.
This knowen, that his heestès under-
stondeth,

How that the seconde heeste of God is
that ;

And forther over, I wol thee telle, al plat,
That vengeance shal nat parten from his
hous

621. *Demetrius*. This story also is from the
Polycraticus.

641. *the seconde heeste*. By the Roman
Church the first and second commandments are
regarded as one, and the tenth divided into two.

That of his othes is to outrageous,— 650
 'By Goddès precious herte,' and 'By
 his nayles,'
 And 'By the blood of Crist that is in
 Hayles,'
 'Sevene is my chauce, and thyn is cynk
 and treye,

By Goddès armès, if thou falsly pleye,
 This daggere shal thurghout thyn herte
 go !'

This fruyt cometh of the bicchéd bonès
 two,

Forsweryng, irè, falsnesse, homycide.
 Now for the love of Crist that for us dyde,
 Leveth youre othès, bothè grete and
 smale.

But, sires, now wol I tellè forth my tale.

This riotourès thre, of whiche I telle,
 Longe erst er primè rong of any belle,
 Were set hem in a taverne for to drynke ;
 And as they sat they herde a bellè clynke
 Biforn a cors, was caried to his grave.
 That oon of hem gan callen to his knave :
 'Go bet,' quod he, 'and axè redily
 What cors is this that passeth heer forby,
 And looke that thou reporte his namè
 weel.'

'Sire,' quod this boy, 'it nedeth
 never a deel, 670

It was me toold er ye cam heere two
 houres ;

He was, *pardee*, an old felawe of youre,
 And sodeynly he was y-slayn to-nyght,
 For-dronke, as he sat on his bench upright ;
 Ther cam a privee theef, men clepeth
 Deeth,

That in this contree al the peplè sleeth,
 And with his spere he smoot his herte
 atwo,

And wente his wey withouten wordès mo.
 He hath a thousand slayn this pestilence,
 And, maister, er ye come in his presence,
 Me thynketh that it werè necessarie 681
 For to be war of swich an adversarie ;
 Beth redy for to meete hym evermoore ;
 Thus taughte me my dame ; I sey na-
 moore.'

'By Sainte Mariè!' seyde this taverner,

652. *Hayles*, Hales Abbey in Gloucestershire.
 659. *Leveth*, E² *Lete*.

'The child seith sooth, for he hath
 slayn this yeer

Henne over a mile, withinne a greet
 village,

Bothe man and womman, child, and
 hyne, and page ;

I trowe his habitacioun be there ;
 To been avyséd greet wysdom it were, 690
 Er that he dide a man a dishonour.'

'Ye, Goddès armès!' quod this riotour,
 'Is it swich peril with hym for to meete ?
 I shal hym seke by wey, and eek by strete ;
 I make avow to Goddès dignè bones !

Herkneth, felawès, we thre been al ones,
 Lat ech of us holde up his hand til oother,
 And ech of us bicomen otheres brother,
 And we wol sleen this falsè traytour,
 Deeth ; 699

He shal be slayn, he that so manye sleeth,
 By Goddès dignitee, er it be nyght !'

Togidres han thise thre hir trouthès
 plight

To lyve and dyen ech of hem for oother,
 As though he were his owene y-borè
 brother ;

And up they stirte, al dronken, in this
 rage ;

And forth they goon towardès that village
 Of which the taverner hadde spoke biforn :
 And many a grisly ooth thanne han they
 sworn ;

And Cristès blessed body they to-rente,—
 Deeth shal be deed, if that they may
 hym hente. 710

Whan they han goon nat fully half a
 mile,

Right as they wolde han troden over a
 stile,

An oold man and a pourè with hem mette ;
 This oldè man ful mekèly hem grette,
 And seyde thus : 'Now, lordès, God
 yow see !'

The proudeste of thise riotourès three
 Answerde agayn, 'What, carl with sory
 grace,

Why artow al for-wrapped, save thy face ?
 Why lyvéstow so longe in so greet age ?'

This oldè man gan looke in his visage,
 And seyde thus : 'For I ne kan nat fynde

704. *y-bore*, H³ *sworne*.

A man, though that I walkéd into Ynde,
Neither in citee, ne in no village,
That woldé chaunge his youthé for myn
age ;

And therfore moot I han myn agé stille,
As longé tyme as it is Goddés wille.
Ne Deeth, allas ! ne wol nat han my lyf ;
Thus walke I, lyk a restélees kaityf,
And on the ground, which is my moodrés
gate,

I knokkè with my staf, erly and late, ⁷³⁰
And seyè, " Leevè mooder, leet me in !
Lo, how I vanysshe, flesh and blood
and skyn ;

Allas ! whan shul my bonés been at reste ?
Mooder, with yow wolde I chaungé my
cheste

That in my chambré longé tyme hath be,
Ye, for an heyrè-clowt to wrappé me !"
But yet to me she wol nat do that grace,
For which ful pale and welkéd is my face.

' But, sires, to yow it is no curteisye
To speken to an old man vileynye, ⁷⁴⁰
But he trespasse in word, or elles in dede.
In Hooly Writ ye may your self wel rede,
Agayns an oold man, hoor upon his heed,
Ye sholde arise ; wherfore I yeve yow reed,
Ne dooth unto an oold man noon harm
now,

Namoorè than ye wolde men did to yow
In agé, if that ye so longe abyde.
And God be with yow, whère ye go or
ryde ;

I moote go thider as I have to go.'
' Nay, oldé cherl, by God, thou shalt
nat so !' ⁷⁵⁰

Seydè this oother hasardour anon ;
' Thou partest nat so lightly, by Seint
John !

Thou spak right now of thilkè traytour,
Deeth,

That in this contree alle oure freendés
sleeth ;

Have heer my trouthe, as thou art his
espye,

Telle whère he is, or thou shalt it abyde,
By God and by thé hooly sacrament !

^{732.} vanysshe, H² wane.

^{756.} or thou shalt it abyde, H² or elles thou
schalt dye.

For soothly, thou art oon of his assent
To sleen us yongé folk, thou falsé thief !'
' Now, sires,' quod he, ' if that ye
be so leef ⁷⁶⁰

To fyndé Deeth, turne up this croked wey,
For in that grove I lafte hym, by my fey,
Under a tree, and there he wole abyde ;
Noght for youre boost he wole him no
thyng hyde.

Se ye that ook ? Right there ye shal
hym fynde.

God savé yow that boghte agayn man-
kynde,

And yow amende !' thus seyde this oldé
man ;

And evèrich of these riotourés ran
Til he cam to that tree, and ther they
founde, ⁷⁶⁹

Of floryns fyne, of gold y-coynéd rounde,
Wel ny a seven bussshels, as hem thoughte.
No lenger thanné after Deeth they
soughte,

But ech of hem so glad was of that sighte,
For that the floryns been so faire and
bryghte,

That doun they sette hem by this precious
hoord.

The worste of hem he spak the firsté word.
' Bretheren,' quod he, ' taak kepé
what I seye ;

My wit is greet, though that I bourde
and pleye.

This tresor hath Fortúne unto us yeven
In myrthe and joliftee oure lyf to lyven,
And lightly as it comth so wol we spende.

Ey, Goddés precious dignitee ! who wende
To-day, that we sholde han so fair a
grace ?

But myghte this gold be caried fro this
place

Hoom to myn hous, or ellés unto
yours,—

For wel ye woot that al this gold is
oures,—

Thanne weré we in heigh felicitee.
But trewély, by daye it may nat bee ;

Men woldé seyn that we were thevérs
stronge, ⁷⁸⁹

And for oure owené tresor doon us hongé.

^{771.} seven, E⁵ eighte.

This tresor moste y-caried be by nyghte
As wisely and as slyly as it myghte.
Wherfore, I rede that cut among us alle
Be drawe, and lat se wher the cut wol
falle ;

And he that hath the cut with herté blithe
Shal renné to the towne, and that ful
swithe,

And brynge us breed and wyn ful prively,
And two of us shul kepen subtilly

This tresor wel ; and if he wol nat tarie,
Whan it is nyght we wol this tresor carie,
By oon assent, where as us thynketh best.
That oon of hem the cut broghte in his
fest,

And bad hem drawe and looke where it
wol falle ;

And it fil on the yongeste of hem alle,
And forth toward the toun he wente anon ;
And al so sooné as that he was gon,
That oon of hem spak thus unto that
oother :

‘Thow knowest wel thou art my sworné
brother ;

Thy profit wol I tellé thee anon ; 809
Thou woost wel that oure felawe is agon,
And heere is gold, and that ful greet
plentee,

That shal departed been among us thre ;
But nathéless, if I kan shape it so
That it departed were among us two,
Hadde I nat doon a freendés torn to thee ?

That oother answerde, ‘I noot how
that may be ;

He woot how that the gold is with us
tweye ;

What shal we doon, what shal we to hym
seye ?’

‘Shal it be conseil ?’ seyde the firsté
shrewe, 819

‘And I shal tellen thee in wordés fewe
What we shal doon, and bryngen it wel
aboute.’

‘I graunté,’ quod that oother, ‘out
of doute,

That by my trouthe I shal thee nat
biweye.’

‘Now,’ quod the firste, ‘thou woost
wel we be tweye,

And two of us shul strenger be than oon.

Looke whan that he is set, and right
anoon

Arys, as though thou woldest with hym
pleye,

And I shal ryve hym thurgh the sydés
tweye,

Whil that thou strogelest with hym as in
game,

And with thy daggere looke thou do the
same ; 830

And thanne shal al this gold departed be,
My deeré freend, bitwixen me and thee.

Thanne may we bothe oure lustés all
fulfille,

And pleye at dees right at oure owene
wille.’

And thus acorded been these shrewés
tweye,

To sleen the thridde, as ye han herd me
seye.

This yongeste, which that wente unto
the toun,

Ful ofte in herte he rolleth up and doun
The beautee of these floryns newe and
bryghte ;

‘O Lord,’ quod he, ‘if so were that I
myghte 840

Have al this tresor to my self allone,
Ther is no man that lyveth under the
trone

Of God, that sholdé lyve so murye as I !’
And atté laste the feend, oure enemy,

Putte in his thought that he sholde poysoun
beye,

With which he myghté sleen his felawes
tweye ;

For-why the feend foond hym in swich
lyvyngé,

That he hadde levé hym to sorwé brynge,
For this was outrély his fulle entente

To sleen hem bothe and never to repente.
And forth he gooth, no lenger wolde he
tarie, 851

Into the toun, unto a pothecarie,
And preydè hym that he hym woldé selle

Som poysoun, that he myghte his rattés
quelle ;

And eek ther was a polcat in his hawe,
That, as he seyde, his capouns hadde

y-slawe,

hugh

And fajn he woldé wreke hym, if he
myghte,
On vermyn, that destroyéd hym by
nyghte.

The pothecarie answerde, 'And thou
shalt have

A thynge that, al so God my soulé save !
In al this world ther nis no créature, ⁸⁶¹
That eten or dronken hath of this con-
fiture,

Noght but the montance of a corn of
whete,

That he ne shal his lif anon forlete ;
Ye, sterve he shal, and that in lassé while
Than thou wolt goon a-paas nat but a mile ;
This poyssoun is so strong and violent.'

This curséd man hath in his hond y-
hent

This poyssoun in a box, and sith he ran
Into the nexté strete unto a man, ⁸⁷⁰
And borwéd hym largé botellés thre,
And in the two his poyson pouréd he ;
The thridde he kepte clene for his owené
drynke ;

For al the nyght he shoope hym for to
swynke

In carynge of the gold out of that place.
And whan this riotour with sory grace
Hadde filled with wyn his greté botels thre,
To his felawes agayn repaireth he.

What nedeth it to sermone of it moore ?

For right as they hadde cast his deeth
bifoore, ⁸⁸⁰

Right so they han hym slayn, and that
anon,

And whan that this was doon thus spak
that oon :

'Now lat us sitte and drynke, and make
us merie,

And afterward we wol his body berie' ;
And with that word it happéd hym,

par cas,

To take the botel ther the poyssoun was,
And drank and yaf his felawe drynke also,
For which anon they storven bothé two.

But certès, I suppose that Avycen
Wroot never in no Canon, ne in no fen,
Mo wonder signés of empoisonyng ⁸⁹¹

^{890.} *fen*, the Arabic name of the sections of
Avicenna's Canon.

Than hadde these wrecches two, er hir
endyng.

Thus ended been these homycidés two,
And eek the false empoysonere also.

O curséd synne of allé cursednesse !
O traytorous homycide ! O wikkednesse !
O glotonye, luxurie, and hasardrye !
Thou blasphemour of Crist with vileynye,
And othés grete, of usage and of pride !
Allas ! mankyndé, how may it bitide ⁹⁰⁰
That to thy Créatour which that thee
wroghte,

And with his precious herté-blood thee
boghte,

Thou art so fals and so unkynde, allas !

Now, goode men, God foryeve yow
youre trespas,

And ware yow fro the synne of avarice.
Myn hooly pardoun may yow alle warice,
So that ye offre nobles, or sterlynges,
Or ellés silver broches, spoonés, rynges.
Boweth youre heed under this hooly bulle !
Cometh up, ye wyvès, offreth of youre
wolle ! ⁹¹⁰

Youre names I entre heer in my rolle anon ;
Into the blisse of hevene shul ye gon ;
I yow assoillé by myn heigh power,—
Yow that wol offre,—as clene and eek as
cleer

As ye were born ; and lo, sires, thus I
preche,

And Jhesu Crist, that is oure soulés leche,
So graunté yow his pardoun to receyve ;
For that is best ; I wol yow nat deceyve.

'But, sires, o word forgat I in my tale ;
I have relikes and pardoun in my male
As faire as any man in Engelond, ⁹²¹
Whiche were me yeven by the popés hond.
If any of yow wole of devocioun
Offren, and han myn absolucioun,
Com forth anon, and kneleth heere adoun,
And mekély receyveth my pardoun ;
Or ellés taketh pardoun as ye wende,
Al newe and fressh at every milés ende,—
So that ye offren, alwey newe and newe,
Nobles or pens, whiche that be goode
and trewe. ⁹³⁰

It is an honour to everich that is heer

That ye mowe have a suffisant Pardoneer
 Tassoillè yow in contree as ye ryde,
 For aventüres whiche that may bityde.
 Paraventure ther may fallen oon or two
 Doun of his hors and breke his nekke atwo;
 Looke which a seuretee is it to yow alle,
 That I am in youre felaweshipe y-falle,
 That may assoillè yow, bothe moore and
 lasse,

Whan that the soule shal fro the body
 passe. 940

I redè that oure Hoost heere shal bigynne,
 For he is moost enveloped in synne!
 Com forth, sire Hoost, and offrè first anon,
 And thou shalt kisse my relikes every-
 chon,—

Ye, for a grote! Unbokele anon thy purs.'
 'Nay, nay,' quod he, 'thanne have I
 Cristès curs!

Lat be,' quod he, 'it shal nat be, so theech!
 Thou woldest make me kisse thyn oldè
 breech,

And swere it were a relyk of a seint,
 Though it were with thy fundèment
 depeint; 950

But, by the croys which that Seint
 Eleyne fond,

935. fallen, H⁶ falle. 951. Eleyne, Helena.

I wolde I hadde thy coillons in myn hond
 Inside of relikes, or of seintuarie.

Lat kutte heni of, I wol thee helpe hem
 carie,

They shul be shryned in an hogges toord.'

This Pardoner answerdè nat a word;
 So wrooth he was no word ne wolde he
 seye.

'Now,' quod oure Hoost, 'I wol no
 lenger pleye

With thee, ne with noon oother angry
 man.'

But right anon the worthy Knyght
 bigan,— 960

Whan that he saugh that al the peple
 lough,—

'Namooore of this, for it is right
 ynough!

Sire Pardoner, be glad and myrie of
 cheere;

And ye, sir Hoost, that been to me so
 deere,

I prey yow that ye kisse the Pardoner;
 And Pardoner, I prey thee drawe thee
 neer,

And as we diden, lat us laughe and pleye.'
 Anon they kiste and ryden forth hir weye.

GROUP D

The Prologue of the Wyves Tale of Bathe

'EXPERIENCE, though noon auctoritee
 Were in this world, were right ynogh to me
 To speke of wo that is in mariage;
 For, lordynges, sith I twelf yeer was
 of age,—

Y-thonked be God, that is eterne on lyve!
 Housbondes at chirchè dore I have had
 fyve;

For I so oftè have y-wedded bee;

GROUP D. In the Ellesmere MS. this group follows the Man of Law's Tale, but the mention of Sittingbourne (l. 847) shows that it must come after the Monk's Tale with its reference to Rochester.

6. at chirche dore, where the first part of the marriage service used to be read.

And alle were worthy men in hir degree.
 But me was toold certeyn, nat longe
 agoon is,

That sith that Crist ne wente never but
 onis 10

To weddyng, in the Cane of Galilee,
 Bý the same ensample taughte he me
 That I ne sholdè wedded be but ones.

Herkne, eek, which a sharpe word for
 the nones,

Beside a wellè Jhesus, God and man,

13. Against this line E has the note, 'Qui enim semel ivit ad nupcias docuit semel esse nubendum,' a quotation from St. Jerome, *Adversus Jovinianum*, a treatise in favour of chastity, some of the arguments in which the Wife of Bath from here to line 128 takes up and inverts or combats.

Spak in repreeve of the Samaritan :
 "Thou hast y-had fyve housbondés," quod
 he,

"And that ilk man the which that hath
 now thee

Is nocht thyn housbonde"; thus seyde
 he certeyn.

What that he mente therby, I kan nat
 seyn ; 20

But that I axé, why the fifthé man
 Was noon housbonde to the Samaritan ?
 How manye myghte she have in mariage ?
 Yet herde I never tellen, in myn age,
 Upon this nombré diffinioun.

Men may devyne, and glosen up and doun,
 But wel I woot, expres, withouté lye,
 God bad us for to wexe and multiplye ;
 That gentil text kan I wel understande.
 Eek, wel I woot, he seyde myn housbonde
 Sholde leté fader and mooder, and také
 me ; 31

But of no nombré mencioum made he,
 Of bigamyé, or of octogamyé ;
 Why sholdé men speke of it vileynye.

'Lo, heere the wisé kyng daun
 Salomon ;

I trowe he haddé wyves mo than oon ;
 As, woldé God, it leveful were to me
 To be refreshéd half so ofte as he !
 Which yifte of God hadde he for alle his
 wyvys !

No man hath swich that in this world
 alyve is. 40

God woot, this noble kyng, as to my wit,
 The firsté nyght had many a myrie fit
 With ech of hem, so wel was hym on lyve.

'Y-blessed be God, that I have wedded
 fyve !

Welcome the sixté, whan that ever he shal,
 For sothe I wol nat kepe me chaast in al.
 Whan myn housbonde is fro the world
 y-gon,

Som cristen man shal weddè me anon ;
 For thanne, thapostle seith, I am free
 To wedde, a Goddes half, where it liketh
 me. 50

He seith to be wedded is no synne ;
 "Bét is to be wedded than to brynne."

50. a *Goddes half*; on God's part, *i.e.* with His
 consent.

What rekketh me thogh folk seye vileynye
 Of shrewéd Lameth, and his bigamyé ?

I woot wel Abraham was an hooly man,
 And Jacob eek, as ferforth as I kan,
 And ech of hem hadde wyvès mo than two,
 And many another holy man also.

Whanne saugh ye ever in any manere age
 That hyé God defended mariage 60

By expres word ? I pray you telleth me ;
 Or where comanded he virginitee ?

I woot as wel as ye, it is no drede,
 Thapostel whan he speketh of mayden-
 hede,

He seyde that precept ther-of hadde he
 noon.

Men may conseilte a womman to been
 oon,

But conseillyng is nat comandément.
 He putte it in oure owene juggément ;

For haddé God comanded maydenhede
 Thanne hadde he dampnéd weddyng with
 the dede ; 70

And certein, if ther were no seed y-sowe,
 Virginitee, wher-of thannesholde it growe ?

Poul dorste nat comanden, atté leeste,
 A thyng of which his maister yaf noon
 heeste.

The dart is set up of virginitee,
 Cacche who so may, who renneth best
 lat see !

'But this word is nat taken of every
 wight,

But ther as God lust yive it of his myght.
 I woot wel that the Apostel was a mayde,

But nathéless, thogh that he wroot and
 sayde 80

He wolde that every wight were swich
 as he,

Al nys but conseil to virginitee ;
 And for to been a wyf he yaf me leve

Of indulgence, so it is no repreeve
 To weddè me, if that my maké dye,

Withouten excepcioun of bigamyé,
 Al were it good no womman for to
 touche,—

He mente as in his bed or in his couche ;
 For peril is bothe fyr and tow tasseble ;

Ye knowe what this ensample may
 resemble. 90

This is al and som, he helde virginitee

Moore profiteth than weddyng in freletee ;
 Freelte clepe I, but if that he and she
 Wolde leden al hir lyf in chastitee.

‘ I graunte it wel I have noon envie
 Thogh maydenhede preferrè bigamye :
 Hem liketh to be clenè, body and goost.
 Of myn estaat I nyl nat make no boost,
 For wel ye knowe a lord in his household
 He nath nat every vessel al of gold ; 100
 Somme been of tree, and doon hir
 lord servyse.

God clepeth folk to hym in sondry wyse,
 And everich hath of God a propre yifte,
 Som this, som that, as hym liketh to
 shifte.

‘ Virginitie is greet perfeccioun,
 And continence eek, with devocioun ;
 But Crist, that of perfeccioun is welle,
 Bád nat every wight sholdè go selle
 All that he hadde and yive it to the poore,
 And in swich wisè folwe hym and his foore.
 He spak to hem that wolde lyve parfitly,
 And, lordynges, by youre leve, that am
 nat I.

I wol bistowe the flour of al myn age
 In the actès and in fruyt of mariage.

‘ Telle me also, to what conclusioun
 Were membres maad of generacioun,
 And for what profit was a wight
 y-wroght ?
 Trusteth right wel, they were nat maad
 for noght.

Glose who so wole, and seye bothe up
 and doun,

That they were makyd for purgacioun 120
 Of uryne, and oure bothè thyngès smale,
 Were eek to knowe a femele from a male,
 And for noon oother causè,—sey ye no ?
 The experience woot wel it is noht so ;
 So that the clerkès be nat with me wrothe,
 I sey this, that they beth maked for bothe ;
 This is to seye, for office, and for ese
 Of engendrure, ther we nat God displese.
 Why sholde men ellès in hir bookès sette
 That man shal yeldè to his wyf hire dette ?
 Now wher-with sholde he make his
 paièment, 131

If he ne used his sely instrument ?
 Thanne were they maad upon a créature,

92. *profiteth, H³ parfit.*

To purge uryne and eek for engendrure.
 ‘ But I seye noht that every wight is
 holde,

That hath swich harneys as I to yow tolde,
 To goon and usen hem in engendrure,—
 Thanne shuld men take of chastitee no
 cure.

Crist was a mayde and shapen as a man,
 And many a seint sith that the world
 bigan, 140

Yet lyved they ever in parfit chastitee.
 I nyl nat envye no virginitee ;
 Lat hem be breed of purèd whetè seed,
 And lat us wyvès hoten barly breed,
 And yet with barly breed Mark tellè kan
 Oure Lord Jhesu refresshèd many a man.

‘ In swich estaat as God hath clepèd us,
 I wol persèvere, I nam nat precius ;
 In wyfhode I wol use myn instrument
 As frely as my Makere hath it sent. 150
 If I be daungerous, God yeve me sorwe ;
 Myn housbonde shal it have bothe eve
 and morwe,

Whan that hym list com forth and paye
 his dette.

An housbonde I wol have, I nyl nat lette,
 Which shal be bothe my dettour and my
 thral,

And have his tribulacioun withal
 Upon his flesh, whil that I am his wyf.
 I have the power, durynge al my lyf,
 Upon his propre body, and noht he.
 Right thus the Apostel tolde it unto me, 160
 And bad oure housbondes for to love us
 weel ;

Al this sentence me liketh every deel.’

Up sturte the Pardoner, and that anon ;
 ‘ Now, dame,’ quod he, ‘ by God and
 by Seint John !

Ye been a noble prechour in this cas.

I was aboute to wedde a wyf, allas !

What, sholde I bye it on my flesh so
 deere ?

Yet hadde I levere weddeno wyf to-yeere !’

‘ Abyde,’ quod she, ‘ my tale is nat
 bigonne. 169

Nay, thou shalt drynken of another tonne
 Er that I go, shal savoure wors than ale ;
 And whan that I have toold thèe forth
 my tale

Of tribulacioun in mariage,
Of which I am expert in al myn age,—
This to seyn, my self have been the
 whippe,—

Than maystow chesè wheither thou wolte
 sippe

Of thilkè tonnè that I shal abroche.
Be war of it, er thou to ny approche,
For I shal tell ensamples mo than ten,
"Whoso that nyl be war by othere men, 180
By hym shul othere men corrected be";
The samè wordes writeth Ptholomee;
Rede in his Almageste and take it there.'

'Dame, I wolde praye yow, if youre
 wyl it were,'

Seydè this Pardoner, 'as ye bigan
Telle forth youre talè; spareth for no man,
And teche us yongè men of youre prak-
 tike.'

'Glády, sirès, sith it may yow like;
But yet I praye to al this compaignye,
If that I speke after my fantasye, 190
As taketh not agrief of that I seye,
For myn entente is nought but for to
 pleye.

'Now, sire, now wol I tellè forth my
 tale.

As ever moote I drynken wyn or ale,
I shal seye sooth, of housbondes that I
 hadde,

As thre of hem were goode, and two
 were badde.

The thre were goodè men and riche, and
 olde;

Unnethè myghtè they the statut holde
In which that they were bounden unto me;
Ye woot wel what I meene of this, *pardee!*
As help me God, I laughè whan I thynke
How pitously a-nyght I made hem swynke!
And, by my fey, I tolde of it no stoor;
They had me yiven hir lond and hir
 tresoor,

Me neded nat do lenger diligence
To wynne hir love, or doon hem rever-
 ence;

They lovèd me so wel, by God above,

182. *Ptholomee*. No one has yet verified the references to the Almagest here and in l. 324.

188. *sires*, H⁵ *quod sche*.

204. *lond*, E *gold*.

That I ne tolde no deyntee of hir love!
A wys womman wol sette hire, ever in
 oon, 209

To gete hire lovè ther as she hath noon;
But sith I hadde hem hoolly in myn hond,
And sith they hadde me yeven all hir lond,
What sholde I taken heede hem for to
 plese,

But it were for my profit and myn ese?
I sette hem so a werkè, by my fey,
That many a nyght they songen "weil-
 awaye!"

The bacoun was nat fet for hem, I trowe,
That som men han in Essexe at Dun-
 mowe. 218

I governed hem so wel after my lawe,
That ech of hem ful blisful was and fawe
To brynge me gayè thynges fro the fayre;
They were ful glad whan I spak to hem
 faire,

For, God it woot, I chidde hem spitously.
'Now herkneth how I baar me pro-
 prely,

Ye wisè wyvès that kan understonde.
'Thus shul ye speke, and beren hem
 on honde;

For half so boldèly kan ther no man
Swere and lyè as a womman kan.
I sey nat this by wyvès that been wyse,
But if it be whan they hem mysavyse. 230
I-wis a wyf, if that she kan hir good,
Shal berè hym on hond the cow is wood,
And takè witnessse of hir owene mayde
Of hir assent; but herkneth how I sayde.

'Sire, oldè kaynard, is this thyn array?
Why is my neighèborès wyf so gay?
She is honoured over al ther she gooth;
I sitte at hoom, I have no thrifty clooth.
What dostow at my neighèborès hous?
Is she so fair? artow so amorous? 240
What rowne ye with oure mayde? *Bene-
 dicite!*

209. *sette*, H⁵ *bisy*.

218. *Dunmowe*. The Dunmow fitch is still given as a prize to a husband and wife who have never quarrelled.

232. *cow*, chough or jackdaw, the reference being to a tale like the Manciple's.

235. From here to l. 315 Chaucer takes his text from a fragment of Theophrastus, *De Nuptiis*, preserved in §§ 313, 314 of St. Jerome's treatise against Jovinian.

Sire, oldè lecchour, lat thy japès be !
 And if I have a gossib or a freend,
 Withouten gilt thou chidest as a feend,
 If that I walke or pleye unto his hous.
 Thou comest hoom as dronken as a mous
 And prechest on thy bench with yvel
 preef :

Thou seist to me it is a greet meschief
 To wedde a pourè womman for costage ;
 And if she be riche and of heigh parage, ²⁵⁰
 Thanne seistow it is a tormentrie
 To suffre hire pride and hire malencolie ;
 And if that she be faire, thou verray
 knave,

Thou seyst that every holour wol hire
 have ;

She may no while in chastitee abyde
 That is assaillèd upon echè syde.

‘Thou seyst som folk desire us for
 richesse,
 Somme for oure shapè, somme for oure
 fairnesse,

And som for she kan either synge or
 daunce,

And som for gentillesse, and daliaunce,
 Som for hir handès, and hir armès
 smale,— ²⁶¹

Thus goth al to the devel by thy tale !

Thou seyst men may nat kepe a castel wal,
 It may so longe assaillèd been over al.

‘And if that she be foul, thou seist
 that she

Coveiteth every man that she may se,
 For as a spaynel she wol on hym lepe,
 Til that she fyndè som man hire to chepe ;
 Ne noon so grey a goos gooth in the lake,
 As, seistow, wol been withoutè make ; ²⁷⁰
 And seyst it is an hard thyng for to welde
 A thyng that no man wole, his thankès,
 helde.

Thus seistow, lorel, whan thou goost to
 bedde,

And that no wys man nedeth for to wedde,
 Ne no man that entendeth unto hevене.
 With wildè thonder dynt and fry levене
 Mootè thy welkèd nekkè be to-broke !

‘Thou seyst that droppying houses,
 and eek smoke,

And chidyng wyvès, maken men to flee
 Out of hir owene hous, a ! *benedicitee !* ²⁸⁰

What eyleth swich an old man for to
 chide ?

‘Thou seyst we wyvès wol oure vices
 hide

Til we be fast, and thanne we wol hem
 shewe,—

Wel may that be a proverbe of a shrewe.

‘Thou seist that oxen, asses, hors, and
 houndes,

They been assayèd at diversè stoundes ;
 Basyns, lavourès, er that men hem bye,
 Spoonès and stooles, and al swich hous-
 bondrye,

And so been pottès, clothès, and array ;
 But folk of wyvès maken noon assay ²⁹⁰
 Til they be wedded,—oldè dotard shrewe !
 Thanne, seistow, we wol oure vices shewe.

‘Thou seist also that it displeseth me
 But if that thou wolt preysè my beautee,
 And but thou poure alwey upon my face,
 And clepe me “fairè dame” in every
 place ;

And but thou make a feeste on thilkè day
 That I was born, and make me fressh
 and gay ;

And but thou do to my norice honour,
 And to my chamberere withinne my
 bour, ³⁰⁰

And to my fadrès folk and his allyes,—
 Thus seistow, oldè bareful of lyes !

‘And yet of oure apprentice Janèkyn,
 For his crisper heer, shynynge as gold so
 fyn,

And for he squiereth me bothe up and
 down,

Yet hastow caught a fals suspecioun,—
 I wol hym noght, though thou were deed
 to-morwe !

‘But tel me this, why hydestow with
 sorwe

The keyès of thy cheste, away fro me ?
 It is my good, as wel as thyn, *pardee !*

What ! wenestow make an ydiot of oure
 dame ? ³¹¹

Now, by that lord that callèd is Seint
 Jame,

Thou shalt nat bothè, though thou werè
 wood,

Be maister of my body, and of my
 good ;

That oon thou shalt forgo, maugree thyne
eyen !

What nedeth thee of me to enquere or
spyen ?

I trowe thou woldest loke me in thy
chiste ;

Thou sholdest seyè, " Wyf, go wher thee
liste ;

Taak youre disport, I wol nat leve no
talys ;

I knowe yow for a trewè wyf, dame Alys."

We love no man that taketh kepe, or
charge, ³²¹

Wher that we goon ; we wol ben at our
large.

' Of allè men y-blessed moot he be,

The wise astrologien, Daun Ptholome,

That seith this proverbe in his *Almageste*,

" Of allè men his wysdom is the hyeste

That rekketh never who hath the world
in honde."

By this proverbè thou shalt understonde,

Have thou ynogh, what thar thee recche
or care

How myrily that othere folkès fare ? ³³⁰

For certeyn, oldè dotard, by youre leve,

Ye shul have queyntè right ynogh at eve.

He is to greet a nygard that wolde werne

A man to lighte his candle at his lanterne.

He shal have never the lassè light, *pardee!*

Have thou ynogh, thee thar nat pleynè
thee.

' Thou seyest also, that if we make us
gay

With clothyng, and with precïous array,

That it is peril of oure chastitee ;

And yet with sorwe thou most enforcè
thee, ³⁴⁰

And seyè these wordès in the Apostles
name :

" In habit maad with chastitee and shame,

Ye wommen shul apparaille yow," quod
he,

" And nocht in tressèd heer, and gay
perree,

As perlès, ne with gold, ne clothès riche."

After thy text, ne after thy rubriche,

I wol nat wirche as muchel as a gnat.

Thou seydest this, that I was lyk a cat ;

For whoso woldè senge a cattès skyn,

Thanne wolde the cat wel dwellen in his
in ; ³⁵⁰

And if the cattès skyn be slyk and gay,

She wol nat dwelle in housè half a day ;

But forth she wole, er any day be dawed,

To shewe hir skyn, and goon a-cater-
wawed ;

This is to seye, if I be gay, sire shrewe,

I wol renne out my borel for to shewe.

' Sire, oldè fool, what eyleth thee to
spyen ?

Thogh thou preye Argus with his
hundred eyen

To be my wardécors, as he kan best,

In feith, he shal nat kepe me but me
lest ; ³⁶⁰

Yet koude I make his berd, so moot I
thee !

' Thou seydest eek, that ther been
thyngès thre

The whichè thyngès troublen al this erthe,

And that no wight ne may endure the
ferthe.

O leeve sire shrewè, Jhesu shorte thy lyf !

Yet prechestow and seyst an hateful wyf

Y-rekened is for oon of thise meschances.

Been ther none othere of thy resemblances

That ye may likne youre parables unto,

But if a sely wyf be oon of tho ? ³⁷⁰

' Thou likènest wommenès love to
helle,

To bareyne lond, ther water may nat
dwelle ;

Thou liknest it also to wildè fyr,

The moore it brenneth the moore it hath
desir

To consumen every thyng that brent wole
be ;

Thou seyest, right as wormès shende a tree,

Right so a wyf destroyeth hire housbond

This knowè they that been to wyvès
bonde.'

Lordynges, right thus as ye have
understonde

Baar I stify myne olde housbondes on
honde, ³⁸⁰

That thus they seyden in hir dronkenesse ;

And al was fals, but that I took witesse

357. *eyleth*, H⁵ *helpith*.

361. *make his berd*, cheat him.

On Janékyn, and on my nece also.
 O Lord, the peyne I dide hem and the wo !
 Ful giltélees, by Goddès sweeté pyne !
 For as an hors I koudé byte and whyne ;
 I koudé pleyne, thogh I were in the gilt,
 Or ellès often tyme hadde I been spilt.
 ‘ Who so first cometh to the mille first
 grynt ’ ;

I pleynéd first, so was oure werre y-stynt ;
 They were ful glad to excusen hem ful
 blyve ^{39r}
 Of thyng of which they never agilte hir
 lyve.

Of wenches wolde I beren hem on
 honde,
 Whan that for syk unnethés myghte thay
 stonde ;

Yet tikled it his herté, for that he
 Wende that I hadde of hym so greet
 chiertee !

I swoor that al my walkyng out by
 nyghte

Was for tespyé wenches that he dighte.
 Under that colour hadde I many a myrthe,
 For al swich witte is yeven us in oure
 byrthe,— ⁴⁰⁰

Deceité, wepyng, spyng, God hath
 yive

To wommen kyndély whil they may lyve ;
 And thus of o thyng I avaunté me,
 Atte ende I hadde the bettre in ech de-
 gree,—

By sleighte, or force, or by som maner
 thyng,

As by continueel murmure or grucchyng.
 Namely abeddé hadden they meschaunce ;
 Ther wolde I chide and do hem no
 plesaunce ;

I wolde no lenger in the bed abyde,
 If that I felte his arm over my syde, ⁴¹⁰
 Til he had maad his raunsoun unto me ;
 Thanne wolde I suffre hym do his
 nycetee ;

And therefore every man this tale I telle,—
 Wynne who so may, for al is for to selle ;
 With empty hand men may none haukés
 lure.

For wynnyng wolde I al his lust endure

³⁸⁹. From H ; Heng.⁴ *Whoso that first to
 mylle comth first grynt.*

And maké me a feynéd appetit,
 And yet in bacoun hadde I never delit ;
 That madé me that ever I wolde hem
 chide ;

For thogh the pope hadde seten hem
 biside ⁴²⁰

I wolde nat spare hem at hir owene bord,
 For, by my trouthe, I quitte hem word
 for word.

As helpe me verray God omnipotent,
 Though I right now sholde make my
 testament,

I ne owe hem nat a word that it nys quit.
 I broghte it so abouté by my wit
 That they moste yeve it up as for the
 beste,

Or ellès hadde we never been in reste ;
 For thogh he lookéd as a wood leoun,
 Yet sholde he faille of his conclusioun.

Thanne wolde I seyé, ‘ Goodé lief,
 taak keepe,— ^{43r}

How mekely looketh Wilkyn, ouré
 sheepe !

Com neer, my spousé, lat me ba thy
 cheke ;

Ye sholdé been al pacient and meke,
 And han a sweeté, spicéd conscience,
 Sith ye so preche of Jobés pacience.

Suffreth alwey, syn ye so wel kan preche,
 And, but ye do, certein we shal yow
 teche

That it is fair to have a wyf in pees.
 Oon of us two moste bowen, doutélees,
 And sith a man is mooré resonable ^{44r}

Than womman is, ye mosté been suffrable.
 What eyleth yow to grucchè thus and
 grone ?

Is it for ye woldé have my queynte allone ?
 Wy, taak it al ! lo, have it every deel !
 Peter ! I shrewe yow, but ye love it
 weel ;

For if I woldé selle my belé chose
 I koudé walke as fressh as is a rose ;
 But I wol kepe it for youre owene tooth.
 Ye be to blame, by God ! I sey yow sooth.’

Swiche manere wordés haddé we on
 honde. ^{45r}

Now wol I speken of my fourthe
 housbonde.

My fourthé housbonde was a revelour ;

This is to seyn, he hadde a paramour ;
 And I was yong and ful of ragerye,
 Stibourne and strong and joly as a pye.
 Wel koude I dauncé to an harpé smale,
 And syngé, y-wis, as any nyghtyngale,
 Whan I had dronke a draughte of sweeté
 wyn.

Metellius, the foulé cherl, the swyn ! 460
 That with a staf birafte his wyf hire lyf,
 For she drank wyn ; thogh I hadde been
 his wyf

He sholdé nat han daunted me fro drynke !
 And after wyn on Venus moste I thynke,
 For al so siker as cold engendreth hayl,
 A likerousmouth moste han a likerous tayl.
 In wommen vinolent is no defence,—
 This knowen lecchours by experience.

But, Lord Crist ! whan that it remem-
 breth me

Upon my yowthe, and on my jolitee, 470
 It tikleth me aboute myn herté roote !
 Unto this day it dooth myn herté boote
 That I have had my world, as in my tyme.
 But Age, alas ! that al wole envenyne,
 Hath me biraft my beautee and my pith,—
 Lat go, fare wel, the devel go therwith !
 The flour is goon, ther is namoore to telle,
 The bren, as I best kan, now moste I selle ;
 But yet to be right myrie wol I fonde.
 Now wol I tellen of myfourthe housbonde.

I seye I hadde in herté greet despit 481
 That he of any oother had delit ;
 But he was quit, by God, and by Seint
 Joce !

I made hym of the samé wode a croce.
 Nat of my body in no foul manere,
 But certainly I madé folk swich cheere,
 That in his owene grece I made hym frye
 For angre, and for verray jalousye.
 By God, in erthe I was his purgatorie,
 For which I hope his soulé beinglorie ! 490
 For God it woot, he sat ful ofte and song
 Whan that his shoo ful bitterly hym wrong.
 Ther was no wight save God and he that
 wiste

In many wise how sooré I hym twisté.

460. *Metellius*. The story is from Valerius Maximus, Bk. vi. ch. 3.

483. *Seint Joce*, Saint Jodocus, a Breton hermit of the 7th century.

He deyde whan I cam fro Jerusalem,
 And lith y-grave under the roodé beam,
 Al is his tombé nocht so curyus
 As was the sepulcre of hym Daryus,
 Which that Appelles wroghté subtilly ;
 It nys but wast to burye hym preciously. 500
 Lat hym fare wel, God yeve his soulé reste,
 He is now in his grave and in his cheste !

Now of my fifthé housbonde wol I telle.
 God lete his soulé never come in helle !
 And yet was he to me the moosté shrewé ;
 That feele I on my ribbes al by rewe,
 And ever shal, unto myn endyng day ;
 But in oure bed he was so fressh and gay ;
 And therwithal so wel koude he me glose,
 Whan that he woldé han my belé chose,
 That thogh he hadde me, bet on every bon,
 He koudé wynne agayn my love anon.
 I trowe I loved hym besté for that he
 Was of his lové daungerous to me.

We wommen han, if that I shal nat lye,
 In this matere a queynté fantasye ;
 Wayté ! what thyng we may nat lightly
 have

Ther-after wol we crie al day and crave.
 Forbede us thyng, and that desiren we ;
 Preece on us faste and thanné wol we fle.
 With daunger outé we al oure chaffare ; 521
 Greet prees at market maketh deeré ware ;
 And to greet cheepe is holde at litel prys ;
 This knoweth every woman that is wys.

My fifthé housbonde, God his soulé
 blesse !

Which that I took for love, and no
 richesse,

He somtyme was a clerk of Oxenford,
 And hadde left scole and wente at hom
 to bord

With my gossib, dwellynge in oure toun ;
 God have hir soule, hir name was Alisoun.
 She knew my herte, and eek my privétee,
 Bet than oure parisshe preest, as moot
 I thee.

To hire biwreyé I my conseil al,
 For hadde myn housbonde pisséd on a
 wal,

498. *Daryus*. The tomb which Apelles wrought for Darius by Alexander's order is described in the 6th book of the *Alexandreis* of Gualtier de Lille.

Or doon a thyng that sholde han cost his
lyf,

To hire, and to another worthy wyf,
And to my nece, which that I lovéd weel,
I wolde han toold his conseil every deel ;
And so I dide ful often, God it woot,
That made his face ful often reed and hoot
For verray shame, and blamed hymself,
for he 541

Had toold to me so greet a pryvêtee.

And so bifel that onés in a Lente,
So often tymes I to my gossyb wente,—
For ever yet I lovéd to be gay,
And for to walke in March, Averill and
May,

Fro hous to hous to heere sondry talys,—
That Jankyn clerk, and my gossyb dame
Alys

And I myself into the feeldés wente.
Myn housbonde was at London al that
Lente ; 550

I hadde the better leyser for to pleye,
And for to se, and eek for to be seye
Of lusty folk. What wiste I wher my
grace

Was shapen for to be, or in what place ?
Therefore I made my visitaciouns
To vigilies and to processions,
To prechyng eek, and to thise pilgrimages,
To pleyes of myracles, and to mariages,
And wered upon my gayé scarlet gytes.
Thise wormes, ne thise motthes, ne thise
mytes, 560

Upon my peril frete hem never a deel.
And wostow why ? For they were uséd
weel.

Now wol I tellen forth what happéd me.
I seye that in the feeldés walked we,
Till trewely we hadde swich daliance,
This clerk and I, that of my purveiance
I spak to hym, and seyde hym how that he,
If I were wydwé, sholdé weddè me ;
For certainly,—I sey for no bobance,—
Yet was I never withouten purveiance
Of mariage, nof othere thyngés eek. 571
I holde a mouses herte nat worth a leek
That hath but oon hole for to sterté to,
And if that faille, thanne is al y-do.

I bar hym on honde he hadde enchanted
me,—

My damé taughté me that soutiltee,—
And eek I seyde, I mette of hym al nyght,
He wolde han slayn me as I lay up right,
And al my bed was ful of verray blood ;
But yet I hope that he shal domegood, 580
For blood bitokeneth gold, as me was
taught ;

And al was fals, I dremed of it right
naught,

Bút I folwed ay my damés loore,
As wel of this as of othere thyngés moore.

But now, sire,—lat me se,—what I
shal seyn ?

A ha ! by God, I have my tale ageyn.

Whan that my fourthé housbonde was
on beere

I wepte algate and madé sory cheere,
As wyvés mooten, for it is usage,
And with my coverchief covered my
visage ; 590

But, for that I was purveyed of a make,
I wepte but smal, and that I undertake !

To chirche was myn housbonde born
a-morwe

With neighèbores, that for hym maden
sorwe,

And Jankyn, ouré clerk, was oon of tho.
As help me God, whan that I saugh hym go
After the beere, me thoughte he hadde a
paire

Of leggés and of feet so clene and faire,
That al myn herte I yaf unto his hoold.
He was, I trowe, a twenty wynter oold, 600
And I was forty, if I shal seye sooth ;
But yet I hadde alwey a coltès tooth.

Gat-tothed I was, and that bicam me weel,
I hadde the prente of seinté Venus seel.

As help me God, I was a lusty oon,
And faire and riche, and yong, and wel
bigon,

And trewely, as myne housbondes toldé me,
I hadde the beste quonyam myghté be ;
For certés, I am al Venerien 609

In feelynge, and myn herte is Marcien ;
Venus me yaf my lust, my likerousnesse,
And Mars yaf me my sturdy hardynesse.

Myn ascendant was Taur and Mars
therinne ;

Allas, alas ! that ever love was synne !

I folwed ay myn inclinacioun

By vertu of my constellacioun,
That madé me I koudè nocht withdrawe
My chambre of Venus from a good felawe.
Yet have I Martés mark upon my face,
And also in another, privee, place, ⁶²⁰
For God so wys be my savacioun,
I ne loved never by no discrecioun,
But ever folwedè myn appetit,—

Al were he short, or long, or blak, or whit;
I took no kepe, so that he likéd me,
How poore he was, ne eek of what degree.

What sholde I seye, but at the monthés
ende

This joly clerk, Jankyn, that was so hende,
Hath wedded me with greet solempnytee,
And to hym yaf I all the lond and fee,
That ever was me yeven ther-bifoore; ⁶³¹
But afterward repented me ful soore.

He noldè suffre nothyng of my list; ^{adg}
By God, he smoot me onés, on the lyst,
For that I rente out of his book a leef,
That of the strook myn erè wex al deaf.
Stibourne I was as is a leonesse,
And of my tonge a verray jangleresse;
And walkè I wolde, as I had doon biforn,
From hous to hous, although he had it
sworn; ⁶⁴⁰

For which he often tymés woldè preche,
And me of oldè Romain geestés teche;
How he, Sulpicius Gallus, lefte his wyf,
And hire forsok for terme of al his lyf,
Noght but for open-heedid he hir say
Lokyng out at his dore upon a day.

Another Romain tolde he-me by name,
That, for his wyf was at a someres game
Withouten his wityng, he forsook hire eke;
And thanne wolde he upon his Bible seke
That ilkè proverbe of Ecclesiaste, ⁶⁵¹
Where he comandeth, and forbedeth faste,
Man shal nat suffre his wyf go roule
aboute.

Thanne wolde he seye right thus, with-
outen doute:

*Whoso that buyldeth his hous al of salwes,
And priketh his blyndè hors over the falwes,
And suffreth his wyf to go seken halwes,
Is worthy to been hanged on the galwes;*

642. *geestes*. These stories of Sulpicius Gallus and Senprionius Sophus are taken from Valerius Maximus (Bk. vi. ch. 3).

But al for noght, I settè noght an hawe
Of his proverbès, nof his oldè sawe; ⁶⁶⁰
Ne I wolde nat of hym corrected be.

I hate hym that my vices telleth me,
And so doo mo, God woot, of us than I.
This made hym with me wood al outrely;
I noldè noght forbere hym in no cas.

Now wol I seye yow sooth, by Seint
Thomas!

Why that I rente out of his book a leef,
For which he smoot me so that I was
deef.

He hadde a book that gladly, nyght
and day,

For his desport he woldè rede alway. ⁶⁷⁰
He clepéd it 'Valerie' and 'Theofraste,'
At whichè book he lough alwey ful faste;
And eek ther was som-tyme a clerk at
Rome,

A cardinal, that hightè Seint Jerome,
That made a book agayn Jovinian,
In whichè book eek ther was Tertulan,
Crisippus, Trotula, and Helowys,
That was abbesè nat fer fro Salomon;
And eek the Parables of Salomon,
Ovidés Art, and bookès many on; ⁶⁸⁰
And allè thise were bounden in o volume;
And every nyght and day was his custume,
Whan he hadde leyser and vacacioun
From oother worldly occupacioun,
To reden on this book of wikked wyves.

He knew of hem mo legendés and lyves
Than been of goodè wyvès in the Bible;
For, trusteth wel, it is an impossible
That any clerk wol speké good of wyves,—
But if it be of hooly Seintés lyves,— ⁶⁹⁰
Ne of noon oother womman never the mo.
Who peyntedè the leoun? Tel me who.
By God! if wommen haddè writen stories,
As clerkès han withinne hire oratories,
They wolde han writen of men moore
wikkednesse

Than all the mark of Adam may redresse.
The children of Mercúrie and Venus

671. *Valerie*, i.e. Walter Map's *Epistola Valerii ad Rufinum de non ducenda uxore*

671. *Theofraste*. See note to l. 235.

676. *Tertulan*, perhaps Tertullian's treatise *De Exhortatione Castitatis*.

677. *Crisippus*, *Trotula*, not identified yet with any probability.

Been in hir wirkyng ful contrarius ;
 Mercúrie loveth wysdam and science,
 And Venus loveth ryot and dispence ; 700
 And for hire diverse disposicioun
 Each falleth in othes exaltacioun ;
 And thus, God woot, Mercurie is desolat
 In Pisces, wher Venus is exaltat ;
 And Venus falleth ther Mercurie is reysed ;
 Therefore no womman of no clerk is
 preysed.

The clerk whan he is oold, and may
 noght do

Of Venus werkés worth his oldé sho,
 Thanne sit he doun and writ in his dotage
 That wommen kan nat kepe hir mariage.

But now to purpos why I toldé thee 711
 That I was beten for a book, *pardee*.

Upon a nyght Jankyn, that was oure sire,
 Redde on his book, as he sat by the fire,
 Of Eva first, that for hir wikkednesse
 Was al mankyndé broght to wrecched-
 nesse ;

For which that Jesus Crist hymself was
 slayn,

That boghte us with his herté blood agayn.
 Lo, heere expres of womman may ye fynde,
 That womman was the los of al mankynde.

Tho redde he me how Sampson loste
 his heres ; 721

Slepynghe, his lemman kitte it with hir
 sheres ;

Thurgh which tresoun loste he bothe his
 eyen.

Tho redde he me, if that I shal nat lyen,
 Of Hercules and of his Dianyre,
 That causéd hym to sette hymself afyre.

No thyng forgat he the penaunce and wo
 That Socrates hadde with his wyvés two ;
 How Xantippa caste pisse upon his heed.
 This sely man sat stille as he were deed ;
 He wiped his heed, namooré dorste he
 seyn 731

But, 'Er that thonder stynté comth a
 reyn !'

Of Phasifpha, that was the queene of
 Crete,

708. *worth, etc.*, H is not worth a scho.

717-20. Omitted in H⁶.

727. *penaunce*, from Pet.³ E² *sorwe*, H²
care.

733. *Phasifpha*, Pasiphaë.

For shrewednesse hym thoughte the talé
 swete.

Fy ! speke namoore ; it is a grisly thyng,
 Of hire horrible lust and hir likyng !

Of Clitermystra, for hire lecherye
 That falsly made hire housbonde for to
 dye ;

He redde it with ful good devocioun.

He tolde me eek for what occasioun 740
 Amphiorax at Thebés loste his lyf ;
 Myn housbonde hadde a legende of his
 wyf,

Eriphilem, that for an ouche of gold
 Hath privély unto the Grekés told
 Wher that hir housbonde hidde hym in
 a place,

For which he hadde at Thebés sory grace.

Of Lyma tolde he me, and of Lucyé ;
 They bothé made hir housbondes for to
 dye,—

That oon for love, that oother was for hate.
 Lyma hir housbonde, upon an even late,
 Empoysoned hath, for that she was his
 fo ;

Lucia likerous loved hire housbonde so,
 That, for he sholde alwey upon hire
 thynke,

She yaf hym swich a manere lovè-drynke
 That he was deed, er it were by the
 morwe ;

And thus alगतés housbondés han sorwe.

Thanne tolde he me how oon Latumyus
 Compleyned, unto his felawe Arrius,
 That in his gardyn growéd swich a tree,
 On which, he seyde, how that his wyvés
 thre 760

Hangéd himself for herté despitus.

'O leevè brother,' quod this Arrius,
 'Yif me a plante of thilkè blisséd tree,
 And in my gardyn planted it shal be !'

Of latter date of wyvés hath he red,
 That somme han slayn hir housbondes in
 hir bed,

And lete hir lecchour dighte hire al the
 nyght,

743. *Eriphilem*, who betrayed Amphiarus to
 gain the necklace of Harmonia.

747. *Lyma*, an error for 'Livia, who poisoned
 Drusus; this instance and the next are taken
 from Map.

757. *Latumyus*. Map calls him Pacuvius.

Whil that the corps lay in the floor
 upright ;
 And somme han dryven naylès in hir brayn
 Whil that they slepte, and thus they han
 hem slayn. 770
 Somme han hem yeven poyssoun in hire
 drynke ;
 He spak moore harm than hertè may
 bithynke ;
 And therwithal he knew of mo proverbes,
 Than in this world ther growen gras or
 herbes.
 ' Bet is,' quod he, ' thyn habitacioun
 Be with a leoun or a foul dragoun,
 Than with a womman usynge for to
 chyde.'
 ' Bet is,' quod he, ' hye in the roof abyde,
 Than with an angry wyf down in the hous.'
 They been so wikked and contrarious, 780
 They haten that hir housbondes loven ay.
 He seyde a womman cast hir shame away
 Whan she cast of hir smok ; and forther
 mo,
 A fair womman, but she be chaast also,
 Is lyk a gold ryng in a sowès nose.
 Who woldè wenè, or who wolde suppose,
 The wo that in myn hertè was, and pyne ?
 And whan I saugh he woldè never fyne
 To reden on this cursèd book al nyght,
 Al sodeynly thre levès have I plyght 790
 Out of his book, right as he radde, and eke
 I with my fest so took hym on the cheke,
 That in oure fyr he fil bakward adoun ;
 And he up stirte as dooth a wood leoun,
 And with his fest he smoot me on the
 heed,
 That in the floor I lay as I were deed ;
 And whan he saugh how stillè that I lay,
 He was agast and wolde han fled his way,
 Til attè laste out of my swogh I breyde.
 ' O hastow slayn me, falsè thief ?' I seyde ;
 ' And for my land thus hastow mordred
 me ? 801
 Er I be deed, yet wol I kissè thee.'
 And neer he cam, and knelèd faire
 adoun,
 And seyde, ' Deerè suster Alisoun !
 As help me God, I shal thee never smyte.
 That I have doon it is thysel to wyte ;
 Foryeve it me, and that I thee biseke' ;

And yet, eft-soones, I hitte hym on the
 cheke,
 And seyde, ' Theef ! thus muchel am I
 wreke. 809
 Now wol I dye, I may no lenger speke.'
 But attè laste, with muchel care and wo,
 We fille acorded by us selven two.
 He yaf me al the bridel in myn hond,
 To han the governance of hous and lond,
 And of his tonge, and of his hond also,
 And made hym brenne his book anon
 right tho ;
 And whan that I hadde geten unto me
 By maistrie al the soveraynètee, —
 And that heseide, ' Myn owene trewè wyf,
 Do as thee lust to terme of al thy lyf ; 820
 Keepe thyn honour, and keepe eek myn
 estaat,' —
 After that day we hadden never debaat.
 God helpe me so, I was to hym as kynde
 As any wyf from Denmark unto Ynde,
 And also trewe, and so was he to me.
 I prey to God, that sit in magestee,
 So blesse his soulè for his mercy deere.
 Now wol I seye my tale, if ye wol heere.

*Biholde the wordes bitwene the Somonour
 and the Frere*

The Frere lough whan he hadde herd
 al this ;
 ' Now, dame,' quod he, ' so have I joye
 or blis, 830
 This is a long preamble of a tale.'
 And whan the Somonour herde the Frere
 gale,
 ' Lo,' quod the Somonour, ' Goddès
 armès two !
 A frere wol entremette him ever-mo.
 Lo, goodè men, a flye, and eek a frere,
 Wol falle in every dysshè and mateere.
 What spekestow of "preambulacioun" ?
 What ? amble, or trotte, or pees, or go
 sit down !
 Thou lettest oure disport in this manere.'
 ' Ye, woltow so, sire Somonour ?' quod
 the Frere ; 840
 ' Now, by my feith ! I shal, er that I go,
 836. *and, Corp.³ and eek, a clumsy device to
 help out the line.*

Telle of a somonour swich a tale or two
That alle the folk shal laughen in this
place.'

'Now ellès, Frerè, I bishrewè thy face,'
Quod this Somonour, 'and I bishrewè me
But if I tellè talès, two or thre,
Of frerès, er I come to Sidyngborne,
That I shal make thyn hertè for to morne,
For wel I woot thy pacience is gon.'

Oure Hoostè cridè, 'Pees! and that
anon'; 850
And seydè, 'Lat the womman telle hire
tale;

Ye fare as folk that dronken ben of ale.
Do, dame, telle forth youre tale, and
that is best.'

'Al redy, sire,' quod she, 'right as
yow lest;

If I have licence of this worthy Frere.'

'Yis, dame,' quod he, 'tel forth, and
I wol heere.'

WIFE OF BATH'S TALE

In tholdè dayès of the Kyng Arthour,
Of which that Britons speken greet
honour,

All was this land fulfild of fairye. 859
The elf queene with hir joly compaignye
Dauncèd ful ofte in many a grenè mede.
This was the olde opinion as I rede,—
I speke of manye hundred yeres ago,—
But now kan no man se none elvès mo,
For now the gretè charitee and prayers
Of lymytours, and othere hooly freres,
That serchen every lond and every stream,
As thikke as motès in the sonnè beam,—
Bléssyngè hallès, chambres, kichenes,
boures,

Cítees, burghes, castels, hyè toures, 870
Thrópès, bernès, shipnes, daÿeryes,—
This maketh that ther been no faïryes;
For ther as wont to walken was an elf,
Ther walketh now the lymytour hymself,

847. *Sidyngborne*, *Sittingbourne*.

Wife of Bath's Tale. No original of this tale
is known. Tyrwhitt compares it to the story of
Florent in Gower's *Confessio Amantis*, Bk. i.

867. *serchen*, *H sechen*.

In undermelès and in morwenynges,
And seyth his matyns and his hooly
thynges

As he gooth in his lymytacioun.
Wommen may go now saufly up and down;
In every bussh or under every tree,
Ther is noon oother incubus but he, 880
And he ne wol doon hem non dishonour.

And so bifel it that this kyngè, Arthour,
Hadde in his hous a lusty bachelèr
That on a day cam ridyngè fro ryver,
And happèd that, allone as she was born,
He saugh a maydè walkyngè hym biforn,
Of whichè maydè, anon, maugree hir heed,
By verray force birafte hire maydenhed;
For which oppressioun was swich clamour,
And swich pursute unto the kyng Arthour,
That dampnèd was this knyght for to be
deed 891

By cours of lawe, and sholde han lost his
heed,—

Paraventure swich was the statut tho,—
But that the queene and othere ladyes mo,
So longè preyèden the kyng of grace,
Til he his lyf hym graunted in the place,
And yaf hym to the queene al at hir wille
To chesè wheither she wolde hym save
or spille.

The queene thanketh the kyng with al
hir myght, 899
And after this thus spak she to the knyght,
Whan that she saugh hir tyme upon a day:
'Thou standest yet,' quod she, 'in swich
array,

That of thy lyf yet hastow no suretee.
I grante thee lyf, if thou kanst tellen me
What thyng is it that wommen moost
desiren,—

Be war, and keepe thy nekkè-boon from
iren,—

And if thou kanst nat tellen it anon,
Yet shal I yeve thee levè for to gon
A twelf-month and a day, to seche and
leere

An answeere suffisant in this mateere; 910
And suretee wol I han, er that thou pace,
Thy body for to yelden in this place.'

878. *now*, om. EH4.

881. *non*, the reading of Camb. MS. only;
EH6 *but*, which is pointless.

Wo was this knyght, and sorwefully he siketh ;

But what? he may nat do al as hym liketh,
And at the laste he chees hym for to wende,

And come agayn right at the yerès ende,
With swich answeere as God wolde hym purveye,
And taketh his leve, and wendeth forth his weye.

He seketh every hous and every place
Where as he hopeth for to fynde grace ⁹²⁰
To lerne what thyng women loven moost ;

But he ne koude arrayven in no coost
Wher as he myghte fynde in this mateere
Two créatures accordyng in feere.

Somme seyde women loven best richesse,
Somme seyde honour, somme seyde joly-
nesse,
Somme riche array, somme seyden lust
abedde,

And ofté tymé to be wydwe and wèdde.
Somme seyde that oure hertès been moost
esed ⁹²⁹

Whan that we beeny-flatered and y-pleased.
He gooth ful ny the sothe, I wol nat
lye,—

A man shal wyne us best with flaterye ;
And with attendance and with bisynesse,
Been we y-lyméd, bothé moore and lesse.

And sommé seyen that we loven best
For to be free, and do right as us lest,
And that no man repreve us of oure vice,
But seye that we be wise and no-thing
nyce ;

For trewely ther is noon of us alle,
If any wight wol clawe us on the galle, ⁹⁴⁰
That we nyl kiké, for he seith us sooth.
Assay, and he shal fynde it that so dooth,
For, be we never so vicious with-inne,
We wol been holden wise and clene of
synne.

And sommé seyn that gret delit han we
For to been holden stable and eke secrec,
And in o purpos stedefastly to dwelle,
And nat biwreyé thyng that men us telle ;
But that tale is nat worth a raké-stele.
Pardee, we women konné no thyng hele ;

Witnesse on Myda,— wol ye heere the
tale ? ⁹⁵¹

Ovyde, amongés othere thyngés smale,
Seyde Myda hadde upon his longé heres,
Growyng upon his heed, two asses eres;
The whiché vice he hydde as he best
myghte,

Ful subtilly; from every mannés sighte,
That save his wyf ther wiste of it namo.
He loved hire moost, and trusted hire also ;
He preyde hire that to no créature
She sholdé tellen of his disfigure. ⁹⁶⁰

She swoor him nay, for al this world
to wyne,
She noldé do that vileynye or synne,
To make hir housbonde han so foul a
name.

She nolde nat telle it for hir owene shame ;
But nathéless hir thoughté that she dyde,
That she so longé sholde a conseil hyde ;
Hir thoughte it swal so soore aboute hir
herte,

That nedely som word hire moste asterte ;
And sith she dorsté telle it to no man,
Doun to a mareys fasté by she ran. ⁹⁷⁰
Til she came there her herté was a-fyre,
And as a bitore bombleth in the myre
She leyde hir mouth unto the water doun :
' Biwreye me nat, thou water, with thy
soun,'

Quod she, ' to thee I telle it and namo,—
Myn housbonde hath longe asses erys two.
Now is myn herte all hool, now is it oute,
I myghte no lenger kepe it, out of doute.'
Heere may ye se, though we a tyme abyde,
Yet, out it moot, we kan no conseil hyde.
The remenant of the tale if ye wol heere,
Redeth Ovyde, and ther ye may it leere.

This knyght, of which my tale is
specially,

Whan that he saugh he myghte nat come
therby,

That is to seye, what women lové moost,
Withinne his brest ful sorweful was the
goost.

But hoom he gooth, he myghté nat
sojourne,

The day was come that homward moste
he tourne,

951. *Myda*, *Midas*.

And in his wey it happed hym to ryde
 In al this care, under a forest syde, 990
 Wher as he saugh upon a dauncè go
 Of ladyes foure and twenty, and yet mo ;
 Toward the whichè daunce he drow ful
 yerne,
 In hope that som wysdom sholde he lerne ;
 But certeinly, er he came fully there,
 Vanysshed was this daunce, he nystè
 where.

No creäturè saugh he that bar lyf,
 Save on the grene he saugh sittyng a wyf ;
 A fouler wight ther may no man devyse.
 Agayn the knyght this oldè wyf gan ryse,
 And seyde, 'Sire knyght, heer-forth ne
 lith no wey ; 1001
 Tel me what that ye seken, by youre fey !
 Paraventure it may the bettre be ;
 Thisè oldè folk kan muchel thyng,' quod
 she.

'My leevè mooder,' quod this knyght,
 'certeyn
 I nam but deed but if that I kan seyn
 What thyng it is that wommen moost
 desire :
 Koude ye me wisse I wolde wel quite
 youre hire.'

'Plight me thy trouthe, heere in myn
 hand,' quod she,
 'The nextè thyng that I requerè thee 1010
 Thou shalt it do, if it lye in thy myght,
 And I wol telle it yow, er it be nyght.'
 'Have heer my trouthè,' quod the
 knyght, 'I graunte !'

Thanne quod she, 'I dar me wel
 avaunte
 Thy lyf is sauf, for I wol stonde therby ;
 Upon my lyf, the queene wol seye as I.
 Lat se, which is the proudeste of hem alle
 That wereth on a coverchief or a calle,
 That dar seye "nay" of that I shal thee
 teche. 1019

Lat us go forth withouten lenger speche.'
 Tho rownèd she a-pistel in his ere,
 And bad hym to be glad and have no fere.
 When they be comen to the court, this
 knyght
 Seyde he had holde his day as he hadde
 hight,
 And redy was his answer, as he sayde.

Ful many a noble wyf, and many a mayde,
 And many a wydwè, for that they had
 been wise,

The queene hirself sittyng as a justise,
 Assembled been, his answer for to heere ;
 And afterward this knyght was bode
 appere. 1030

To every wight comanded was silence,
 And that the knyght sholde telle in
 audience
 What thyng that worldly wommen loven
 best.

This knyght ne stood nat stille as doth
 a best,

But to his questioun anon answerde,
 With manly voys, that al the court it herde.

'My ligè lady, generally,' quod he,
 'Wommen desiren have sovereynetee,
 As wel over hir housbond, as hir love,
 And for to been in maistrie hym above.
 This is youre mooste desir, thogh ye me
 kille. 1041

Dooth as yow list, I am heer at youre
 wille.'

In al the court ne was ther wyf, ne
 mayde,

Ne wydwè, that contraried that he sayde,
 But seyden he was worthy han his lyf ;
 And with that word up stirte the oldè wyf,
 Which that the knyght saugh sittyng on
 the grene ;

'Mercy !' quod she, 'my sovereyn lady
 queene !

Er that youre court departè, do me right ;
 I taughtè this answer unto the knyght,
 For which he plightè me his trouthe there,
 The firstè thyng I woldè hym requere,
 He wolde it do, if it lay in his myght.
 Bifore the court thanne, preye I thee, sir
 knyght,'

Quod she, 'that thou me take unto thy
 wyf,

For wel thou woost that I have kept thy lyf.
 If I sey fals, sey "nay," upon thy fey !'

This knyght' answerde, 'Allas, and
 weylaway !

I woot right wel that swich was my biheste.
 For Goddès love, as chees a newe
 requeste ! 1060

Taak al my good, and lat my body go.'

'Nay, thanne,' quod she, 'I shrewe us
bothé two !

For thogh that I be foul, and oold, and
poore,

I nolde, for al the metal, ne for oore
That under erthe is grave, or lith above,
But if thy wyf I were, and eek thy love !'

'My "love" !' quod he, 'nay, my
dampnacioun !

Allas ! that any of my nacioun
Sholde ever so foulé disparagé be !'

But al for noght, the ende is this, that he
Constreynéd was, he nedés moste hire
wedde, 1071

And taketh his oldé wyf, and gooth to
bedde.

Now wolden som men seye, pará-
venture,

That for my negligence I do no cure
To tellen yow the joye and al tharray,
That at the feesté was that ilké day ;
To which thyng shortly answeren I shal ;
I seye, ther nas no joye ne feeste at al.
Ther nas but hevynesse, and muché sorwe,
For privély he wedded hire on a morwe,
And al day after hidde hym as an owle,
So wo was hym, his wyf lookéd so foule.

Greet was the wo the knyght hadde in
his thoght,

When he was with his wyf abedde y-broght.
He walweth, and he turneth to and fro ;
His oldé wyf lay smylunge evermo,
And seyde, 'O deeré housbonde,
benedicitee !

Fareth every knyght thus with his wyf,
as ye ?

Is this the law of kyng Arthúrès hous ?
Is every knyght of his so dangerous ? 1090
I am youre owene love, and youré wyf ;
I am she which that savéd hath youre lyf,
And certes, yet dide I yow never unright,
Why fare ye thus with me, this firsté
nyght ?

Ye faren lyk a man had lost his wit ;
What is my gilt ? For Goddès love tel it,
And it shal been amended, if I may.'

'Amended !' quod this knyght, 'allas !
nay, nay !

It wol nat been amended never mo,
Thou art so loothly, and so oold also, 1100

And ther-to comen of so lough a kynde,
That litel wonder is thogh I walwe and
wynde.

So, woldé God ! myn herté woldé breste !' 1100

'Is this,' quod she, 'the cause of youre
unreste ?'

'Ye, certainly,' quod he, 'no wonder is.'

'Now, sire,' quod she, 'I koude
amende al this,

If that me liste, er it were dayés thre ;
So wel ye myghté bere yow unto me.

'But for ye speken of swich gentillesse
As is descended out of old richesse, 1110
That therfore sholden ye be gentil men,
Swich arrogance is nat worth an hen.

Looke, who that is moost vertuuous alway,
Pryvee and apert, and moost entendeth ay
To do the gentil dedés that he kan,
Taak hym for the grettest gentil man.

Crist wole we clayme of hym oure gentil-
lesse,

Nat of oure eldrés for hire old richesse ;
For, thogh they yeve us al hir heritage,—
For which we clayme to been of heigh
parage,— 1120

Yet may they nat biquethé for no thyng,
To noon of us, hir vertuuous lvyng,
That made hem gentil men y-called be,
And bad us folwen hem in swich degree.

'Wel kan the wisé poete of Florence,
That highté Dant, speken in this sen-
tence,—

Lo, in swich maner rym is Dantes tale,—
'Ful selde up riseth by his branches
smale

Prowesse of man, for God of his goodnesse
Wole that of hym we clayme oure
gentillesse ; 1130

For of oure eldrés may we no-thing
clayme,

But temporel thyng that man may hurte
and mayme.'

'Eek every wight woot this as wel as I,
If gentillesse were planted naturelly,
Unto a certeyn lynage doun the lyne,
Pryvee nor apert, thanne wolde they
never fyne

1126. *Dant, Purgatorio*, vii. 121-3: 'Rade
volte risurge per li rami l'umana probitate,' etc.
1131. *eldres may we, H auncestres we.*

To doon of gentiltesse the faire office ;
 They myghte do no vileynye or vice.

‘ Taak fyr and ber it in the darkeste
 hous, 1139

Bitwix this and the mount of Kaukasous,
 And lat men shette the dorés and go
 thenne,

Yet wole the fyr as fairé lye and brenne
 As twenty thousand men myghte it
 biholde ;

His office natureel ay wol it holde,
 Up peril of my lyf, til that it dye.

‘ Heere may ye se wel how that
 gentrye

Is nat annexéd to possessioun,
 Sith folk ne doon hir operacioun

Alwey, as dooth the fyr, lo, in his kynde ;
 For, God it woot, men may wel oftenfynde
 A lordés sone do shame and vileynye ;

And he that wole han pris of his gentrye,
 For he was boren of a gentil hous,

And hadde his eldrés noble and vertuou,
 And nyl hymselfen do no gentil dedis,

Ne folwen his gentil auncestré that deed is,
 He nys nat gentil, be he duc or erl ;

For vileyns synful dedés make a cherl ;
 For gentillessé nys but renomee

Of thyne auncestrés, for hire heigh
 bountee, 1160

Which is a strangé thyng to thy persone.
 Thy gentillessé cometh fro God allone ;

Thanne comth oure verray gentiltesse of
 grace,

It was no thyng biquethe us with oure
 place.

‘ Thinketh how noble, as seith
 Valerius,

Was thilké Tullius Hostillius,
 That out of poverte roos to heigh noblesse.

Redeth Senek, and redeth eek Boece,
 Ther shul ye seen expressé, that no drede
 is, 1169

That he is gentil that dooth gentil dedis ;
 And therefore, leeve housbonde, I thus
 conclude ;

Al were it that myne auncestres weren
 rude,

1159. *renomee*, renown ; cp. Boethius, Bk. iii.
 Prose 6.

1165. *Valerius*, see Valerius Maximus, Bk.
 iii. ch. 4.

Yet may the hyé God, and so hope I,
 Granté me grace to lyven vertuously ;
 Thanne am I gentil, whan that I bigynne
 To lyven vertuously and weyvé synne.

‘ And ther as ye of poverte me repreeve
 The hyé God, on whom that we bileeve,
 In wilful poverte chees to lyve his lyf,
 And certés, every man, mayden, or wyf,
 May understonde that Jhesus, hevene
 kyng, 1181

Ne wolde nat chese a vicious lyvyng.
 Glad poverte is an honeste thyng, certeyn ;
 This wole Senec and othere clerkés seyn ;
 Whoso that halt hym payd of his poverte,
 I holde hym riche, al hadde he nat a
 sherte ;

He that coveteth is a povere wight,
 For he wolde han that is nat in his
 myght ;

But he that noght hath, ne coveteth have,
 Is riche, although ye holde hym but a
 knave. 1190

‘ Verray poverte, it syngeth proprely ;
 Juvenal seith of poverte, myrily,

“ The pouré man, whan he goth by the
 weye,

Bifore the thevès he may synge and pleye.”
 Poverte is hateful good, and as I gesse

A ful greet bryngere-out of bisynesse,
 A greet amendere eek of sapience,

To hym that taketh it in pacience.
 Poverte is this, although it seme alenge,

Possessioun that no wight wol challenge.
 Poverte ful ofté, whan a man is lowe,

Maketh his God, and eek hymself, to
 knowe.

Poverte a spectacle is, as thinketh me,
 Thurgh which he may his verray freendés
 see ;

And therefore, sire, syn that I noght yow
 greve,

Of my poverte namoore ye me repreve.
 ‘ Now, sire, of eldè ye reprèvè me ;

And certés, sire, thogh noon auctoritee
 Were in no book, ye gentils of honour

1192. *Juvenal, Sat. x. 22.*

1195. *hateful* (Corp.³ *hatel*, hostile). E quotes
 in the margin the answer to the question ‘ Quid
 est paupertas (Odibile bonum, sanitatis mater,
 etc.)’ from the Dialogue of Adrian and Secundus,
 found in Vincent de Beauvais.

Seyn that men sholde an oold wight doon
favóur, 1210

And clepe hym fader, for youre gentil-
lesse,

And auctours shal I fynden, as I gesse.

'Now, ther ye seye that I am foul and
old,

Than dredeyou noght to beena cokéwold ;
For filthe and eeldé, al so moot I thee !
Been greté wardeyns upon chastitee :
But nathéles, syn I knowe youre delit,
I shal fulfille youre worldly appetit.

'Chese now,' quod she, 'oon of these
thyngés tweye : 1219

To han me foul and old til that I deye,
And be to yow a trewé, humble wyf,
And never yow displese in al my lyf ;
Or ellés ye wol han me yong and fair,
And take youre áventure of the repair
That shal be to youre hous by cause of me,
Or in som oother placé may wel be ;
Now chese yourselvesen, wheither that yow
liketh.'

This knyght avyseth hym and soré
siketh ;

But atté laste he seyde in this manere :
'My lady and my love, and wyf so deere,
I put me in youre wisé governance ; 1231
Cheseth youre self which may be moost
plesance,

And moost honour to yow and me also ;
I do no fors the wheither of the two,
For as yow liketh it suffiseth me.'

'Thanne have I gete of yow maistrie,'
quod she,

'Syn I may chese, and governe as me
lest ?'

'Ye, certés, wyf,' quod he, 'I holde
it best.'

'Kys me,' quod she, 'we be no lenger
wrothe,

For, by my trouthe, I wol be to yow
bothe,— 1240

This is to seyn, ye, bothé fair and good.
I prey to God that I moote sterven wood,
But I to yow be al so good and trewe,
As ever was wyf syn that the world was
newe ;

And but I be to-morn as fair to seene
As any lady, emperice, or queene,

That is bitwixe the est and eek the west ;
Dooth with my lyf and deth right as yow
lest.

Cast up the curtyng,—looke, how that it is.'

And whan the knyght saugh verrailly
al this, 1250

That she so fair was, and so yong ther-to,
For joye he hente hire in his armés two,
His herté bathéd in a bath of blisse ;
A thousand tyme arewe he gan hire kisse,
And she obeyéd hym in every thyng
That myghté doon hym plesance or likyng.

And thus they lyve unto hir lyvés ende
In parfit joye ; and Jhesu Crist us sende
Housbondés meeké, yongé, fressha-bedde,
And gracé toverbyde hem that we wedde,
And eek, I praye Jhesu to shorte hir lyves
That nat wol be govérned by hir wyves ;
And olde and angry nygardes of dispence,
God sende hem sooné verray pestilence !

The prologe of the Freres Tale

This worthy Lymytour, this noble Frere,
He made alway a maner louryng chiere
Upon the Somonour, but for honestee
No vileyns word as yet to hym spak he ;
But atté laste he seyde unto the Wyf,
'Damé,' quod he, 'God yeve yow right
good lyf ! 1270

Ye han heer touchéd, al so moot I thee !
In scolé-matere greet difficultee.

Ye han seyð muché thyng right wel, I
seye ;

But, dame, heere as we rydè by the weye
Us nedeth nat to speken but of game,
And lete auctoritees, on Goddés name,
To prechyng, and to scolé of clergie,
And if it lykè to this compaignye
I wol yow of a somonour telle a game.

Pardee, ye may wel knowè by the name 1280
That of a somonour may no good be sayd.
I praye that noon of you be yvele apayd,—
A somonour is a rennere up and doun
With mandémentz for fornicacioun,
And is y-bet at every townés ende.'

Oure Hoost tho spak, 'A, sire, ye
sholde be hende

And curteys, as a man of youre estaat,

In compaignye ; we wol have no debaat !
Telleth youre tale, and lat the Somonour
be.'

'Nay,' quod the Somonour, 'lat hym
seye to me 1290

What so hym list,—whan it comth to
my lot,

By God ! I shal hym quiten every grot !
I shal hym tellen which a greet honour
It is to be a flaterynge lymytour ;
And his office I shal hym telle y-wis.'

Oure Hoost answerdè, 'Pees ! namoore
of this !'

And after this he seyde unto the Frere,
'Tel forth youre tale, my leevè maister
deere.'

FRIAR'S TALE

Heere bigynneth The Freres Tale

Whilom ther was dwellynge in my
contree

An erchèdekene, a man of heigh degree,
That boldely dide execucioun 1301

In punysshynge of fornicacioun,
Of wicchecraft, and eek of bawderye,
Of diffamaciou and avowtrye,
Of chirchè-revès, and of testamentz,
Of contractes, and of lakke of sacramentz,
And eek of many another manere cryme,
Which nedeth nat rehercen for this tyme ;
Of usure, and of symonye also. 1309

But certès, leccours dide he grettest wo ;
They sholdè syngen if that they were hent ;
And smalè tytheres weren foule y-shent ;
If any persone wolde upon hem pleyne
Ther myghte asterte hym no pecunyal
peyne.

For smalè tithès, and for smal offrynge,
He made the peple pitously to synge,
For er the bisshope caughte hem with
his hook,

1294, 1295. Between these lines E⁶ wrongly
insert 1307, 1308.

The Freres Tale. Two Latin stories, one of a
wicked seneschal, the other of a lawyer, making
the same points as this, were printed by Thomas
Wright, and have been reprinted in Part I.
of the Chaucer Society's *Originals and Analogues*.
We may be sure that the setting of this story is
entirely Chaucer's own.

They weren in the erchèdeknes book ;
And thanne hadde he, thurgh his juris-
diccioun,

Power to doon on hem correccioun. 1320

He haddè a somonour redy to his hond ;
A slyer boye was noon in Engelond ;
For subtilly he hadde his espaille
That taughtè hym whér hym myghte
availle.

He koudè spare of leccours oon or two,
To techen hym to foure and twenty mo ;
For thogh this somonour wood was as
an hare,

To telle his harlotrye I wol nat spare,
For we been out of his correccioun,
They han of us no jurisdiccioun, 1330
Ne never shullen, terme of alle hir lyves.

'Peter ! so been the wommen of the
styves,'

Quod the Somonour, 'y-put out of my
cure !'

'Pees ! with myschance and with
mysaventure !'

Thus seyde our Hoost, 'and lat hym
telle his tale.

Now telleth forth, thogh that the
Somonour gale ;

Ne spareth nat, myn owene maister deere.'

This falsè thief, this somonour, quod
the Frere,

Hadde alwey bawdès redy to his hond,
As any hauk to lure in Engelond, 1340

That tolde hym al the secree that they
knewe,

For hire acqueyntance was nat come of
newe ;

They weren his approwours prively.

He took hymself a greet profit therby ;
His maister knew nat alwey what he wan.

Withouten mandèment, a lewèd man
He koude somne, on peyne of Cristès curs,

And they were glade to fillè wel his purs,
And make hym gretè feestès atte nale ;

And right as Judas haddè purses smale, 1350
And was a thief, right swich a thief was he.

His maister hadde but half his duètee.

He was, if I shal yeven hym his laude,
A thief, and eek a somnour, and a baude.

He hadde eek wenches at his retenue

1323. *subtilly, H prively.*

That whether that sir Robert, or sir
Huwe,

Or Jakke, or Rauf, or whoso that it were
That lay by hem, they tolde it in his ere.

Thus was the wenche and he of oon
assent, 1359

And he wolde fecche a feynéd mandément,
And somme hem to the chapitre bothé
two,

And pile the man, and lete the wenché go.

Thanne wolde he seye, 'Freend, I
shal for thy sake

Do striken thee out of oure lettres blake,
Thee thar namoore as in this cas travaille,
I am thy freend, ther I thee may availle.'

Certeyn he knew of briberyés mo
Than possible is to telle in yerés two ;
For in this world nys doggè for the bowe
That kan an hurt deer from an hool y-
knowe 1370

Bet than this somnour knew a sly lecchour,
Or an avoutier, or a paramour ;

And, for that was the fruyt of al his rente,
Therefore on it he sette al his entente.

And so bifel that onés on a day
This somnour, ever waityng on his pray,
Rod forth to somean old wydwe, a ribibe,
Feynyng a causé, for he woldé brybe,—
And happed that he saugh bifore hym ryde
A gay yeman, under a forest syde. 1380
A bowe he bar, and arwes brighte and
kene ;

He hadde upon a courtépy of grene,
An hat upon his heed with frenges blake.

'Sire,' quod this somnour, 'hayl ! and
wel atake !'

'Welcome !' quod he, 'and every
good felawe.

Wher rydestow, under this grene-wode
shawe,'

Seydè this yeman ; 'wiltow fer to day ?'
This somnour hym answerde and
seydè, 'Nay,

Heere fasté by,' quod he, 'is myn entente
To ryden, for to reysen up a rente 1390
That longeth to my lordés duétee.'

'Artow thanne a bailly ?' 'Ye,' quod
he,—

1356. *sir Robert*, a priest, not a knight.

1364. *thee*, E² *hire*.

He dorstè nat, for verray filthe and shame,
Seye that he was a somonour, for the
name.

'*Depardieux !*' quod this yeman,
'deerè broother !

Thou art a bailly, and I am another.
I am unknowen as in this contree ;
Of thyn acqueyntance I wolde prayè thee,
And eek of bretherhede, if that yow leste ;
I havè gold and silver in my cheste ; 1400
If that thee happe to comen in oure shire
Al shal be thyn, right as thou wolt desire.'

'*Grantmercy !*' quod this somonour,
'by my feith !'

Everych in ootheres hand his trouthè leith,
For to be swornè bretheren til they deye ;
In daliance they ryden forh hir weye.

This somonour that was as ful of jangles
As ful of venym been thise waryangles,
And ever enqueryng upon every thyng ;
'Brother,' quod he, 'where is now youre
dwell yng, 1410

Another day if that I sholde yow seche ?'
This yeman hym answerde, in softè
speche :

'Brother,' quod he, 'fer in the north
contree,

Where as I hope som tyme I shal thee see.
Er we departe I shal thee so wel wisse
That of myn hous ne shaltow never mysse.'

'Now, brother,' quod this somonour,
'I yow preye,

Teche me, whil that we ryden by the
weye,—

Syn that ye been a baillif as am I,—
Som subtiltee, and tel me feithfully 1420
In myn office how I may moostè wynne,
And spareth nat for conscience ne synne,
But as my brother tel me how do ye.'

'Now, by my trouthè, brother deere,'
seyde he,

'As I shal tellen thee a feithful tale,
My wages been ful streitè and ful smale ;
My lord is hard to me and daungerous,
And myn office is ful laborous ;
And therefore by extorcions I lyve ;
For sothe, I take all that men wol me yeve,
Algate by sleightè, or by violence. 1431

1395. *deere*, H² *lieve*.

1406. *hir weye*, H³ and *pleye(n)*.

Fro yeer to yeer I wyne al my dispence ;
I kan no bettré tellé, feithfully.'

'Now certés,' quod this somonour,
'so fare I ;

I sparé nat to taken, God it woot,
But if it be to hevy or to hoot,
What I may gete in conseil privély ;
No maner consciéce of that have I ;
Nere myn extorcion I myghte nat lyven,
Nor of swiche japés wol I nat be shryven.
Stomak, ne consciéce, ne knowe I noon
I shrewe thise shrifté-fadres everychoon !
Wel be we met, by God and by Seint
Jame !

But, leevé brother, tel me thanne thy
name,'

Quód this somonour ; 'in this meené
while.'

This yeman gan a litel for to smyle.

'Brother,' quod he, 'wiltow that I
thee telle ?

I am a feend ; my dwellyng is in helle,
And heere I ryde aboute my purchasyng,
To wite wher men wol yeve me anythyng.
My purchas is theeffect of al my rente. ¹⁴⁵¹
Looke how thou rydest for the same
entente.

To wynné good, thou rekkest never how ;
Right so fare I, for ryde I wolde right
now

Unto the worldés endé for a preyé.'

'A !' quod this somonour, '*benedicite !*
what sey ye ?

I wende ye were a yeman trewély.

Ye han a mannés shape as wel as I,

Han ye a figure thanne determinat

In hellé, ther ye been in youre estat ?' ¹⁴⁶⁰

'Nay, certainly,' quod he, 'ther have
we noon,

But whan us liketh we kan take us oon,

Or ellés make yow semé we been shape

Somtymý lyk a man, or lyk an ape ;

Or lyk an angel kan I ryde or go.

It is no wonder thyng thogh it be so ;

A lowsy jogelour kan deceyvé thee,

And *pardee !* yet kan I moore craft than
he.'

'Why,' quod the somonour, 'ryde ye
thanne or goon

In sondry shape, and nat alwey in oon ?'

'For we,' quod he, 'wol us swiche
formés make ¹⁴⁷¹

As moost able is oure preyés for to take.'

'What maketh yow to han al this
labour ?'

'Ful many a cause, leevé sire
somonour,'

Seydè this feend ; 'but allé thyng hath
tyme ;

The day is short, and it is passéd pryme,

And yet ne wan I nothyng in this day ;

I wol entende to wynnyng if I may,

And nat entende our wittés to declare ;

For, brother myn, thy wit is al to bare ¹⁴⁸⁰

To understonde, although I tolde hem thec.

But for thou axest why labouren we,—

Forsomtyme we been Goddés instrumentz,

And meenés to doon his comandémentz,

Whan that hym list, upon his créatures,

In divers art and in diverse figures.

Withouten hym we have no myght,
certayn,

If that hym list to stonden ther agayn.

And somtyme, at oure prayere, han we leve

Oonly the body and nat the soulé greve ;

Witnesse on Job, whom that we diden wo ;

And somtyme han we myght of bothé
two,

This is to seyn, of soule and body eke ;

And somtyme be we suffred for to seke

Upon a man and doon his soule unreste,

And nat his body, and al is for the beste.

Whan he withstandeth oure temptacioun

It is a cause of his savacioun,—

Al be it that it was nat oure entente

He sholde be sauf, but that we wolde
hym hente,— ¹⁵⁰⁰

And somtyme be we servant unto man,

As to the erchêbisshope, Seint Dunstan ;

And to the Apostles servant eek was I.'

'Yet tel me,' quod the somonour,
'feithfully,

Make ye yow newé bodies thus alway

Of elementz ?' The feend answerdè,

'Nay,

Somtyme we feyne, and somtyme we aryse

With dedè bodies, in ful sondry wyse,

And speke as renably and faire and wel,

^{1479.} *wittes*, H *things*.

^{1486.} *art*, H *act*, *actes*.

As to the Phitonissa dide Samuel ; 1510
 And yet wol som men seye it was nat he.
 I do no fors of youre dyvnytee,
 But o thyng warne I thee, I wol nat jape,
 Thou wolt alगतs wite how we been
 shape,
 Thou shalt herafterwardes, my brother
 deere,
 Come there thee nedeth nat of me to leere,
 For thou shalt by thyn owene experience
 Konne in a chayer rede of this sentence
 Bet than Virgilé while he was on lyve,
 Or Dant also ; now lat us rydè blyve, 1520
 For I wole holdè compaignye with thee
 Til it be so that thou forsakè me.'

'Nay,' quod this somonour, 'that shal
 nat bityde !

I am a yeman knowen is ful wyde ;
 My trouthè wol I holde as in this cas ;
 For though thou were the devel, Sathanas,
 My trouthè wol I holdè to my brother,
 As I am sworn, and ech of us til oother,
 For to be trewè brother in this cas ;
 And bothe we goon abouten oure purchas.
 Taak thou thy part, what that men wol
 thee yeve, 1531

And I shal myn,—thus may we bothè
 lyve,—

And if that any of us have moore than
 oother,

Lat hym be trewe and parte it with his
 brother.'

'Igrauntè,' quod the devel, 'by my fey !'
 And with that word they ryden forth
 hir wey,

And right at the entryng of the townés
 ende,

To which this somonour shoope hym for
 to wende,

They saugh a cart that charged was with
 hey,

Which that a cartere droof forth in his
 wey. 1540

Deepe was the wey, for which the cartè
 stood :

The cartere smoot and cryde as he were
 wood,

1510. *Phitonissa*, Pythoness, *i.e.* the Witch of
 Endor.

1518. *i.e.* be able to lecture on this theme.

'Hayt, Brok ! hayt, Scot ! what spare ye
 for the stones !

The feend,' quod he, 'yow fecchè, body
 and bones,

As ferforthly as ever were ye foled !
 So muchè wo as I have with yow tholed !

The devel have al, bothe hors and cart
 and hey !'

This somonour seyde, 'Heere shal we
 have a pley' ;

And neer the feend he drough, as nocht
 ne were,

Ful privèly, and rownèd in his ere, 1550
 'Herkne, my brother ! herkne, by thy
 feith !

Herestow nat how that the cartere seith ?
 Hent it anon, for he hath yeve it thee,

Bothe hey and cart and eek his caples
 thre.'

'Nay,' quod the devel, 'God woot,
 never a deel.

It is nat his entente, trust thou me weel ;
 Axe hym thyself, if thou nat trowest me,
 Or ellès stynt a while, and thou shalt see.'

This cartere thakketh his hors upon
 the croupe,

And they bigonnè drawn and to-stoupe.
 'Heyt ! now,' quod he, 'ther Jhesu Crist
 yow blesse ! 1561

And al his handwerk bothè moore and
 lesse !

That was wel twight, myn owene lyard
 boy !

I pray God savè thee ! and Seintè Loy !
 Now is my cart out of the slow, *pardee* !'

'Lo, brother,' quod the feend, 'what
 tolde I thee ?

Heere may ye se, myn owene deerè
 brother,

The carl spak oon thing, but he thoghte
 another.

Lat us go forth abouten oure viage ;
 Heere wyne I nothyng upon cariage.' 1570

Whan that they coomen somewhat out
 of towne

1559. *thakketh*, smacks ; E² *taketh*.

1559. *hors*, plural.

1564. *pray*, E *pray to*.

1564. *thee*, H² *thy* (the) *body*.

1564. *Seinte Loy*, St. Eligius.

1568. *thing*, om. E.

This somonour to his brother gan to
rowne :

'Brother,' quod he, 'heere woneth an
old rebekke

That hadde almost as lief to lese hire
nekke,

As for to yeve a peny of hir good.

I wole han twelf pens though that she be
wood,

Or I wol sompne hire unto oure office,
And yet, God woot, of hire knowe I no
vice ;

But, for thou kanst nat, as in this contree,
Wynné thy cost, taak heer ensample of
me.' 1580

This somonour clappeth at the wydwés
gate :

'Com out,' quod he, 'thou oldé virytrate !
I trowe thou hast som frere or preest with
thee.'

'Who clappeth ?' seyde this wyf,
'*benedicitee* !

God save you, sire ! what is youre sweeté
wille ?'

'I have,' quod he, 'of somonaunce a
bille ;

Up peyne of cursyng looké that thou be
To-morn bifore the erchédeknes knee,
Tanswere to the court of certeyn thynges.'

'Now, Lord,' quod she, 'Crist Jhesu,
kyng of kynges, 1590

So wisly helpé me, as I ne may !

I have been syk, and that ful many a day ;
I may nat go so fer,' quod she, 'ne ryde,
But I be deed, so priketh it in my syde.

May I nat axe a libel, sire somonour,
And answer there by my procuratour
To swich thyng as men wole opposen me ?'

'Yis,' quod this somonour, 'pay anon
—lat se—

Twelf pens to me and I wole thee acquite.
I shal no profit han therby but lite, 1600
My maister hath the profit, and nat I.

Com of, and lat me ryden hastily ;
Gif me twelf pens, I may no lenger tarye !'

'Twelf pens !' quod she, 'now lady,
Seinté Marie !

So wisly help me out of care and synne,

1586. *somonauunce*, E. *somonce*.

1587. *Up*, E. *Upon*.

This wydé world thogh that I sholdé
wynne,

Ne have I nat twelf pens withinne myn
hoold ;

Ye knowen wel that I am poure and oold.
Kithé youre almesse on me, pouré wrecche.'

'Nay, thanne,' quod he, 'the foulé
feend me fecche, 1610

If I thexcusé thogh thou shul be spilt !'
'Allas !' quod she, 'God woot I have
no gilt.'

'Pay me !' quod he, 'or by the sweete
Seinte Anne,

As I wol bere away thy newé panne
For dette which that thou owest me of
old,—

Whan that thou madest thyn housbonde
cokéwold

I payde at hoom for thy correccioun.'

'Thou lixt !' quod she, 'by my sava-
cioun

Ne was I never er now, wydwe ne wyf,
Somoned unto youre court in al my lyf !

Ne never I nas but of my body trewe. 1621
Unto the devel, blak and rough of hewe,
Yeve I thy body and my panne also !'

And whan the devel herde hire cursen
so

Upon hir knees, he seyde in this manere :

'Now, Mabély, myn owene moder deere,
Is this youre wyl in ernest that ye seyde ?'

'The devel,' quod she, 'so fecche hym
er he deye,—

And panne and al, but he wol hym
repente !'

'Nay, oldé stot ! that is nat myn
entente,' 1630

Quod this somonour, 'for to repenté me
For anythyng that I have had of thee ;

I wolde I hadde thy smok and every
clooth.'

'Now, brother,' quod the devil, 'be
nat wrooth :

Thy body and this panne been myne by
right ;

Thou shalt with mé to hellé yet to-nyght,
Where thou shalt knowen of oure privéete

Moore than a maister of dyvynytee.'

And with that word this foulé feend hym
hente. 1639

Body and soule he with the devel wente
Where as that somonours han hir heritage ;
And God, that makéd after his ymage
Mankyndé, save and gyde us alle and
some,

And leve this somonours goodé men
bicomé !

Lordynges, I koude han toold yow,
quod this Frere,

Hadde I had leysor for this Somnour heere,
After the text of Cristé, Poul, and John,
And of oure othere doctours many oon,
Swiche peynés that youre herté myghte
agryse ;

Al be it so no tongé may devyse— 1650
Thogh that I myghte a thousand wynter
telle—

The peynes of thilké curséd hous of helle ;
But for to kepe us fro that curséd place
Waketh and preyeth Jhesu for his grace,
So kepe us fro the temptour Sathanas.

Herketh this word, beth war, as in this
cas :

'The leoun sit in his awayt alway
To sle the innocent, if that he may.'
Disposeth ay youre hertés to withstonde
The feend, that yow wolde maké thral
and bonde ; 1660

He may nat tempté yow over youre
myght,
For Crist wol be youre champion and
knyght ;

And prayeth that these somonours hem
repente

Of hir mysdedes, er that the feend hem
hente !

The prologe of the Somonours Tale

This Somonour in his styropes hyé
stood.

Upon this Frere his herté was so wood,
That lyk an aspen leef he quook for ire.

'Lordynges,' quod he, 'but o thyng I
desire,—

I yow biseke that of youre curteisye,

1663. H^b make the hit more direct, reading
this (oure) sompnour him repente, etc.

1665. *hye*, H *up* *he*.

Syn ye han herd this falsé Frere lye, 1670
As suffereth me I may my talé telle.

'This Freré bosteth that he knoweth
helle,

And God it woot, that it is litel wonder ;
Frerés and feendés been but lyte asonder ;
For, *pardée* ! ye han ofté tyme herd telle
How that a freré ravysshed was to helle
In spirit onés by a visiou ;

And as an angel ladde hym up and down,
To shewen hym the peynés that ther
were,

In al the placé saugh he nat a frere. 1680
Of oother folk he saugh ynowe in wo.

Unto this angel spak the freré tho :

'“Now, sire,” quod he, “han frerés
swich a grace

That noon of hem shal comé to this place?”

“Yis,” quod this angel, “many a
millioun” ;

And unto Sathanas he ladde hym doun,
And now hath Sathanas, seith he, a tayl,
Brodder than of a carryk is the sayl.

“Hold up thy tayl, thou Sathanas,”
quod he,

“Shewe forth thyn ers, and lat the freré
se 1690

Where is the nest of frerés in this place” ;
And er that half a furlong wey of space,
Right so as bees out swarmen from an

hyve,

Out of the develes ers ther gonné dryve
Twénty thousand frerés in a route,

And thurgh-out hellé swarméden aboute,
And comen agayn as faste as they may

gon,
And in his ers they crepten everychon ;

He clapte his tayl agayn and lay ful
still'e.

This frere, whan he hadde lookéd al his
fille 1700

Upon the tormentz of this sory place,
His spirit God restoréd of his grace

Unto his body agayn, and he awook ;
But nathéles, for feré yet he quook,

So was the develes ers ay in his mynde ;
That is his heritage of verray kynde.

God save yow allé, save this curséd
Frere!

My prologe wol I ende in this manere.'

SUMMONER'S TALE

Heere bigynneth The Somonour his Tale

Lordynges, ther is in Yorkshire, as I
gesse,

A mersshy contree calléd Holdernesse, ¹⁷¹⁰
In which ther wente a lymytour aboute
To preche, and eek to begge, it is no
doute.

And so bifel that on a day this frere
Hadde prechéd at a chirche in his manere,
And specially, aboven every thyng,
Excited he the peple in his prechyng
To trentals, and to yeve for Goddès sake,
Wherwith men myghté hooly houses make,
Ther as diviné seryyce is honoured,
Nat ther as it is wasted and devoured,
Ne ther it nedeth nat for to be yeve, ¹⁷²¹
As to possessioners that mowen lyve,
Thankéd be God! in wele and habun-
daunce.

'Trentals,' seyde he, 'deliveren for
penaunce

Hir freendès soulès, as wel olde as yonge ;
Ye, whan that they been hastily y-songe,
Nat for to holde a preest joly and gay ;
He syngeth nat but o masse in a day.
Delivereth out,' quod he, 'anon, the
soules !

Ful hard it is, with flesshook or with
oules ¹⁷³⁰

To been y-clawéd, or to brenne, or bake ;
Now spede yow hastily for Cristès sake.'
And whan this frere had seyð al his
entente

With *qui cum patre*, forth his wey he wente.

Whan folk in chirche had yeve him
what hem lest,

He went his wey, no lenger wolde he reste.
With scrippe and tippéd staf, y-tukked hye,
In every hous he gan to poure and pry, e,
And beggeth mele, and chese, or ellès
corn.

His felawe hadde a stafe tippéd with horn,

Summoner's Tale. The central incident of
this was, no doubt, common property; but the
setting of the tale must be Chaucer's.

^{1709.} *Yorkshire, as, H Engelond.*

^{1737.} *tipped, H pyked.*

A peyre of tables al of yvory, ¹⁷⁴¹
And a poyntel pollysshed fetisly,
And wroote the namès alwey as he stood
Of allé folk that yaf hym any good,
Ascauntes that he woldé for hem prey.

'Yif us a busschel whetè, malt or reye,
A Goddès kechyl, or a trype of chese,
Or ellès what yow lyst, we may nat cheese ;
A Goddès halfpeny, or a masse peny, ¹⁷⁴⁹
Or yif us of youre brawn, if ye have eny ;
A dagoun of youre blanket, leevè dame,
Oure suster deere,—lo heere I write youre
name,—

Bacoun, or beef, or swich thyng as ye
fynde.'

(A sturdy harlot wente ay hem bihynde,
That was hir hostès-man, and bar a sak,
And what men yaf hem leyde it on his
bak.

And whan that he was out at dore anon,
He planed away the namès everichon
That he biforn had written in his tables.

He servéd hem with nyfles and with fables.

'Nay ! ther thou lixt, thou Somonour !'
quod the Frere. ¹⁷⁶¹

'Pees !' quod oure Hoost, 'for Cristès
mooder deere ;

Tel forth thy tale and spare it nat at al.'

So thryve I, quod this Somonour, so
I shal !

So longe he wenté, hous by hous, til he
Cam til an hous ther he was wont to be
Refreshhéd moore than in an hundred
placis ;

Syk lay the goodè man whos that the
place is ;

Bedrede upon a couchè lowe he lay.

'*Deus hic !*' quod he, 'O Thomas,
freend, good day !' ¹⁷⁷⁰

Seydè this frerè, curteisly and softe.

'Thomas,' quod he, 'God yeldè yow !
ful ofte

Have I upon this bench faren ful weel ;
Heere have I eten many a myrie meel' ;
And fro the bench he droof away the
cat,

And leyde adoun his potente and his hat,
And eek his scrippe, and sette hym softe
adoun.

His felawe was go walkéd into toun,

Forth with his knave into that hostelrye
Where as he shoope hym thilké nyght to
lye. 1780

'O deeré maister,' quod this siké man,
'How han ye faré sith that March bigan?
I saugh yow noght this fourtényght or
moore.'

'God woot,' quod he, 'laboured I
have ful soore,

And specially for thy savacioun
Have I seyð many a precious orisoun;
And for oure othere freendès, God hem
blesse.

I have to day been at youre chirche at
messe,

And seyð a sermoun after my symple wit,
Nat al after the text of hooly writ; 1790
For it is hard to yow, as I suppose,

And therefore wol I teche yow al the glose.
Glosynge is a glorious thyng certeyn,
For lettre sleeth, so as we clerkès seyn.

There have I taught hem to be charitable,
And spende hir good ther it is resonable;
And there I saugh oure dame,—a, where
is she?'

'Yond, in the yerd, I trowé that
she be,'

Seyð this man, 'and she wol come anon.'
'Ey, maister, welcom be ye, by Seint
John!' 1800

Seyð this wyf; 'how fare ye, hertely?'
The frere ariseth up ful curteisly

And hire embraceth in his armes narwe,
And kiste hire sweete, and chirketh as a
sparwe

With his lypès: 'Dame,' quod he,
'right weel,

As he that is youre servant every deel.
Thankéd be God, that yow yaf soule and
lyf,

Yet saugh I nat this day so fair a wyf
In al the chirchê, God so savé me!'

'Ye, God amende defaultès, sire,' quod
she, 1810

'Algatès welcome be ye, by my fey!'
'Graunt mercy, dame, this have I
founde alwey,

But of youre greté goodnesse, by youre
leve,

I woldé prey yow that ye nat yow greve,

I wole with Thomas speke a litel throwe;
Thise curatz been ful necligent and slowe
To gropé tendrèly a conscience.

In shrift, in prechyng is my diligence,
And studie in Petrés wordès and in
Poules. 1819

I walke, and fisshè cristen mennès soules,
To yelden Jhesu Crist his proprè rente.
To sprede his word is set al myn entente.'

'Now, by youre leve, O deeré sire,'
quod she,

'Chideth him weel, for, seinté Trinitee!
He is as angry as a pissémyre,
Though that he have al that he kan desire,
Though I him wrye a-nyght and make
hym warm,

And on hym leye my leg, outhere myn arm,
He groneth lyk oure boor, lith in oure
sty.

Oother desport ryght noon of hym have I,
I may nat plese hym in no maner cas.' 1831

'O Thomas, *je vous dy*, Thomas!
Thomas!

This maketh the feend, this mosté ben
amended;

Ire is a thyng that hyé God defended,
And therof wol I speke a word or two.'

'Now, maister,' quod the wyf, 'er that
I go,

What, wol ye dyne? I wol go therabouté.'
'Now, damé,' quod he, '*je vous dy*

sanz doute,
Have I nat of a capoun but the lyvere,
And of youre softé breed nat but a
shyvere, 1840

And after that a rosted piggès heed,—
But that I nolde no beest for me were
deed,—

Thanne hadde I with yow hoonly suffi-
saunce.

I am a man of litel sustenance.
My spirit hath his fostryng in the Bible,
The body is ay so redy and penyble
To waké, that my stomak is destroyed;
I prey yow, damé, ye be nat anoyed,
Though I so freendly yow my conseil
shewe.

By God, I wolde nat telle it but a fewe!'
'Now, sire,' quod she, 'but o word er

I go: 1851

Mychild is deed withinne thise wykés two,
Soone after that ye wente out of this town.'

'His deeth saugh I by revelacioun,'

Seith this frere, 'at hoom in oure dortour.

I dar wel seyn that er that half an hour

After his deeth, I saugh hym born to blisse

In my avisioun, so God me wisse !

So dide our sexteyn and oure fermerer,

That han been trewè frerés fifty yeer,—

They may now, God be thanked of his
loone ! 1861

Maken hir jubilee, and walke allone.

And up I roos, and al oure covent eke,

With many a tearè triklyng on my cheke,

Withouten noyse, or claterynge of belles,

Te deum was oure song and no thyng
elles ;

Save that to Crist I seyde an orisoun,

Thankynge hym of his revelacioun ;

For, sire and damè, trusteth me right weel,

Oure orisons been moore effectueel, 1870

And moore we seen of Cristés secree
thynges,

Than burel folk, al though they weren
kynges.

We lyve in poverte and in abstinence,

And burell folk in richesse and despence

Of mete and drynke, and in hir foul delit.

We han this worldès lust al in despit.

Lazar and Dives lyveden diversly

And diverse gerdoun hadden they ther-by.

Who-so wol preye he moot faste and be
clene,

And fatte his soule and make his body
lene. 1880

We fare as seith thapostle ; clooth and
foode.

Suffisen us, though they be nat ful goode ;

The clenness and the fastynge of us freres

Maketh that Crist acceptethoure preyeres.

'Lo, Moyses fourty dayes and fourty
nyght

Fasted, er that the heighè God of myght

Spak with hym in the mount of Synay.

With empty wombe, fastyngè many a
day,

Receyvèd he the lawè that was writen

With Goddès fynger ; and Elye, wel ye
witen, 1890

In mount Oreb, er he hadde any speche

With hyè God, that is oure lyvès leche,
He fasted longe, and was in contemp-
launce.

'Aaron, that hadde the temple in
governance,

And eek the othere preestés everichon,

Into the temple whan they sholdè gon

To preyè for the peple, and do servyse,

They nolden drynken in no maner wyse

No drynkè which that myghte hem
dronkè make ; 1899

But there, in abstinencè preye and wake,
Lest that they deyden :—taak heede what

I seye,—

But they be sobre that for the peple preye,
War that !—I seye namoore,—for it
suffiseth.

Oure Lord Jhesu, as hooly writ devyseth,

Yaf us ensample of fastynge and preyeres ;

Therefore we mendynantz, we sely freres,

Been wedded to povérte and continence,

To charite, humblesse, and abstinence,

To persecucioun for rightwisnesse,

To wepyng, misericordè and clenness ;

And therefore may ye se that oure pre-
yeres,— 1911

I speke of us, we mendynantz, we freres,—

Been to the hyè God moore acceptable

Than yourès withoure feestès at the table.

Fro Paradys first, if I shal nat lye,

Was man out chacèd for his glotonye,

And chaast was man in Paradys certeyn.

'But herknè, Thomas, what I shal the
seyn,

I ne have no text of it, as I suppose,

But I shal fynde it in a maner glose, 1920

That specially oure sweetè Lord Jhesus

Spak this by frerès, whan he seyde thus :

“Blessed be they that povere in
spirit been,”—

And so forth al the gospel may ye seen

Wher it be likker oure professioun,

Or hirs that swymmen in possessioun,—

Fy on hire pompe and on hire glotonye !

And for hir lewèdnesse, I hem diffye !

'Me thinketh they been lyk Jovinyan,

Fat as a whale, and walkynge as a swan,

Al vinolent as botel in the spence. 1931

1929. *Jovinyan*, probably the mythical emperor
of the *Gesta Romanorum*.

Hir preyere is of ful greet reverence
 When they for soulés seye the Psalm of
 Davit,—

Lo, "buf" they seye, *cor meum eructavit*,—
 Who folweth Cristes gospel, and his foore,
 But we that humble been and chaast and
 poore,

Werkeris of Goddès word, not auditours ?
 Therefore, right as an hauk up at a sours
 Up springeth into their, right so prayers
 Of charitable and chastè, bisy freres 1940
 Maken hir sours to Goddès erès two.

Thomas, Thomas, so moote I ryde or go,—
 And by that lord that clepid is Seint Yve !
 Nere thou oure brother sholdestou nat
 thryve !

In our chapitrè praye we day and nyght
 To Crist that he thee sendè heele and
 myght

Thy body for to weelden, hastily.'

'God woot,' quod he, 'no thyng therof
 feele I !

As help me Crist, as I, in fewè yeres,
 Han spent upon diversè manere freres 1950
 Ful many a pound, yet fare I never the bet.
 Certeyn my good I have almoost biset,—
 Farwel my gold, for it is al ago !'

The frere answerde, 'O Thomas, dos-
 tow so ?

What nedeth yow diversè frerès seche ?
 What nedeth hym that hath a parfit leche
 To sechen othere lechès in the toun ?
 Youre inconstance is youre confusioun.
 Holde ye thanne me, or ellès oure covent,
 To praye for yow been insufficient ? 1960
 Thomas, that japè nys nat worth a myte ;
 Youre maladye is for we han to lyte.

A ! yif that covent half a quarter otes !
 A ! yif that covent foure and twentygrotes !
 A ! yif that frere a peny, and lat hym go !
 Nay, nay, Thomas, it may no thyng be so !
 What is a ferthyng worth parted in twelve ?
 Lo, ech thyng that is oned in it selve
 Is moorè strong than whan it is to-scatered.

Thomas, of me thou shalt nat been y-
 flatered ; 1970

Thou woldest han oure labour al for noght ;
 The hyè God, that al this world hath
 wroght,

Seith that the werkman worthy is his hyre.

Thomas, noght of youre tresor I desire,
 As for my self, but that al oure covent
 To preye for yow is ay so diligent,
 And for to buylden Cristès owene chirche.
 Thomas, if ye wol lernen for to wirche
 Of buyldyng up of chirches, may ye fynde
 If it be good in Thomas lyf of Inde. 1980
 Ye lye heere ful of anger and of ire,
 With which the devel set youre herte afyre,
 And chiden heere the sely innocent,
 Youre wyf, that is so meke and pacient ;
 And therefore, Thomas, trowe me if thee
 leste,

Ne stryve nat with thy wyf, as for thy
 beste ;

And ber this word away now, by thy feith,
 Touchyng this thyng, lo what the wise
 seith,

"Withinne thyn hous ne be thou no leoun ;
 To thy subgitz do noon oppressioun, 1990
 Ne makè thyne acquyentis fro the flee."

And, Thomas, yet eft-soones I chargè thee,
 Be war of yre that in thy bosom slepeth,
 War fro the serpent that so slyly crepeth
 Under the gras and styngeth subtilly ;
 Be war, my sone, and herkne patiently,
 That twenty thousand men han lost hir
 lyves

For stryvyng with hir lemmans and hir
 wyves.

Now sith ye han so hooly, meke a wyf,
 What nedeth yow, Thomas, to maken stryf ?
 Ther nys, y-wys, no serpent so cruél 2001
 Whan man tret on his tayl, ne half so fel
 As womman is, whan she hath caught an
 ire ;

Vengeance is thannè al that they desire.
 Ire is a synne, oon of the gretè sevenè,
 Abhomynable unto the God of hevène,
 And to hymself it is destruccioun.
 This every lewèd viker, or persoun,
 Kan seye, how ire engendreth homycide.
 Ire is in sooth executour of pryde. 2010
 I koude of ire seye so muchè sorwe
 My talè sholdè lastè til tomorwe ;
 And therefore preye I God, bothe day and
 nyght,

1980. *Thomas.* St. Thomas professed to be an
 architect, but the palace he built for the Indian
 king was in heaven.

An irous man God sende hym litel myght.
It is greet harme and certès greet pitee
To sette an irous man in heigh degree.

‘Whilom ther was an irous potestat,
As seith Senek, that durynge his estaat
Upon a day out ryden knyghtès two ;
And as Fortunè wolde that it were so
That oon of hem cam hoom, that oother
noght. 2021

Anon the knyght bifore the juge is broght,
That seyde thus : “Thou hast thy felawe
slayn,

For which I deme thee to the deeth
certayn ” ;

And to another knyght comanded he,
“Go lede hym to the deeth, I chargè
thee !”

And happed as they wentè by the weye,
Toward the placè ther he sholdè deye,
The knyght cam which men wenden had
be deed.

Thanne thoughtè they it was the bestè
reed, 2030

To lede hem bothè to the juge agayn.
They seiden, “Lord, the knyght ne hath
nat slayn

His felawe ; heere he standeth hool alyve.”
“Ye shul be deed,” quod he, “so moot I
thryve !

That is to seyn, bothe oon, and two, and
thre.”

And to the firstè knyght right thus spak
he :

“I dampnèd thee, thou most algate be
deed ;

And thou, also, most nedès lese thyn heed,
For thou art causè why thy felawe deyth ” ;
And to the thridde knyght right thus he
seith :

“Thou hast nat doon that I comanded
thee ” ; 2040

And thus he dide doon sleen hem allè
thre.

‘Irous Cambises was eek dronkelewe
And ay delited hym to been a shrewe ;
And so bifel a lord of his meynee,

2018. *Senek.* This story is told by Seneca, *De Ira*, i. 16, of Cn. Piso (T.)

2043. *Cambises.* This story is also in Seneca, iii. 14 ; it differs a little from one in Herodotus, Bk. iii. (T.)

That lovèd vertuuous moralitee,
Seyde on a day bitwene hem two right
thus :

“ A lord is lost if he be vicius,
And dronkenesse is eek a foul record
Of any man, and namely in a lord. 2050
Ther is ful many an eye, and many an ere,
Awaityng on a lord, and he noot where.
For Goddès love drynk moore attemprely !
Wyn maketh man to lesen wrecchedly
His mynde and eek his lymès everichon.”

“ “The revers shaltou se,” quod he anon,
“And preeve it by thyn owene experience,
That wyn ne dooth to folk no swich
offence.

Ther is no wyn bireveth me my myght
Of hand, ne foot, ne of myne eyen sight ” ;
And for despit he drank ful muchel moore,
An hondred part, than he hadde doon
bifore ;

And right anon, this irous, cursèd wrecche
Léet this knyghtès sone bifore hym fecche,
Comandyng hym he sholde bifore hym
stonde ;

And sodeynly he took his bowe in honde,
And up the streng he pullèd to his ere,
And with an arwe he slow the child right
there.

“Now, wheither have I a siker hand or
noon ?”

Quod he ; “is al my myght and mynde
agon ? 2070

Hath wyn byrevèd me myne eyen sight ?”
What sholde I tellè thanswere of the
knyght ?

His sone was slayn, ther is namoore to
seye.

Beth war, therefore, with lordès how ye
pleye.

Syngeth *Placebo*,—and I shal, if I kan,
But if it be unto a pourè man.

To a poure man men sholde his vices telle.
But nat to a lord, thogh he sholde go
to helle.

‘Lo, irous Cirus, thilkè Percien,
How he destroyed the ryver of Gysen, 2080
For that an hors of his was dreynt ther-
innie,

2079. *Cirus.* See Herodotus, Bk. i., and Seneca, *De Ira*, both of whom call the river Gyndes.

Whan that he wenté Babiloigne to wynne.
He madé that the ryver was so smal
That wommen myghté wade it over al.

'Lo, what seyde he that so wel teché
kan :

"Ne be no felawe to an irous man,
Ne with no wood man walké by the weye,
Lest thee repente,"—ther is namoore to
seye.'

'Now, Thomas, leevé brother, lef thyn
ire,

Thou shalt me fynde as just as is a squyre ;
Hoold nat the develes knyf ay at thyn
herte,—

Thyn angre dooth thee al to sooré
smerte,—

But shewe to me al thy confessioun.'

'Nay,' quod the siké man, 'by Seint
Symoun !

I have be shryven this day at my curat ;
I have hym toold hoolly al myn éstat.
Nedeth namoore to speken of it, seith he,
But if me list, of myn humylitee.'

'Yif me thanne of thy gold, to make
oure cloystre,'

Quod he, 'for many a muscle and many
an oystre,

Whan othere men han ben ful wel at eyse,
Hath been oure foode, our cloystre for
to reyse ;

And yet, God woot, unnethe the
fundément

Parfournéd is, ne of our pavément
Nys nat a tyle yet withinne oure wones,—
By God, we owen fourty pound for stones !

'Now help, Thomas ! for hym that
harwed helle,

For ellés mosté we oure bookés selle ;
And if ye lakke oure predicacioun

Thanne goth the world al to destrucciou.

For whoso wolde us fro this world bireve,
So God me savé, Thomas, by youre leve,
He wolde bireve out of this world the
sonne ;

For who kan teche, and werchen, as we
konne ?

And that is nat of litel tyme,' quod he,
'But syn that Elie was, or Elise,
Han frerés been,—that fynde I of record ;

2116. *Elie, E Ennok.*

In charitee y-thanked be oure Lord !
Now, Thomas, helpe for seinté charitee !'
And doun anon he sette hym on his
knee.

This siké man wax wel ny wood for ire ;
He woldé that the frere had been on fire
With his false dissymulacioun.

'Swich thyng as is in my possessioun,'
Quod he, 'that may I yeven, and noon
oother.

Ye sey me thus, "that I am youré
brother" ?'

'Ye, certés,' quod the frere, 'trusteth
weel,

I took oure dame oure lettre and oure
secl.'

'Now wel,' quod he, 'and somewhat
shal I yeve

Unto youre hooly covent whil I lyve,
And in thyn hand thou shalt it have anon,
On this condicioun, and oother noon ;
That thou departe it so, my leevé brother,
That every frere have also muche as
oother ;

This shaltou swere on thy professioun,
Withouten fraud or cavillacioun.'

'I swere it,' quod this freré, 'by my
feith !'

And therwithal his hand in his he leith,—
'Lo heer my feith, in me shal be no lak.'

'Now thanne, put in thyn hand doun
by my bak,'

Seydè this man, 'and gropé wel bihynde ;
Bynethé my buttock ther shaltow fynde
A thyng that I have hyd in pryvetee.'

'A !' thoghte this frere, 'this shal go
with me !'

And doun his hand he launcheth to the
clifte,

In hopé for to fyndé there a yifte ;
And whan this siké man felté this frere
Aboute his tuwel gropé there and heere,
Amydde his hand he leet the frere a
fart ;

Ther nys no capul drawynge in a cart
That myghte have leté a fart of swich a
soun.

The frere up stirte, as dooth a wood
leoun,—

2133. *leeve, H⁶ deere.*

'A! falsè cherl,' quod he, 'for Goddès bones!

This hastow for despit doon for the nones;
Thou shalt abyge this fart, if that I may!

His meynee, whiche that herden this affray,

Cam lepyng in, and chaced out the frere;
And forth he gooth with a ful angry cheere,

And fette his felawe, ther as lay his stoor.
He lookèd as it were a wildè boor,—

He gryntè with his teeth, so was he wrooth;
2161

A sturdy paas doon to the court he gooth,
Wher as ther woned a man of greet honour,

To whom that he was alwey confessour;
This worthy man was lord of that village.

This frerè cam as he were in a rage,
Where as this lord sat etyng at his bord;

Unnethès myghte the frerè speke a word,
Til attè laste he seyde, 'God yow see!'

This lord gan looke and seide,
'Benedicitee!
2170

What, frerè John, what maner world is this?

I se wel that som thyng ther is amys;
Ye looken as the wode were ful of thevys;
Sit don anon, and tel me what youre grief is,

And it shal been amended, if I may.'

'I have,' quod he, 'had a despit this day,

God yeldè yow! adoun in youre village,
That in this world is noon so poure a page,

That he nolde have abhomynacioun
2179

Of that I have receyvèd in youre toün;
And yet ne greveth me no thyng so soore,

As that this oldè cherl, with lökkès hoore,
Blasphemèd hath oure hooly covent eke.'

'Now, maister,' quod this lord, 'I yow biseke'—

'No "maister," sire,' quod he, 'but servitour,

Thogh I have had in scolè swich honour;
God liketh nat that "Raby" men us calle,

Neither in market ne in youre largè halle.'

'No fors,' quod he, 'but tel me al youre grief.'

2172. *se wel that som, E trowe som maner.*

'Sire,' quod this frere, 'an odious meschief
2190

This day bityd is to myn ordre and me;
And so *par consequens* in ech degre

Of hooly chirchè; God amende it soone!
'Sire,' quod the lord, 'ye woot what

is to doone;
Distempe yow noght, yè be my confes-

sour;
Ye been the salt of the erthe and the

savour;
For Goddès love youre pacience ye

holde;
Tel me youre grief'; and he anon hym

tolde,
As ye han herd biforn, ye woot wel

what.
The lady of the hous al stillè sat
2200

Til she had herdè what the frerè sayde;
'Ey! Goddès mooder,' quod she,—

'blisful mayde!
Is ther oght ellès? Telle me feithfully.'

'Madame,' quod he, 'how thynkè ye hereby?'

'How that me thynketh?' quod she;
'so God me speede!

I seye, a cherle hath doon a cherlès dede.
What sholde I seye? God lat hym

never thee,
His sikè heed is ful of vanytee;

I holde hym in a manere frenesye.'
'Madame,' quod he, 'by God I shal

nat lye,
2210

But I on oother wise may be awreke,
I shal disclaundre hym, over al ther I

speke,—
This falsè blasphemour that chargèd me

To partè that wol nat departed be,—
To every man ylichè, with meschaunce!'

The lord sat stille, as he were in a traunce,

And in his herte he rollèd up and doun
'How hadde the cherl ymaginacioun,

To shewè swich a probleme to the frere?
Never erst er now herd I of swich

mateere;
222c

I trowe the devel putte it in his mynde.
In ars-metrikè shal ther no man fynde,

Biforn this day of swich a questioun.
2211. *wise, E² weyes.*

Certés, it was a shrewed conclusioun,
That everyman sholde have yliche his part,
As of the soun or savour of a fart.

O vilé proudé cherl ! I shrewe his face !
Lo, sirés,' quod the lord, with hardé grace,
'Who herd ever of swich a thyng er now ?
"To every man yliké,"—tel me how ?

It is an impossible, it may nat be. 2231

Ey, nycé cherl ? God lete thee never thee !
The rumblyng of a fart, and every soun,

Nis but of eir reverberacioun,
And ever it wasteth, litel and litel away.

Ther is no man kan demen, by my fey !
If that it were departed equally.

What, lo, my cherl, lo, yet how shrewedly,
Unto my confessor to day he spak ;

I holde hym, certeyn, a demonyak. 2240

Now ete youre mete, and lat the cherl go
pleye.

Lat hym go honge hymself a devel weye !'

*The wordes of the lordes Squier and his
kervere for departyng of the fart on
twelve*

Now stood the lordés Squier at the bord,
That karf his mete, and herdé, word by
word,

Of allé thyngés whiche that I have sayd ;
'My lord,' quod he, 'be ye nat yvele
apayd,

I koudé tellé for a gowné-clooth
To yow, sir freré, so ye be nat wrooth,

How that this fart sholde evene y-deléd be
Among youre covent, if it lykéd me.' 2250

'Tel,' quod the lord, 'and thou shalt
have anon

A gowné-clooth, by God, and by Seint
John !'

'My lord,' quod he, 'whan that the
weder is fair,

Withouten wynd, or perturbyng of air,
Lat bryng a cartéwheel into this halle,—

But looké that it have his spokés alle,—
Twelve spokés hath a cartwheel comunly ;

And bryng me thanne twelf frerés,—
woot ye why ?

2224. H⁶ read *who schulde make a demonstra-
cioun.*

2227. *vile*, H⁶ *nycé.*

For thritten is a covent, as I gesse ;
The cónfessour heere, for his worthynesse,
Shal parfourne up the nombre of his
covent. 2261

Thanne shal they kneléd doun, by oon
assent,

And to every spokés ende, in this manere,
Ful sadly leye his nosé shal a frere.

Youre noble cónfessour there, God hym
save !

Shal holde his nose upright under the nave.
Thanne shal this cherl, with bely stif
and toght

As any tabour, hyder been y-brought,
And sette hym on the wheel right of this

cart, 2269

Upon the nave, and make hym lete a fart,
And ye shul seen, up péril of my lyf,

By preevé which that is demonstratif,
That equally the soun of it wol wende,

And eke the styng, unto the spokés ende,—
Save that this worthy man, youre con-
fessour,

By cause he is a man of greet honour,
Shal have the firsté fruyt, as resoun is.

The noble usage of frerés yet is this,
The worthy men of hem shul first be

served,— 2279

And certainly, he hath it weel diserved,
He hath to day taught us so muchel good

With prechyng in the pulpit ther he stood,
That I may vouchésauf, I sey for me,

He hadde the firsté smel of fartés three,
And so wolde al the covent hardily ;

He bereth hym so faire and hoolily.'
The lord, the lady, and alle men save
the frere,

Seyden that Jankyn spak in this matere
As wel as Euclide, or Protholomee :

Touchyng this cherl, they seyden, sub-
tiltee 2290

And heigh wit made hym speken as he
spak ;

He nys no fool, ne no demonyak ;
And Jankyn hath y-wonne a newe gowne.

My tale is doon,—we been almoost at
towne.

2272. *preeve which*, H *verray proof.*

2289. *Protholomee*, Ptolemy.

2294. *at townne*, Sittingbourne.

GROUP E

*Heere foloweth The Prologe of the Clerkes
Tale of Oxenford*

'SIRE Clerk of Oxenford,' oure Hosté
sayde,
'Ye ryde as coy and stille as dooth a
mayde,
Were newé spouséd, sittyngé at the bord ;
This day ne herd I of youre tonge a word.
I trowe ye studie abouté som sophyme ;
But Salomon seith "every thyng hath
tyme."

For Goddés sake ! as beth of better cheere !
It is no tymé for to studien heere ;
Telle us som myrie talé, by youre fey !
For what man that is entred in a pley, ¹⁰
He nedés moot unto the pley assente ;
But precheth nat, as frerés doon in Lente,
To make us for oure oldé synnés wepe,
Ne that thy talé make us nat to slepe.
Telle us som murie thyng of áventúres,—
Youré termés, youre colóurs, and youre
figúres
Keepe hem in stoor til so be ye endite
Heigh style, as whan that men to kyngés
write ;

Speketh so pleyn at this tyme, I yow
preye, ¹⁹
That we may understandé what ye seye.'

This worthy clerk benignély answerde,
'Hosté,' quod he, 'I am under youre yerde,
Ye han of us, as now, the governance,
And therefor wol I do yow obeisance
As fer as resoun axeth hardily.

I wol yow telle a talé which that I
Lernéd at Padwé of a worthy clerk,
As prevéd by his wordés and his werk ;
He is now deed and nayléd in his cheste,
I prey to God so yeve his soulé reste ! ³⁰

'Fraunceys Petrark, the lauriat poete,
Highté this clerk whos rethoriké swéete
Enlumyned al Ytaille of poetrie,—

19. I, E² *we*.

27. *Lerned at Padwa*. Petrarch was either at or near Padua from Jan. to Sept. 1373, and Chaucer may easily have visited him on his Genoese mission of that year.

29. *deed*. Petrarch died in 1374.

As Lynyan dide of philosophie,
Or lawe, or oother art particuler,—
But deeth, that wol nat suffre us dwellen
heer,

But as it were a twynklyng of an eye,
Hem bothe hath slayn, and allé shul we
dye.

But forth to tellen of this worthy man
That taughté me this tale, as I bigan, ⁴⁰
I seye that first with heigh stile he
enditeth,

Er he the body of his talé writeth,
A prohemye, in the which discryveth he
Pemond, and of Salucés the contree ;
And speketh of Apennyn, the hillés hye
That been the boundés of West Lum-
bardye,

And of Mount Vesulus in special,
Where as the Poo out of a wellé smal
Taketh his firsté spryngyng and his sours,
That estward ay encresseth in his cours ⁵⁰
To Emeleward, to Ferrare and Venyse,—
The which a longe thyng weré to devyse,
And trewély, as to my juggément,
Me thynketh it a thyng impertinent,
Save that he wole convoyen his mateere ;
But this is his talé which that ye may heere.'

CLERK OF OXFORD'S TALE

*Heere bigynneth The Tale of the Clerk of
Oxenford*

PART I

Ther is, at the West sydé of Ytaille,
Doun at the roote of Vesulus the colde,

34. *Lynyan*, an Italian jurist, who died in 1383.

44. *Pemond*, Piedmont.

44. *Saluces*, Saluzzo.

47. *Mount Vesulus*, Monte Viso.

51. *To Emeleward*, i.e. towards the district traversed by the old *Via Aemiliana*.

56. *this is*, E² *this*.

The Tale of the Clerk. This is for the most part a close rendering of the Latin version of the Tale of Griselda, written by Petrarch after reading Boccaccio's story in the *Decamerone*. Chaucer's chief departures from Petrarch are pointed out in the notes.

A lusty playne, habundant of vitaille,
Where many a tour and toun thou mayst
 biholde 60
That founded were in tyme of fadrès olde,
And many another delitáble sighte,
And Salucès this noble contree highte.

A markys whilom lord was of that lond,
As were his worthy eldrès hym bifore,
And obeisant and redy to his hond
Were alle his ligès, bothe lasse and moore.
Thus in delit he lyveth, and hath doon
 yoore,
Biloved and drad, thurgh favour of
 Fortune, 69
Bothe of his lordès and of his commune.

Therwith he was, to speke as of lynage,
The gentilleste y-born of Lumbardye ;
A faire persone, and strong, and yong
 of age,
And ful of honour and of curteisye ;
Discreet ynogh his contree for to gye,—
Save in somme thyngès that he was to
 blame,—
And Walter was this yongè lordès name.

I blame him thus, that he considered
 nogh
In tymè comynge what hym myghte
 bityde ; 79
But in his lust present was al his thought,
As for to hauke and hunte on every syde,
Wel ny alle othere curès leet he slyde ;
And eek he nolde, and that was worst of
 alle,
Weddè no wyf, for noght that may bifalle.

Only that point his peplè bar so soore
That flokmeele on a day they to hym
 wente,
And oon of hem that wisest was of
 loore,—

78. considered, E³ considereth. We may quote the original of this stanza to show how close Chaucer keeps to his text: 'vir insignis nisi quod, præsenti sua sorte contentus, incuriosissimus futurorum erat. Itaque venatui aucupioque deductus sic illis incubuerat ut alia pene cuncta negligeret; quodque in primis ægre populi ferrebant ab ipsis quoque conjugii consiliis abhorreret.'

Or ellès that the lord best wolde assente
That he sholde telle hym what his peplè
 mente,
Or ellès koude he showe wel swich
 mateere,— 90
He to the markys seyde as ye shul heere :

'O noble markys, youre humanitee
Asseureth us and yeveth us hardinesse
As ofte as tyme is of necessitee
That we to yow mowe telle oure hevyn-
 nesse.
Accepteth, lord, now for youre gentillesse,
That we with pitous herte unto yow
 pleyne,
And lat youre crès nat my voys desdeyne.

Al have I noght to doone in this mateere
Moore than another man hath in this place,
Yet for as muche as ye, my lord so deere,
Han alwey shewéd me favour and grace,
I dar the bettrè aske of yow a space
Of audience, to shewen oure requeste,
And ye, my lord, to doon right as yow
 leste ;

For certès, lord, so wel us liketh yow
And al youre werk, and ever han doon,
 that we
Ne koudè nat us-self devysen how
We myghtè lyven in moore felicitee,
Save o thyng, lord, if it youre willè be, 110
That for to been a wedded man yow leste ;
Thanne were youre peple in sovereyn
 hertès reste.

Boweth youre nekke under that blisful yok
Of soveraynètee, noght of servyse,
Which that men clepeth spousaille or
 wedlok,
And thenketh, lord, among youre thoghtès
 wyse,
How that oure dayès passe in sondry wyse,
For thogh we slepe, or wake, or rome,
 or ryde,
Ay fleeth the tyme; it nyl no man abyde ;

113. Chaucer here transfers Petrarch's epithets. 'Collumque non liberum modo sed imperiosum legitimo subijcias jugo' is the Latin.

And thogh youre grené youthé floure as
yit, 120
In crepeth age alwey, as stille as stoon,
And Deeth manaceth every age and smyt
In ech estaat, for ther escapeth noon ;
And al so certein as we knowe echoon
That we shul deye, as uncerteyn we alle
Been of that day whan deeth shal on us
falle.

‘Accepteth thanne of us the trewe
entente

That never yet refuseden thyn heeste,
And we wol, lord, if that ye wole assente,
Chese yow a wyf in short tyme attē leeste,
Born of the gentilleste and of the meeste
Of al this land, so that it oghtē seme
Honour to God and yow, as we kan
deeme.

Delivere us out of al this bisy drede,
And taak a wyf, for hyē Goddēs sake ;
For if it so bifelle, as God forbede !
That thurgh youre deeth youre lynē
sholdē slake,

And that a straungē súccessour sholde take
Your heritage, O, wo were us alyve !
Wherfore we pray you hastily to wyve.’ 140

Hir meekē preyere, and hir pitous
cheere,

Madē the markys hertē han pitee.
‘Ye wol,’ quod he, ‘myn owēne peplē
deere,

To that I never erst thoughtē streynē me.
I me rejoysēd of my libertee,
That seklē tyme is founde in mariage ;
Ther I was free, I moot been in servage ;

But nathēlees, I se youre trewe entente,
And trust upon youre wit, and have
doon ay ;

Wherfore, of my free wyl, I wole assente
To weddē me as soone as ever I may. 151
But ther as ye han profred me this day
To chesē me a wyf, I yow relesse
That choys, and prey yow of that profred
cesse,

For, God it woot, that children oftē been
Unlyk hir worthy eldrēs hem bifore ;

Bountee comth al of God, nat of the streen
Of which they been engendred and y-bore.
I truste in Goddēs bontee, and therfore
My mariage, and myn estaat and reste,
I hym bitake,—he may doon as hym leste.

Lat me allone in chesyngē of my wyf—
That charge upon my bak I wol endure ;
But I yow preyere, and charge upon yourelyf,
That what wyf that I take, ye me assure
To worshipe hire, whil that hir lyf may dure,
In word and werk, bothe heere and
everywhere,
As she an emperourēs doghter weere ;

And forthermoore, this shal ye swere,
that ye
Agayn my choys shul neither grucche ne
stryve ; 170

For sith I shal forgoon my libertee
At youre requeste, as ever moot I thryve !
Ther as myn herte is set, ther wol I wyve ;
And, but ye wole assente in this manere,
I prey yow speketh namoore of this matere.’

With hertely wyl they sworn and
assenten

To al this thyng, ther seyde no wight nay ;
Bisekyngē hym of grace, er that they
wenten,

That he wolde graunten hem a certein day
Of his spousaille, as soone as ever he may ;
For yet alwey the peplē somewhat dredde
Lest that this markys no wyf worldē wedde.

He graunten hem a day, swich as hym
leste,

On which he wolde be wedded sikerly,
And seyde he dide al this at hir requeste ;
And they, with humble ententē, buxomly,
Knelyngē upon hir knees ful reverently,
Hym thonken alle ; and thus they han
an ende

Of hire entente, and hoom agayn they
wende.

And heer-upon he to his officerēs 190
Comaundeth for the festē to purveye ;
And to his privee knyghtēs and squierēs

174. *And but ye wole*, etc., not in Latin.

Swichchargé yaf as hym liste on hem leye ;
 And they to his comandément obeye,
 And ech of hem dooth al his diligence
 To doon unto the feesté reverence.

PART II

Noght fer fro thilké paleys honorable
 Ther as this markys shoope his mariage,
 There stood a throop, of sité delitable,
 In which that pouré folk of that village
 Hadden hir beestés and hir herbergeage,
 And of hire labour tooke hir sustenance,
 After the erthé yaf hem habundance. 203

Among thise pouré folk ther dwelte a man
 Which that was holden pourest of hem
 alle,—

But hyé God som tymé senden kan
 His grace into a litel oxés stalle ;
 Janicula, men of that throope hym calle ;
 A doghter hadde he fair ynogh to sighte,
 And Grisildis this yongé mayden highte.

But for to speke of vertuous beautee
 Thanne was she oon the faireste under
 sonne,
 For pouréliche y-fostred up was she ;
 No likerous lust was thurgh hire herte
 y-ronne,

Wel offer of the welle than of the tonne
 She drank, and for she woldé vertu plesse
 She knew wel labour, but noon ydel ese.

But thogh this maydè tendre were of age,
 Yet in the brest of hire virginitee 219
 Ther was enclosed rype and sad corage,
 And in greet reverence and charitee
 Hir oldé, pouré fader fostred shee ;
 A fewé sheepe, spynnyng, on feeld she
 kepte,
 She woldé noght been ydel til she slepte.

And whan she homward cam she woldé
 bryng
 Wortés, or othere herbés, tymés ofte,
 The whiche she shredde and seeth for hir
 lvyngge,

215-220. Chaucer's addition.

And made hir bed ful harde and no thyng
 softe ;

And ay she kepte hir fadres lyf on-lofte,
 With everich obeisaunce and diligence
 That child may doon to fadres reverence.

Upon Grisilde, this pouré créature,
 Ful osté sithe this markys sette his eye
 As he on huntyng rood paraventure ;
 And, whan it fil that he myghte hire espye,
 He noght with wantowne lookyng of folye
 His eyén caste on hire, but in sad wyse
 Upon hir chiere he gan hym ofte avyse,

Commendynge in his herte hir womman-
 hede, 239

And eek hir vertu, passynge any wight
 Of so yong age, as wel in chiere as dede ;
 For thogh the peplé have no greet insight
 In vertu, he considered ful right
 Hir bountee, and disposéd that he wolde
 Wedde hire oonly, if ever he weddéd sholde.

The day of weddyng cam, but no wight kan
 Tellé what womman that it sholdé be ;
 For which merveillé wondred manya man,
 And seyden, whan they were in priveté,
 'Wol nat oure lord yet leve his vanytee ?
 Wol he nat wedde ? allas ! allas ! the while !
 Why wole he thus hymself and us bigile ?'

But nathéles this markys hath doon make,
 Of gemmés, set in gold and in asure,
 Broochés and ryngés, for Grisildis sake ;
 And of hir clothyng took he the mesure
 Bý a mayde lyke to hire of stature,
 And eek of othere ornamentés alle
 That unto swich a weddyng sholdé falle.

The time of ndern of the samé day
 Approacheth, that this weddyng sholdé be,
 And al the paleys put was in array, 262
 Bothe hall and chambrés, ech in his degree ;
 Houses of office stufféd with plentee,
 Ther maystow seen of deyntéuous vitaille
 That may be founde as fer as last Ytaille.

233. *sette*, E *caste*.

238. *gan*, H⁶ *wolde*.

249-252. Chaucer's addition.

263-266. Chaucer's addition.

This roial markys richely arrayed,
 Lordés and ladyes in his compaignye,
 The whiché to the feesté weren y-prayed,
 And of his retenue the bachelrye, ²⁷⁰
 With many a soun of sondry melodye,
 Unto the village of the which I tolde,
 In this array the righté wey han holde.

Grisilde of this, God woot, ful innocent,
 That for hire shapen was al this array,
 To fecchen water at a welle is went,
 And cometh hoom as soone as ever she
 may ;

For wel she hadde herd seyde that thilké day
 The markys sholdé wedde, and if she
 myghte ²⁷⁹
 She woldé fayn han seyng som of that sighte.

She thoghte, 'I wole with othere maydens
 stonde,
 That been my felawes, in oure dore and se
 The markysesse, and therfore wol I fonde
 To doon at hoom as soone as it may be
 The labour which that longeth unto me ;
 And thanne I may at leyser hire biholde
 If she this wey unto the castel holde.'

And as she wolde over hir thressfold gon
 The markys cam, and gan hire for to calle ;
 And she set don hir water pot anon ²⁹⁰
 Biside the thressfold in an oxés stalle,
 And don upon hir knes she gan to falle,
 And with sad contenancé kneleth stille
 Til she had herd what was the lordés will.

This thoughtful markysspak unto this mayde
 Ful sobrelly, and seyde in this manere :
 'Where is youre fader, Grisildis?' he
 sayde ;

And she with reverence, in humble cheere,
 Answerdè, 'Lord, he is al redy heere' ;
 And in she gooth withouten lenger lette,
 And to the markys she hir fader fette. ³⁰¹

He by the hand thanne took this oldé man,
 And seyde thus, whan he hym hadde asyde,
 'Janicula, I neither may ne kan
 Lenger the plesance of myn herté hyde.

267. *richely*, H² *really* (royally).

281 *sgg.* The form of the soliloquy is Chaucer's.

290-294. Chaucer's addition.

If that thou vouchésauf, what-so bityde,
 Thy doghter wol I take, er that I wende,
 As for my wyf unto hir lyvès ende.

Thou lovest me, I woot it wel certeyn,
 And art my feithful ligé man y-bore, ³¹⁰
 And all that liketh me, I dar wel seyng.
 It liketh thee, and specially therfore,
 Tel me that poynt that I have seyde bifore,
 If that thou wolt unto that purpos drawe,
 To také me as for thy sone-in-lawe.'

This sodeyn cas this man astonyed so
 That reed he wax, abayst, and al quakyng
 He stood ; unnethés seyde he wordés mo,
 But oonly thus : 'Lord,' quod he, 'my
 willyng ³¹⁹

Is as ye wole, ne ayeynes youre likyng
 I wol no thyng, ye be my lord so deere ;
 Right as yow lust governeth this mateere.'

'Yet wol I,' quod this markys softely,
 'That in thy chambre, I, and thou,
 and she,

Have a collacioun, and wostow why ?
 For I wol axe if it hire willé be
 To be my wyf, and reule hire after me ;
 And al this shal be doon in thy presence,
 I wol nocht speke out of thyn audience.'

And in the chambre whil they were
 aboute ³³⁰
 Hir tretys, which as ye shal after heere,
 The peple cam unto the hous with-oute,
 And wondred hem in how honeste
 manere,

And tentifly, she kepte hir fader deere ;
 But outrély Grisildis wondrè myghte,
 For never erst ne saugh she swich a sighte.

No wonder is thogh that she were astoned
 To seen so greet a gest come in that place ;
 She never was to swiché gestés woned,
 For which she lookéd with ful palé face.
 But, shortly forth this talé for to chace, ³⁴¹
 Thise arn the wordés that the markys sayde
 To this benigné, verray, feithful mayde :

334. *tentifly*, H *tendurly*.

340. Chaucer's conventional addition.

341. *tale*, H⁶ *matiere*.

'Grisilde,' he seyde, 'ye shal wel
understonde
It liketh to youre fader and to me
That I yow wedde; and eek it may so
stonde,
As I suppose, ye wol that it so be;
But thise demandés axe I first,' quod he,
'That sith it shal be doon in hastif wyse,
Wol ye assente or ellés yow avyse?' 350

I seye this, be ye redy with good herte
To al my lust, and that I frely may
As me best thinketh do yow laughe or
smerte,
And never ye to grucche it nyght ne day?
And eek whan I sey "ye" ne sey nat
"nay,"
Neither by word, ne frowning contenance?
Swere this, and heere I swere oure alli-
ance.'

Wondrynge upon this word, quakyng
for drede,
She seyde, 'Lord, undigne and unworthy
Am I to thilke honour that ye me beede;
But as ye wole youreself, right so wol I, 361
And heere I swere that never willyngly
In werk, ne thought, I nyl yow disobeye,
For to be deed, though me were looth to
deye!'

'This is ynogh, Grisildé myn,' quod he,
And forth he gooth with a ful sobré cheere
Out at the dore, and after that cam she,
And to the peple he seyde in this manere:
'This is my wyf,' quod he, 'that standeth
heere; 369
Honoureth hire, and loveth hire, I preye,
Whosome loveth; ther is namoore toseye.'

And for that nothyng of hir oldé gere
She sholdé bryng in to his hous, he bad
That wommen sholde dispoillen hire
right there;
Of which thise ladyes weré nat right glad
To handle hir clothés wher-inne she was
clad;
But nathéles this maydé, bright of hewe,
Fro foot to heed they clothéd han al newe.

375, 376. Chaucer here varies needlessly from
Petrarch.

Hir heris han they kembd, that lay un-
tressed
Ful rudely, and with hir fyngres smale 380
A corone on hire heed they han y-dressed,
And sette hire ful of nowches grete and
smale.
Of hire array what sholde I make a tale?
Unnethe the peple hire knew for hire
fairnesse,
Whan she translated was in swich richesse.

This markys hath hire spoused with a
ryng,
Brought for the samé cause, and thanne
hire sette
Upon an hors snow-whit and wel amblyng,
And to his paleys, er he lenger lette,
With joyful peplé that hire ladde and
mette, 390
Convoyéd hire, and thus the day they
spende
In revel til the sonnè gan descende;

And, shortly forth this talé for to chace,
I seye that to this newé markysesse
God hath swich favour sent hire of his
grace,
That it ne seméd nat by liklynesse
That she was born and fed in rudénesse,
As in a cote, or in an oxé stalle,
But norissed in an emperourés halle.

To every wight she woxen is so deere
And worshipful, that folk ther she was
bore, 401
And from hire birthé knewe hire yeer by
yeere,
Unnethé trowéd they, but dorste han swore
That to Janicle of which I spak bifore
She doghter nere, for, as by conjecture,
Hem thoughte she was another créature;

For though that ever vertuous was she,
She was encesséd in swich excellence
Of thewés goode, y-set in heigh bountee,
And so discreet and fair of eloquence, 410
So benigne, and so digne of reverence,
And koudé so the peplés herte embrace,
That ech hire lovedé that lookéd on hir face.

Noght oonly of Saluces in the toun
Publiced was the bountee of hir name.
But eek biside in many a regioun,
If oon seide wel, another seyde the same.
So spradde of hire heighe bountee the fame
That men and wommen, as wel yonge as
olde,

Goon to Saluce upon hire to bihold. 420

Thus Walter lowely—nay, but roially—
Wedded with fortunat honestétee,
In Goddès pees lyveth ful esily
At hoom, and outward grace ynogh had he;
And for he saugh that under lowe degree
Was ofté vertu hid, the peple hym heelde
A prudent man, and that is seyn ful seelde.

Nat oonly this Grisildis thurgh hir wit
Koude al the feet of wyfly homlynesse,
But eek, whan that the cas requiréd it, 430
The commune profit kouéd she redresse;
Ther nas discord, rancour, ne hevynesse,
In al that land, that she ne koude apese,
And wisely brynge hem alle in reste
and ese.

Though that hire housbonde absent were
anon,

If gentil men or othere of hire contree
Were wrothé, she wolde bryngenhem aton;
So wise and rypé wordés haddé she,
And juggémentz of so greet equitee,
That she from hevene sent was, as men
wende, 440

Peplé to save and every wrong tamende.

Nat longé tyme after that this Grisild
Was wedded, she a doghter hath y-bore,
Al had hire levere have born a knavéchild.
Glad was this markys and the folk ther-
fore,

For though a maydé child coome al bifore,
She may unto a knavé child atteyne,
By liklihedé, syn she nys nat bareyne.

PART III

Ther fil, as it bifalleth tymés mo,
Whan that this child had soukéd but a
throwe, 450

415. *bountee, E beautee.*

This markys in his herté longeth so
To tempte his wyf, hir sadnesse for to
knowe,

That he ne myghte out of his herté throwe
This merveillous desir his wyf tassaye;
Nedelees, God woot, he thoghte hire for
taffraye.

He hadde assayed hire ynogh bifore,
And foond hire ever goode,— what
neded it

Hire for to tempte, and alwey moore and
moore?

Though som men preise it for a subtil wit,
But as for me, I seye that yvele it sit 460
To assaye a wyf whan that it is no nede,
And putten hire in angwyssh and in drede.

For which this markys wroghte in this
manere;

He cam alone a nyght, ther as she lay,
With stierné face and with ful trouble
cheere,

And seyde thus: ‘Grisilde,’ quod he,
‘that day

That I yow took out of youre poure array
And putte yow in estaat of heigh
noblesse,—

Ye have nat that forgeten, as I gesse?

I seye, Grisilde, this present dignitee 470
In which that I have put yow, as I trowe,
Maketh yow nat forgetful for to be

That I yow took in poure estaat ful lowe;
For any wele ye moot youreselven knowe;
Taak heede of every word that I yow seye,
Ther is no wight that hereth it but we
tweye.

Ye woot youreself wel how that ye cam
heere

Into this hous, it is nat longe ago,
And though to me that ye be lief and
deere,

Unto my gentils ye be no thyng so; 480
They seyn to hem it is greet shame and wo
For to be subgetz, and been in servage,
To thee, that born art of a smal village;

460. Chaucer is here much more emphatic than
Petrarch.

And namely sith thy doghter was y-bore
 Thise wordés han they spoken, doutélees ;
 But I desire, as I have doon bifore,
 To lyve my lyf with hem in reste and pees ;
 I may nat in this caas be recchélees,
 I moot doon with thy doghter for the
 beste,
 Nat as I wolde, but as my peplé leste ; 490

And yet, God woot, this is ful looth to
 me ;
 But nathélees withouté youre wityng
 I wol nat doon, but this wol I, ' quod he,
 ' That ye to me assente, as in this thyng.
 Shewe now youre pacience in youre
 werkyng,
 That ye me highte and swore in youre
 village,
 That day that makéd was oure mariage.'

Whan she had herd al this she noght
 amevéd,
 Neither in word, or chiere, or coun-
 tenaunce,
 For as it seméd she was nat agreved. 500
 She seyde, ' Lord, al lyth in youre
 plesaunce ;
 My child and I, with hertely obeisaunce,
 Been yourés al, and ye mowe save or spille
 Youré owene thyng ; werketh after youré
 wille.

Ther may no-thing, God so my soulé
 save !
 Liken to yow that may displese me ;
 Ne I desiré no-thing for to have,
 Ne dredé for to leese, save oonly yee ;
 This wyl is in myn herte, and ay shal be.
 No lengthe of tyme, or deeth, may this
 deface, 510
 Ne change my corage to another place.'

Glad was this markys of hire answeryng,
 But yet he feynéd as he were nat so ;
 Al drery was his cheere and his lookyng,
 Whan that he sholde out of the chambré
 go.
 Soone after this, a furlong wey or two,
 He privély hath toold al his entent
 Unto a man, and to his wyf hym sente.

A maner sergeant was this privee man,
 The which that feithful ofte he founden
 hadde 520
 In thyngés grete, and eek swich folk wel
 kan
 Doon executioun in thyngés badde ;
 The lord knew wel that he hym loved
 and dradde :
 And whan this sergeant wiste his lordés
 wille,
 Into the chambre he stalkéd hym ful stille.

' Madame,' he seyde, ' ye moote foryeve
 it me,
 Though I do thyng to which I am
 constreynéd ;
 Ye been so wys, that ful wel knowé ye
 That lordés heestés mowe nat been
 y-feynéd :
 They mowe wel been biwailléd and
 compleynéd, 530
 But men moote nede unto hire lust obeye,
 And so wol I ; ther is namoore to seye.

This child I am comanded for to take, —
 And spak namoore but out the child he
 hente
 Despitously, and gan a cheeré make
 As though he wolde han slayn it er he
 wente.
 Grisildis moot al suffren and consente ;
 And as a lamb she sitteth meke and
 stille,
 And leet this cruel sergeant doon his
 wille.

Suspecious was the diffame of this man,
 Suspect his face, suspect his word also, 541
 Suspect the tyme in which he this bigan ;
 Allas, hir doghter that she lovéd so,
 She wende he wolde han slawen it right
 tho ;
 But nathélees she neither weepe ne syked,
 Consentynge hire to that the markys lyked ;

But atté laste to speken she bigan,
 And mekély she to the sergeant preyde,

.. 546. *Consentyng*e, H^o *Conformyng*e.

So as he was a worthy gentil man,
That she moste kisse hire child er that it
deyde.

And in hir barn this litel child she leyde ⁵⁵⁰
With ful sad face, and gan the child to
blisse,
And lulled it, and after gan it kisse ;

And thus she seyde in hire benignè voys,
'Fareweel, my child, I shal thee never
see !

But sith I thee have markéd with the croys,
Of thilkè Fader, blessed moote he be,
That for us deyde up on a croys of tree.
Thy soulè, litel child, I hym bitake, ⁵⁵⁹
For this nyght shaltow dyen for my sake.'

I trowe that to a norice in this cas
It had been hard this reuthè for to se ;
Wel myghte a mooder thanne han cryd,
allas !

But nathèless, so sad stidefast was she,
That she endurèd al adversitee,
And to the sergeant mekèly she sayde,
'Have heer agayn youre litel yongè
mayde ;

Gooth now,' quod she, 'and dooth my
lordès heeste ;

But o thyng wol I prey yow of youre grace,
That, but my lord forbad yow, attè leeste
Burieth this litel body in som place ⁵⁷¹
That beestès, ne no briddès, it to-race' ;
But he no word wol to that purpos seye,
But took the child and wente upon his
weye.

This sergeant cam unto his lord ageyn,
And of Grisildis wordès and hire cheere
He tolde hym point for point, in short
and pleyn,

And hym presenteth with his doghter
deere.

Somwhat this lord hath routhe in his
manere,

But nathèless his purpos heeld he stille, ⁵⁸⁰

^{554-560.} Chaucer's addition, though Petrarch
mentions the signing with the cross.

^{567.} This pretty line is Chaucer's addition.

As lordès doon whan they wol han hir
wille ;

And bad his sergeant that he pryvèly
Sholdè this child ful softè wynde and
wrape

With allè circumstances, tendrely,
And carie it in a cofre, or in a lappe ;
But, upon peyne his heed of for to swappe,
That no man sholdè knowe of his entente,
Ne whenne he cam, ne whider that he
wente ;

But at Boloigné to his suster deere,
That thilkè tyme of Panik was countesse,
He sholde it take, and shewe hire this
mateere, ⁵⁹¹

Bisekyngè hire to doon hire bisynesse
This child to fostre in allè gentillesse ;
And whos child that it was he bad hir hyde
From every wight for oght that maybityde.

The sergeant gooth, and hath fulfild
this thyng ;

But to this markys now retournè we,
For now gooth he ful faste ymaginyng
If by his wyvès cheere he myghtè se,
Or by hire word aperceyvè, that she ⁶⁰⁰
Were chaungèd ; but he never hire koudè
fynde

But ever in oon ylikè sad and kynde,

As glad, as humble, as bisy in servyse,
And eek in love, as she was wont to be,
Was she to hym in every maner wyse ;
Ne of hir doghter noght a word spak she.
Noon accident for noon adversitee
Was seyn in hire, ne never hir doghter
name

Ne nempnèd she, in ernest nor in game.

PART IV

In this estaat ther passèd been foure yeer
Er she with childè was ; but, as God wolde,

^{581.} Chaucer's comment.

^{589.} *Boloigne*, Bologna.

^{590.} *Panik*, E⁵ *Pavryk*, *Pavie* ; 'Comiti de
Panico' in Petrarch.

^{607-609.} An unhappy translation of Petrarch's
'nunquam siue ex proposito siue incidenter nomen
eius ex ore matris auditum.'

A knavé child she bar by this Walter,
 Ful gracious and fair for to biholde;
 And whan that folk it to his fader tolde,
 Nat oonly he, but al his contree, merye
 Was for this child, and God they thanke
 and herye.

Whan it was two yeer old, and fro the brest
 Departed of his norice, on a day
 This markys caughte yet another lest
 To tempte his wyf yet ofter, if he may. 620
 O, nedelees was she tempted in assay!
 But wedded men ne knowé no mesure
 Whan that they fynde a pacient creature!

'Wyf,' quod this markys, 'ye han
 herd er this
 My peplé sikly berth oure mariage,
 And namely sith my sone y-boren is,
 Now is it worse than ever in al oure age.
 The murmure sleeth myn herte and my
 corage;
 For to myne erés comth the voys so smerte
 That it wel ny destroyed hath myn herte.

'Now sey they thus: "Whan Walter
 is agon 631
 Thanne shal the blood of Janicle succede,
 And been oure lord, for oother have we
 noon";
 Swiche wordés seith my peplé, out of drede,
 Wel oughte I of swich murmur taken heede,
 For certainly I dredé swich sentence,
 Though they nat pleyn speke in myn
 audience.

I woldé lyve in pees, if that I myghte,
 Wherefore I am disposéd outrély,
 As I his suster servédé by nyghte, 640
 Right so thenke I to serve hym pryvély.
 This warne I yow, that ye nat sodeynly
 Out of youreself for no wo sholde outreye—
 Beth pacient, and ther-of I yow preyé.'

'I have,' quod she, 'seyd thus, and
 ever shal,
 I wol no thyng, ne nyl no thyng, certayn,
 But as yow list; naught greveth me at al

621-623. Chaucer's comment.

Though that my doughter and my sone
 be slayn
 At youre comandément; this is to sayn,
 I have noght had no part of children
 tweyne, 650
 But first siknesse and after wo and peyne.

Ye been oure lord, dooth with youre
 owene thyng
 Right as yow list,—axeth no reed at me,
 For as I lefte at hoom al my clothyng
 Whan I first cam to yow, right so,' quod she,
 'Lefte I my wyl, and al my libertee,
 And took youre clothyng; wherfore I
 yow preyé,
 Dooth youre plesaunce, I wol youre lust
 obeye.

And certés, if I haddé prescience
 Youre wyl to knowe er ye youre lust me
 tolde, 660
 I wolde it doon withouten necligence;
 But now I woot youre lust and what ye
 wolde,
 Al youre plesancé ferme and stable I holde;
 For wiste I that my deeth wolde do yow ese,
 Right gladly wolde I dyen, yow to plesé;

Deeth may noght maké no comparisoun
 Unto youre love'; and whan this markyssa y
 The constance of his wyf, he caste adoun
 His eyén two, and wondreth that she may
 In paciencé suffre al this array; 670
 And forth he goth with drery contenance,
 But to his herte it was ful greet plesance.

This ugly sergeant, in the samé wyse
 That he hire doghter caughté, right so he,
 Or worsé, if men worsé kan devyse,
 Hath hent hire sone that ful was of beautee.
 And ever in oon so pacient was she
 That she no chieré maade of hevynesse,
 But kiste hir sone, and after gan it blesse;

Save this: she preydé hym, that, if he
 myghte, 680
 Hir litel sone he wolde in erthé grave,
 His tendré lymés, delicaat to sighte,

667. *youre*, Corp.²*our*, supported by Petrarch's
 'nec mors ipsa nostro fuerit par amori.'

Fro fowelés and fro beestés for to save ;
 But she noon answeré of hym myghté have ;
 He wente his wey, as hym nothyng ne
 roghte,
 But to Boloigne he tendrely it broghte.

This markys wondred ever lenger the
 moore

Upon hir pacience, and if that he
 Ne haddé soothly knowén ther-bifoore
 That parfityl hir children lovéd she, 690
 He wolde have wend that of som subtiltee,
 And of malice, or for cruuel corage,
 That she haddesuffréd this with sad visage ;

But wel he knew, that next hymself, certayn
 She lovéd hir children best in every wyse.
 But now of wommen wolde I axen fayn
 If thise assayés myghté nat suffise ?

What koude a sturdy housbonde moore
 devyse

To preeve hire wyfhod and hir stedefast-
 nesse, 699
 And he continuyng ever in sturdinesse ?

But ther been folk of swich condicioun
 That whan they have a certein purpos take,
 They kan nat stynte of hire entencioun,
 But, right as they were bounden to that
 stake,

They wol nat of that firsté purpos slake.
 Right so this markys fullliche hath purposed
 To tempte his wyf as he was first disposed.

He waiteth, if by word or contenance,
 That she to hym was changéd of corage ;
 But never koude he fyndé variance : 710
 She was ay oon in herte and in visage,
 And ay the forther that she was in age
 The mooré trewe, if that it were possible,
 She was to hym in love, and moore penyble ;

For which it seméd thus that of hem two
 Ther nas but o wyl, for as Walter leste,
 The samé lust was hire plesance also ;
 And, God be thankéd, al fil for the beste.
 She shewéd wel, for no worldly unreste
 A wyf, as of herself, no thing ne sholde 720
 Wille in effect, but as hir housbonde wolde.

696. It is Chaucer who addresses the query to
women.

The sclandre of Walter ofte and wydè
 spradde,
 That of a cruuel herte he wikkedly,
 For he a pouré womman wedded hadde,
 Hath mordred bothe his children prively.
 Swich murmure was among hem comunly.
 No wonder is, for to the peplés ere
 Ther cam no word but that they mordred
 were ;

For which, where-as his peplè ther-bifore
 Hadde loved hym wel, the sclandre of
 his diffame 730
 Made hem that they hym hatedè therfore.
 To been a mordrere is an hateful name,
 But nathèlees, for ernest ne for game,
 He of his cruuel purpos noldè stente ;
 To tempte his wyf was set al his entente.

Whan that his doghter twelf yeer was
 of age
 He to the court of Rome, in subtil wyse
 Enforméd of his wyl, sente his message,
 Comaundyng hem swiche bullés to devyse
 As to his cruuel purpos may suffyse, 740
 How that the pope, as for his peplés reste,
 Bad hym to wedde another, if hym leste.

I seye, he bad they sholdè countrefete
 The popés bullés, makyng mencioun
 That he hath leve his firsté wyf to lete,
 As by the popés dispensacioun,
 To stynté rancour and dissencioun
 Bitwixe his peple and hym ; thus seyde
 the bulle,
 The which they han publicéd attè fulle.

The rudè peple, as it no wonder is, 750
 Wenden ful wel that it hadde be right so ;
 But whan thise tidynges cam to Grisildis
 I deemè that hire herté was ful wo ;
 But she—yliké sad for evermo—
 Disposéd was, this humble créature
 The adversitee of Fortune al tendure,

Abidyng ever his lust and his plesance
 To whom that she was yeven herte and al,
 As to hire verray worldly suffisance. 759

754. *sad*, constant ; Petrarch's 'inconcussa.'

But, shortly if this storie I tellen shal,
This markys writen hath in special
A lettre, in which he sheweth his entente,
And secreely he to Boloigne it sente.

To the erl of Panyk, which that haddé tho
Wedded his suster, preyde he specially
To bryngen hoom agayn his children two
In honourable estaat al openly ;
But o thyng he hym preyède outrely,
That he to no wight, though men wolde
enquere, 769
Sholdé nat tellé whos children they were

But seye, the mayden sholde y-wedded be
Unto the markys of Saluce anon.

And as this erl was preyéd, so dide he ;
For at day set he on his wey is goon
Toward Saluce, and lordés many oon
In riche array, this mayden for to gyde,
Hir yongé brother ridyng hire bisyde.

Arrayéd was toward hir mariage
This fressshè maydè ful of gemmés cleere.
Hir brother, which that seven yeer was
of age, 780
Arrayéd eek ful fressh in his manere ;
And thus in greet noblesse and with glad
cheere,
Toward Saluces shapyng hire journey,
Fro day to day they ryden in hir wey.

PART V

Among al this, after his wikke usage,
This markys, yet his wyf to tempté moore,
To the utteresté preeve of hir corage,
Fully to han experience and loore
If that she were as stidefast as bifoore,
He on a day, in open audience, 790
Ful boistously hath seyde hire this sentence :

‘ Certés, Grisilde, I hadde ynogh plesance
To han yow to my wyf for youre goodnesse,
As for youre trouthe and for youre obeis-
ance,

764. *Panyk*, E⁵ *Pavyk*, *Pavie*.

770. *they*, E *that they*.

777. *hire bisyde*, H⁵ *by hir syde*.

Noght for youre lynage, ne for youre
richesse :

But now knowe I in verray soothfastnesse
That in greet lordshipe, if I wel avyse,
Ther is greet servitude, in sondry wyse.

I may nat doon as every plowman may,—
My peplé me constreyneth for to take 800
Another wyf, and crien day by day,
And eek the popé, rancour for to slake,
Consenteth it, that dar I undertake ;
And trewélliche thus muche I wol yow seye,
My newé wyf is comyng by the weye.

Bestrong of herte, and voydeanon hir place,
And thilké dowere that ye broghten me,
Taak it agayn, I graunte it of my grace.
Retourneth to youre fadrés hous,’ quod he,
‘ No man may alwey han prosperitee. 810
With evene herte I redé yow tendure
This strook of Fortune or of aventure.’

And she answerde agayn in pacience :
‘ My lord,’ quod she, ‘ I woot and wiste
alway

How that bitwixen youre magnificence
And my poverté no wight kan ne may
Maken comparisoun, it is no nay ;
I ne heeld me never digne in no manere
To be youre wyf, no, ne youre chamberere ;

And in this hous they me lady maade, 820
The heighé God take I for my wisesse,
And also wysly he my soulé glaade !
I never heeld me lady, ne maistresse,
But humble servant to youre worthynesse,
And ever shal, whil that my lyf may dure,
Aboven every worldly créature.

That ye so longe, of youre benignitee,
Han holden me in honour and nobleye,
Where as I was noght worthy for to bee,
That thonke I God, and yow, to whom I
preye 830

Foryelde it yow ; ther is namoore to séye ;
Unto my fader gladly wol I wende
And with hym dwelle unto my lyvés ende.

808. *I graunte it of my grace*. Petrarch only has ‘ dotem tuam referens.’

811, 812. Chaucer’s expansion of ‘ æqua mente.’

Ther I was fostréd of a child ful smal,
 Til I be deed my lyf ther wol I lede,
 A wydwé clene, in body, herte and al ;
 For sith I yaf to yow my maydenhede,
 And am youre trewé wyf, it is no drede,
 God shildé swich a lordés wyf to take ⁸³⁹
 Another man to housbonde or to make ;

And of youre newé wyf God of his grace
 So graunté yow wele and prosperitee ;
 For I wol gladly yelden hire my place,
 In which that I was blisful wont to bee ;
 For sith it liketh yow, my lord, 'quod shee,
 'That whilom weren al myn hertés reste,
 That I shal goon, I wol goon whan yow leste.

But ther as ye me profré swich dowaire
 As I first broghte, it is wel in my mynde
 It were my wrecchéd clothés, no thyng faire,
 The whiche to me were hard now for to
 fynde. ⁸⁵¹
 O goodé God, how gentil and how kynde
 Ye seméd by youre speche and youre visage
 The day that makéd was oure mariage !

But sooth is seyð, algate I fynde it trewe,
 For in effect it preevéd is on me,
 Love is noght oold as whan that it is newe !
 But certés, lord, for noon adversitee,
 To dyén in the cas, it shal nat bee ⁸⁵⁹
 That ever in word or werk I shal repente
 That I yow yaf myn herte in hool entente.

My lord, ye woot that in my fadrés place
 Ye dide me streepe out of my pouré weede,
 And richély me cladden of youre grace.
 To yow broghte I noght ellés, out of drede,
 But feith and nakednesse and maydenhede ;
 And heere agayn my clothyng I restoore,
 And eek my weddyng ryng, for evermore.

The remenant of youre jueles redy be ⁸⁶⁹
 In-with youre chambré, dar I saufly sayn.
 Naked out of my fadrés hous, 'quod she,
 'I cam and naked moot I turne agayn ;
 Al youre plesancé wol I folwen fayn ;

^{836-840.} Expanded from Petrarch's 'Felix
 semper et honorabilis vidua, quæ viri talis uxor
 fuerim.'

^{853-860.} Chaucer's addition.

^{866.} *nakednesse*, H² *mekenesse*.

But yet I hope it be nat youre entente
 That I smoklees out of youre paleys wente.

Ye koude nat doon so dishoneste a thyng,
 That thilké wombe in which youre children
 leye

Sholdé biforn the peple, in my walkyng,
 Be seyn al baré, wherfore I yow preye,
 Lat me nat lyk a worm go by the weye.
 Remembre yow, myn owene lord, so deere,
 I was youre wyf, though I unworthy weere ;

Wherfore in gerdoun of my maydenhede
 Which that I broghte, and noght agayn I
 bere,

As vouchethsauf to yeve me to my meede
 But swich a smok as I was wont to were,
 That I ther-with may wrye the wombe of
 here
 That was youre wyf ; and heer take I my
 leeve

Of yow, myn owene lord, lest I yow greve.'

'The smok,' quod he, 'that thou hast on
 thy bak, ⁸⁹⁰

Lat it be stille, and bere it forth with thee.'
 But wel unnethés thilké word he spak,
 But wente his wey, for routhe and for pitee.

Biforn the folk hirselves strepeth she,
 And in her smok, with heed and foot al
 bare,

Toward hir fader hous forth is she fare.

The folk hire folwé wepyng in hir weye,
 And Fortune ay they cursen as they goon ;
 But she fro wepyng kepte hire eyén dreye,
 Ne in this tymé word ne spak she noon.

Hir fader, that this tidynge herde anon,
 Curseth the day and tymé that nature
 Shoope hym to been a lyvés créature ;

For out of doute this oldé pouré man
 Was ever in suspect of hir mariage ;
 For ever he deméd, sith that it bigan,
 That whan the lord fulfild hadde his corage,
 Hym woldé thynke it were a disparage
 To his estaat, so lowé for talighte,
 And voyden hire as soone as ever he
 myghte. ⁹¹⁰

^{888.} *and heer*, etc., Chaucer's addition.

Agayns his doghter hastiliche goth he,
 For he by noyse of folk knew hire
 comynge,
 And with hire oldé coote, as it myghte be,
 He covered hire ful sorwefully wepyng; ;
 But on hire body myghte hé it nat bryng,
 For rudé was the clooth and moore of age
 By deyés fele than at hire mariage.

Thus with hire fader, for a certeyn space,
 Dwelleth this flour of wyfly paciencie, 919
 That neither by hire wordés ne hire face,
 Biforn the folk, ne eek in hire absence,
 Ne shewéd she that hire was doon offence;
 Ne of hire heighe estaat no remembraunce
 Ne haddé shè, as by hire contenaunce.

No wonder is, for in hire grete estaat,
 Hire goost was ever in pleyn humylitee ;
 No tendré mouth, noon herté delicaat,
 No pompé, no semblant of roialtee ;
 But ful of pacient benyngnytee,
 Discreet and pridélees, ay honourable, 930
 And to hire housbonde ever meke and
 stable.

Men speke of Job, and moost for his
 humblesse,
 As clerkés, whan hem list, konne wel
 endite,
 Namely of men, but as in soothfastnesse,
 Though clerkés preisè wommen but a lite,
 Ther kan no man in humblesse hym
 acquite
 As wommen kan, ne kan been half so
 trewe
 As wommen been, but it be falle of newe.

PART VI

Fro Boloigne is this erl of Panyk come,
 Of which the fame up sprang to moore
 and lesse, 940
 And to the peplés érés, alle and some,
 Was kouth eek that a newé markysesse

915-917. Chaucer's perverse expansion of
 'atritam senio.'

932-938. Chaucer's addition, in apparent forget-
 fulness that it is a Clerk who is speaking.

He with hym broghte, in swich pompe
 and richesse,
 That never was ther seyn with mannés eye
 So noble array in al West Lumbardy.

The markys, which that shoope and
 knew al this,
 Er that this erl was come, sente his message
 For thilké sely, pouré Grisildis ;
 And she with humblé herte and glad visage,
 Nat with no swollen thought in hire corage,
 Cam at his heste, and on hire knees hire
 sette, 951
 And reverently and wisely she hym grette.

'Grisilde,' quod he, 'my wyl is, outrely,
 This mayden, that shal wedded been to me,
 Received be to-morwe as roially
 As it possible is in myn hous to be,
 And eek that every wight in his degree
 Have his estaat in sittyng and servyse
 And heigh plesaunce as I kan best devyse.

I have no wommen suffisaunt, certayn, 960
 The chambrés for tarraye in ordinaunce
 After my lust, and therfore wolde I fayn
 That thyn were al swich manere govern-
 aunce ;
 Thou knowest eek of old al my plesaunce ;
 Thogh thyn array be badde and yvel biseye,
 Do thou thy devoir at the leesté weye.'

'Nat oonly, lord, that I am glad,' quod
 she,
 'To doon youre lust, but I desire also
 Yow for to serve and plese in my degree
 Withouten feynting, and shal evermo ;
 Ne never for no welé, ne no wo, 971
 Ne shal the goost withinne myn herté
 stente
 To love yow best, with al my trewe
 entente.'

And with that word she gan the hous to
 dighte,
 And tables for to sette and beddés make,
 And peynéd hire to doon al that she
 myghte,
 Preyynge the chambrérés for Goddés sake

To hasten hem, and faste swepe and shake ;
And she the moostè servysable of alle
Hath every chambre arrayéd and his halle.

Abouten undern gan this erl alighte 981
That with him broghte thise noble children
tweye,
For which the peplè ran to seen the sighte
Of hire array, so richèly biseye ;
And thanne at erst amongès hem they seye,
That Walter was no fool, thogh that hym
leste
To change his wyf, for it was for the
beste ;

For she is fairer, as they deemen alle,
Than is Grisilde, and moorè tendre of age,
And fairer fruyt bitwene hem sholdè falle,
And moorè plesant, for hire heigh lynage ;
Hir brother eek so faire was of visage
That hem to seen the peple hath caught
plesauce,
Commendynge now the markys govern-
aunce.—

Auctor. 'O stormy peple ! unsad, and
ever untrewè !

Ay undiscreet, and chaungynge as a vane,
Delitynge ever in rumbul that is newe ;
For lyk the moone ay wexè ye and wane !
Ay ful of clappyng, deere ynogh a jane !
Youre doom is fals, youre constance yvele
preeveth, 1000
A ful greet fool is he that on yow leeveth.

Thus seyden saddè folk in that citee
Whan that the peplè gazéd up and down,—
For they were glad, right for the noveltee,
To han a newè lady of hir toun.
Namooore of this make I now mencion,
But to Grisilde agayn wol I me dresse,
And telle hir constance and hir bisynesse.—

Ful bisy was Grisilde in every thyng
That to the feestè was apertinent ; 1010
Right noght was she abayst of hire clothynge,

993. *the peple.* Petrarch merely says 'erantque
qui dicerent.' The next two stanzas are Chaucer's
addition (marked *Auctor* in E²), inserted in revis-
ing the tale.

Thogh it were rude and somdeel eek to-
rent,
But with glad cheerè to the gate is went
With oother folk to greeete the markysesse,
And after that dooth forth hire bisynesse.

With so glad chiere his gestès she re-
ceyveth,
And konnyngly, everich in his degree,
That no defautè no man aperceyveth,
But ay they wondren what she myghtè beo
That in so poure array was for to see, 1020
And koudè swich honóur and reverence,
And worthily they preisen hire prudence.

In al this meenè-while she ne stente
This mayde, and eek hir brother, to com-
mende
With al hir herte, in ful benyngne entente,
So wel that no man koude hir pris amende ;
But attè laste whan that thise lordès wende
To sitten down to mete, he gan to calle
Grisilde, as she was bisy in his halle.

'Grisilde,' quod he, as it were in his pley,
'Howliketh thee my wyf, and hire beautee ?'
'Right wel,' quod she, 'my lord, for in
good fey
A fairer saugh I never noon than she ;
I prey to God yeve hire prosperitee ;
And so hope I that he wol to yow sende
Plesance ynogh unto youre lyvès ende.

O thyng biseke I yow, and warne also,
That ye ne prikkè with no tormentynge
This tendrè mayden, as ye han doon mo ;
For she is fostréd in hire norissynge 1040
Moore tendrely, and, to my supposynge,
She koudè nat adversitee endure
As koude a pourè fostréd creature.'

And whan this Walter saugh hire pacience,
Hir gladè chiere, and no malice at al,
And he so ofte had doon to hire offence
And she ay sad and constant as a wal,
Continuynge ever hire innocence overal,

1039. *mo, more, others ;* cp. Petrarch 'ne hanc
illis aculeis agites, quibus alteram agitasti.'
Even now she will not say 'me.'

This sturdy markys gan his hertè dresse
To rewen upon hire wyfly stédfastnesse.

'This is ynogh, Grisildè myn,' quod he,
'Be now namoore agast, ne yvele apayed;
I have thy feith and thy benyngnytee,
As wel as ever womnan was, assayed,
In greet estaat and pourèliche arrayed.
Now krowe I, goodè wyf, thy stedfast-
nesse';
And hire in armès took, and gan hire kesse.

And she for wonder took of it no keepe,
She herdè nat what thyng he to hire seyde,
She ferde, as she had stert out of a sleepe,
Til she out of hire mazèdnesse abreyde. 1061
'Grisilde,' quod he, 'by God that for us
deyde,
Thou art my wyf, ne noon oother I have,
Ne never hadde, as God my soulè save !

This is thy doghter, which thou hast
supposed
To be my wyf,—that oother feithfully
Shal be myn heir, as I have ay purposed;
Thou bare hym in thy body trewely;
At Boloigne have I kept hem prively.
Taak hem agayn, for now maystow nat seye
That thou hast lorn noon of thy children
tweye; 1071

And folk that ootherweys han seyde of me,
I warne hem wel that I have doon this deede
For no malice, ne for no crueltee,
But for tassaye in thee thy wommanheede,
And nat to sleen my children, God forbeede!
But for to kepe hem pryvèly and stille
Til I thy purpos knewe and al thy wille.'

Whan she this herde, aswownè doun she
falleth 1079
For pitous joye, and after hire swownyng
She bothe hire yongè children to hire
calleth,
And in hire armès, pitously wepyng,
Embraceth hem, and tendrèly kissyng,
Ful lyk a mooder, with hire saltè teeres
She bathèd bothe hire visage and hire
heeres.

1056. *goode*, H⁶ *dere*.

1084. *Ful lyk a mooder*, Chaucer's phrase.

O which a pitous thyng it was to se
Hir swownyng, and hire humble voys to
heere !

'*Graunt mercy*, lord ! that thanke I yow,'
quod she,
'That ye han savèd me my children deere.
Now rekke I never to been deed right
heere, 1090
Sith I stonde in youre love and in youre
grace.
No fors of deeth, ne whan my spirit pace !

O tendre, O deere, O yongè children myne!
Yourè woful mooder wendè stedfastly
That cruel houndès, or som foul vermyne,
Hadde eten yow ; but God, of his mercy,
And youre benyngnè fader, tendrèly
Hath doon yow kept'—and in that samè
stounde
Al so deyntyly she swapte adoun to grounde ;

And in hire swough so sadly holdeth she
Hire children two, whan she gan hem
tembrace,
That with greet sleighte, and greet
difficultee
The children from hire arm they goone
arace.

O many a teere on many a pitous face
Doun ran, of hem that stooden hire bisyde;
Unnethe abouten hire myghte they abyde !

Walter hire gladeth, and hire sorwè laketh;
She riseth up, abaysèd, from hire traunce,
And every wight hire joye and feestè
maketh, 1109
Til she hath caught agayn hire contenaunce.
Walter hire dooth so feithfully plesaunce
That it was deyntee for to seen the cheere
Bitwixe hem two, now they been met yfeere.

Thise ladyes, whan that they hir tymèsaye,
Han taken hire and into chambrè gon,
And strepen hire out of hire rude array,
And in a clooth of gold that brightè shoon,
With a coroune of many a richè stoon

1086-1113. Chaucer's addition.

1088. *that thanke I yow*, H⁶ *God thank it*
(*thanke*) *you*, *God I thank it* (*thank*) *you*.

Upon hire heed, they into halle hire
broghte, 1119
And ther she was honoured as hire oghte.

Thus hath this pitous day a blisful ende,
For every man and womman dooth his
myght

This day in murthe and revel to dispende,
Til on the welkné shoon the sterrés lyght;
For more solempne in every mannés syght
This festé was, and gretter of costage,
Than was the revel of hire mariage.

Ful many a yeer in heigh prosperitee
Lyven thise two in concord and in reste,
And richely his doghter maryed he 1130
Unto a lord, oon of the worthieste
Of al Ytaille; and thanne in pees and reste,
His wyvés fader in his court he kepeth,
Til that the soule out of his body crepeth.

His sone succedeth in his heritage
In reste and pees after his fader day,
And fortunat was eek in mariage;
Al putte he nat his wyf in greet assay.
This world is nat so strong, it is no nay,
As it hath been of oldé tymés yoore; 1140
And herkneth what this auctour seith
therfoore.

This storie is seyð, nat for that wyvés
sholde
Folwen Grisilde as in humylitee,
For it were inportable, though they
wolde,—

But for that every wight in his degree
Sholdé be constant in adversitee
As was Grisildé, therfore Petrak writeth
This storie, which with heigh stile he
enditeth;

For sith a womman was so pacient 1149
Unto a mortal man, wel moore us oghte
Receyven al in gree that God us sent,
For greet skile is he preevé that he wroghte.

1124. *lyght*, H⁴ *bright*.

1140. *of*, H⁶ *in*.

1141. *this auctour*, Petrarch, who added the moralizing of the next three stanzas to Boccaccio's tale.

But he ne tempteth no man that he boghte,
As seith Seint Jame, if ye his pistel rede.
He preeveth folk al day, it is no drede,

And suffreth us, as for oure exercise,
With sharpe scourges of adversitee
Ful ofté to be bete in sondry wise,
Nat for to know oure wyl, for certés he,
Er we were born, knew al oure frelétée;
And for oure beste is al his governaunce;
Lat us thanne lyve in vertuuous suffraunce.

But o word, lordynges, herkneth, er I go:
It were ful hard to fyndé now-a-dayes
In al a toun Grisildis thre or two;
For if that they were put to swiche assayes,
The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes
With bras, that though the coyne be fair at eye
It woldé rather breste a-two than plye;

For which heere, for the Wyvés love of
Bathe,— 1170

Whos lyf and al hire secté God mayntene
In heigh maistrie, and ellés were itscathe,—
I wol with lusty herté, fressh and grene,
Seyn yow a song, to gladé yow, I wene;
And lat us stynte of earnestful matere:
Herkneth my song that seith in this manere.

Leuoy de Chaucer

Grisilde is deed, and eek hire pacience,
And bothe atonés buried in Ytaille;
For which I crie in open audience,
No wedded man so hardy be tassaille 1180
His wyvés pacience in hope to fynde
Grisildis, for in certain he shal faille!

O noble wyvés, ful of heigh prudence,
Lat noon humylitee youre tongé naill,
Ne lat no clerk have cause or diligence
To write of yow a storie of swich merveille
As of Grisildis pacient and kynde,
Lest *Chichivache* yow swelwe in hire
entraillé!

1163. *But o word*. What follows is all Chaucer's. Its unsuitableness to the Clerk has often been noticed.

1188. *Chichivache*, the lean cow who fed on patient wives, while her mate Bycorne grew fat on humble husbands. A corruption of *chichefache*, lean-faced.

Folweth Ekko, that holdeth no silence,
 But ever answereth at the countretaille.
 Beth nat bidaffed for youre innocence, 1197
 But sharply taak on yow the governaille.
 Emprenteth wel this lessoun in youre mynde
 For commune profit sith it may availle.

Ye archiwyvès stondesth at defense,
 Syn ye be strong as is a greet camaille,
 Ne suffreth nat that men yow doon offense;
 And sklendré wyvès, fieble, as in bataille,
 Beth egre as is a tygré yond in Ynde; 1199
 Ay clappeth as a mille, I yow consaille;

Ne dreed hem nat, doth hem no reverence,
 For though thyn housbonde arméd be in
 maille,

The arwès of thy crabbéd eloquence
 Shal perce his brest, and eek his aventaille.
 In jalousie I rede eek thou hym bynde,
 And thou shalt make hym couche as
 dooth a quaille.

If thou be fair, ther folk been in presence
 Shewe thou thy visage and thyn apparaille;
 If thou be foul, be fre of thy dispence, 1209
 To gete thee freendès ay do thy travaille;
 Be ay of chiere, as light as leef on lynde,
 And lat hym care and wepe, and wryng
 and waille!

The Prologe of the Marchantes Tale

‘Wepying and waylyng, care and oother
 sorwe

I knowe ynogh, on even and a-morwe,’
 Quod the Marchant, ‘and so doon othere mo
 That wedded been, I trowe that it be so;
 For wel I woot it fareth so with me.
 I have a wyf, the worsté that may be,
 For thogh the feend to hire y-coupled were,
 She wolde hym overmacche, I dar wel
 swere. 1220

What sholde I yow reherce in special
 Hir hye malice? She is a shrewé at al.
 Ther is a long and largé difference
 Bitwix Grisildis greté pacience,
 And of my wyf the passyng crueltee.
 Were I unbounden, al so moot I thee!

I woldé never eft comen in the snare.
 We wedded men lyven in sorwe and care.
 Assayé who so wole and he shal fynde 1229
 I seyè sooth, by Seint Thomas of Ynde!
 As for the moorè part, I sey nat alle;
 God shildè that it sholdè so bifalle!

‘A! good sire Hoost! I have y-
 wedded bee

These monthès two, and moorè nat, *pardee!*
 And yet, I trowè, he that al his lyve
 Wyfrees hath been, though that men wolde
 him ryve

Unto the herte, ne koude in no manere
 Tellen so muchel sorwe as I now heere
 Koude tellen of my wyvès cursednesse!’

‘Now,’ quod our Hoost, ‘Marchant,
 so God yow blesse! 1240

Syn ye so muchel knowen of that art,
 Ful hertely I pray yow telle us part.’

‘Gladly,’ quod he, ‘but of myn owenè
 socre,

For soory herte, I tellè may namoore.’

MERCHANT'S TALE

Heere bigynneth The Marchantes Tale

Whilom ther was dwellynge in Lum-
 bardye

A worthy knyght that born was of Pavye,
 In which he lyved in greet prosperitee;
 And sixty yeer a wyfrees man was hee,
 And folwed ay his bodily delyt

On women ther as was his appetyt, 1250
 As doon these foolès that been seculeer;
 And whan that he was passéd sixty yeer,
 Were it for hoolynesse or for dotage

I kan nat seye, but swich a greet corage
 Haddè this knyght to been a wedded man
 That day and nyght he dooth al that he
 kan

Tespian where he myghtè wedded be;
 Preyinge oure Lord to granten him that he

The Marchantes Tale. The Pear-tree incident
 in this story is the subject of the ninth novel of
 the seventh day in Boccaccio's *Decamerone*, and
 is found also in a collection of Latin fables by one
 Adolphus, written in 1315, and elsewhere. It has
 probably an Eastern origin.

1248. *sixty*, H² *fourty*; so H in 1252.

Mighte onés knowe of thilké blisful lyf ¹²⁵⁹
That is bitwixe an housbonde and his wyf,
And for to lyve under that hooly bond
With which that first God man and
womman bond.

‘Noon oother lyf,’ seyde he, ‘is worth a
bene,

For wedlok is so esy, and so clene,
That in this world it is a paradys’;
Thus seyde this oldé knyght, that was so
wys.

And certainly, as sooth as God is kyng,
To take a wyf it is a glorious thyng,
And namely whan a man is oold and hoor,—
Thanne is a wyf the fruyt of his tresor,—
Thannesholde he take a yong wyf and a feir,
On which he myghte engendren hym an
heir,

And lede his lyf in joye and in solas;
Where as thise bacheléris synge, ‘Allas!’
Whan that they fynden any adversitee
In love, which nys but chilydyssh vanytee;
And trewely it sit wel to be so
That bacheléris have often payne and wo;
On brotel ground they buylde, and brotel-
nesse ¹²⁷⁹

They fyndé whan they wené sikernesse.
They lyve but as a bryd, or as a beest,
In libertee and under noon arreest,
Ther as a wedded man, in his estaat,
Lyveth a lyf blisful and ordinaat,
Under this yok of mariage y-bounde.
Wel may his herte in joye and blisse ha-
bounde,

For who kan be so buxom as a wyf?
Who is so trewe and eek so ententyf
To kepe hym, syk and hool, as is his make?
For wele or wo she wole hym nat forsake;
She nys nat very hym to love and serve,
Thogh that he lye bedredé til he sterve.

And yet somme clerkésseyen it nys nat so,
Of whiche he, Theofraste, is oon of tho.
What force thogh Theofrasté listé lye?
‘Ne take no wyf,’ quod he, ‘for hous-
bondrye,

As for to spare in houshold thy dispence;
A trewé servant dooth moore diligence

^{1273.} *joye, H mirthe.*

^{1294.} *Theofraste.* See Wife of Bath's Tale, ll.
235, 671.

Thy good to kepé, than thyn owené wyf,
For she wol claymé half partal hir lyf; ¹³⁰⁰
And if that thou be syk, so God me save!
Thy verray freendés, or a trewé knave,
Wol kepe thee bet than she, that waiteth ay
After thy good, and hath doon many a day;
And if thou take a wyf unto thyn hoold,
Ful lightly maystow been a cokéwold.’
This sentence, and an hundred thyngés
worse,

Writeth this man, ther God his bonés corse!
But take no kepe of al swich vanytee;
Deffié Theofraste and herké me. ¹³¹⁰

A wyf is Goddés yifté verraily;
Alle othere manere yiftés hardily,
As londés, rentés, pasture, or commune,
Or moebles, alle been yiftés of Fortune,
That passen as a shadwe upon a wal;
But dredélees, if pleynly speke I shal,
A wyf wol laste and in thyn hous endure,
Wel lenger than thee list, paráventure.

Mariage is a ful greet sacrament;
He which that hath no wyf I holde hym
shent; ¹³²⁰

He lyveth helples and al desolat,—
I speke of folk in seculer estaat;
And herké why, I sey nat this for noght,
That womman is for mannés helpe y-
wroght.

The hyé God whan he hadde Adam maked,
And saugh him al alloné, bely naked,
God of his greté goodness seyde than,
‘Lat us now make an helpe unto this man,
Lyk to hymself’; and thanne he made
him Eve. ¹³²⁹

Heere may yese, and heerby may ye preve,
That wyf is mannés helpe and his confort,
His Paradys terrestre, and his disport;
So buxom and so vertuous is she,
They mosté nedés lyve in unitee.

O flessch they been, and o flessch, as I gessé,
Hath but oon herte in wele and in distresse.

A wyf! a! Seinté Marie, *benedicite*,
How myghte a man han any adversitee
That hath a wyf? Certés, I kan nat seye.
The blissé which that is bitwixe hem
tweye ¹³⁴⁰

Ther may no tongé telle or herté thynke.
If he be poure she helpeth hym to swynke,

^{1316.} *dredélees, H⁵ dredé not.*

She kepeth his good and wasteth never
a deel ;

Al that hire housbonde lust hire liketh
weel ;

She seith not onés, ' nay, ' whan he
seith, ' ye. '

' Do this, ' seith he ; ' Al redy, sire, ' seith
she.

O blisful ordre of wedlok precious !

Thou art so murye, and eek so vertuuous,
And so commended and apprevéd eek,
That every man that halt hym worth a
leek, 1350

Upon his bare knees, oughte, al his lyf,
Thanken his God that hym hath sent a
wyf ;

Or ellés preyte to God hym for to sende
A wyf, to laste unto his lyvés ende ;

For thanne his lyf is set in sikernesse ;
He may nat be deceyvéd, as I gesse,

So that he werke after his wyvés reede.
Thanne may he boldely kepen up his heed,

They been so trewe, and therwithal so
wyse ;

For which, if thou wolt werken as the
wyse, 1360

Do alwey so as women wol thee reede.
Lo, how that Jacob, as this clerkés
rede,

By good conseil of his mooder Rebekke,
Boondé the kydes skyn aboute his nekke,

Thurgh which his fadrés benysoun he
wan.

Lo Judith, as the storie tellé kan,
By wys conseil she Goddés peple kepte,

And slow hym Olofernus, whil he slepte.
Lo Abigayl, by good conseil how she

Savéd hir housbonde, Nabal, whan that he
Sholde han be slayn ; and looke Ester

also, 1371

By good conseil delyvered out of wo
The peple of God, and made hym Mar-
dochee

Of Assuere enhauncéd for to be.
Ther nys no thyng in gree superlatyf,

As seith Senek, above an humble wyf.

Suffre thy wyvés tonge, as Catoun bit,
Sheshal comande, and thou shalt suffren it,

And yet she wole obeye of curteisye ;
A wyf is kepere of thyn housbondrye. 1380

Wel may the siké man biwaille and wepe,
Ther as ther nys no wyf the hous to kepe.

I warné thee if wisely thou wolt wirche,
Love wel thy wyf, as Crist lovéd his

chirche.

If thou lovest thyself thou lovest thy wyf.
No man hateth his flesh, but in his lyf

He fostreth it, and therefore bidde I thee
Cherisse thy wyf, or thou shalt never

thee.
Housbonde and wyf, what so men jape
or pleye,

Of worldly folk holden the siker weye ; 1390
They been so knyht ther may noon harm

bityde,
And namely upon the wyvés syde ;

For which this Januarie, of whom I tolde,
Considered hath, inwith his dayés olde,

The lusty lyf, the vertuuous quyete,
That is in mariagé hony sweete ;

And for his freendés on a day he sente,
To tellen hem theeffect of his entente.

With facé sad his tale he hath hem
toold. 1399

He seyde, ' Freendés, I am hoor and oold,
And almost, God woot, on my pittés

brynke ;
Upon the soule somewhat moste I thynke.

I have my body folily despended ;
Blesséd be God ! that it shal been

amended,
For I wol be certeyn a wedded man,

And that anoon, in al the haste I kan.
Unto som maydé, fair and tendre of age,

I prey yow shapeth for my mariage
Al soodeynly, for I wol nat abyde ;

And I wol fonde tesprien on my syde 1410
To whom I may be wedded hastily ;

But for as muche as ye been mo than I,
Ye shullen rather swich a thyng espyen

Than I, and where me best were to allyen.

1377. Glossed, ' Cato : Uxoris linguam, si frugi est, ferre memento. '

1387. *bidde*, H *warne*.

1390. *siker*, H *righte*.

1408. *shapeth*, H *helpith*.

1366. *storie*, E⁴ *storie eek*.

1375. Glossed in E and Heng. : ' Seneca : Sicut nichil est superius (om. E) benigna conjuge, ita nihil crudelius est infesta muliere. '

But o thyng warne I yow, my freendès
deere,

I wol noon oold wyf han in no manere.
She shal nat passé twenty yeer certayn,
Oold fissh and yongé flesh wolde I
have fayn.

Bet is, quod he, 'a pyk than a pykerel,
And bet than olde boef is the tendré veel.
I wol no womman thritty yeer of age,—
It is but benéstraw and greet forage ;
And eek this oldé wydwe's, God it woot,
They konne so muchel craft on Wadés
boot,

So muchel broken harm, whan that hem
leste,

That with hem sholde I never lyve in
reste ;

For sondry scolés maken sotile clerkis.
Womman of manye scolés half a clerk is ;
But certeynly a yonge thyng may men gye,
Right as men may warm wex with handés
plye. 1430

Wherfore I sey yow pleynly in a clause,
I wol noon oold wyf han right for this
cause ;

For if so were that I hadde swich mys-
chaunce

That I in hire ne koude han no plesaunce,
Thanne sholde I lede my lyf in avoutrye,
And go streight to the devel, whan I dye ;
Ne children sholde I none upon hire
geten ;

Yet were me levere houndés had me eten,
Than that myn heritagé sholde falle
In straungé hand, and this I telle yow alle.
I doté nat ; I woot the causé why 1441
Men sholdé wedde, and forthermoore
woot I

Ther speketh many a man of mariage,
That woot namoore of it than woot my
page,

For whiché causés man sholde take a wyf.
Siththé he may nat lyven chaast his lyf,
Take hym a wyf with greet devocioun,

1417. *twenty*, H⁴ *sixtene*.

1418. *fayn*, H⁴ *ful fayn*, Pet. *certayn*.

1421. *thritty*, H³ *twenty*.

1424. *on Wades boot*. The legend of Wade and his adventures in his boat Guingelot has perished.

1446. H⁴ *If he ne* (om. Corp.³) *may not chast be by his life*.

By cause of leveful procreacioun
Of children, to thonour of God above,
And nat oonly for paramour or love ; 1450
And for they sholdé leccherye eschue,
And yelde hir dettès whan that they
ben due ;

Or for that ech of hem sholde helpen
oother

In meschief, as a suster shal the brother,
And lyve in chastitee ful holily ;
But, sirès, by youre leve, that am nat I,
For, God be thankéd, I dar make avaunt,
I feele my lymés stark and suffisaunt
To do al that a man bilongeth to ; 1459
I woot my-selven best what I may do.

Though I be hoor, I fare as dooth a tree
That blosmeth, er that fruyt y-woxen bee ;
And blosmy tree nys neither drye ne deed.
I feele me nowhere hoor but on myn heed ;
Myn herte and alle my lymés been as
grene

As laurer thurgh the yeer is for to sene ;
And syn that ye han herd al myn entente,
I prey yow to my wyl ye wole assente.'

Diversé men diversély hym tolde
Of mariagé manye ensamples olde. 1470
Somme blaméd it, somme preyséd it
certeyn,

But atté lasté, shortly for to seyn,
As al day falleth altercacioun
Bitwixen freendés in disputisoun,
Ther fil a stryf bitwixe his bretheren two,
Of whiche that oon was clepéd Placebo,
Justinus soothly calléd was that oother.

Placebo seyde, 'O Januarie brother,
Ful litel nede hadde ye, my lord so deere,
Conseil to axe of any that is heere, 1480
But that ye been so ful of sapience
That yow ne liketh, for youre heighe
prudence,

To weyven fro the word of Salomon.
This word seyde he unto us everychon,
'Wirk allé thyng by conseil,' thus seyde he,
'And thanné shallow nat repenté thee' ;
But though that Salomon spak swich
a word,

Myn owené deeré brother, and my lord,
So wysly God my soulé brynge at reste,

1455. *holily*, H⁴ *hevenly*.

1477. *called*, H⁵ *cleped*.

I holde youre owene conseil is the beste ;
 For, brother myn, of me taak this motyf,
 I have now been a court-man al my lyf,
 And, God it woot, though I unworthy be,
 I havé stonden in ful greet degree
 Abouten lordès of ful heigh estaat ;
 Yet hadde I never with noon of hem
 debaat ;

I never hem contraried trewely,
 I woot wel that my lord kan moore
 than I ;

What that he seith I holde it ferme and
 stable ;

1499

I seye the same, or ellés thyng semblable.
 A ful greet fool is any conseilour,
 That serveth any lord of heigh honour,
 That dar presume, or ellés thenken it,
 That his conseil sholde passe his lordès wit.
 Nay, lordès been no foolés, by my fay !
 Ye han youreselven shewéd heer to-day
 So heigh sentence, so holily and weel,
 That I consente and conferme everydeel
 Youré wordes alle, and youre opinioun.

By God, ther nys no man in al this toun,
 Ne in Ytaillè, koudè bet han sayd.

1511

Crist halt hym of this conseil wel apayd ;
 And trewely it is an heigh corage,
 Of any man that stapen is in age,

To take a yong wyf ; by my fader kyn,
 Youré hertè hangeth on a joly pyn !
 Dooth now in this matiere right as yow leste,
 For, finally, I holde it for the beste.'

Justinus, that ay stillè sat and herde,
 Right in this wise to Placebo answerde :

1520

'Now, brother myn, be pacient I preye,
 Syn yehan seyde, and herkneth what I seye.

'Senek among his othere wordès wyse
 Seith that a man oghte hym right wel avyse
 To whom he yeveth his lond or his catel ;
 And syn I oghte avysè me right wel
 To whom I yeve my good away fro me,
 Wel muchel moore I oghte avyséd be
 To whom I yeve my body for alwey.

I warne yow wel, it is no childès pley

1530

To take a wyf withoute avysément.
 Men moste enquerè, this is myn assent,
 Wher she be wys, or sobre, or dronkélewe,
 Or proud, or ellés ootherweys a shrewe,

1495. *heigh*, H³ *gret*.1503. *elles*, H⁴ *ones*.

A chidestere, or a wastour of thy good,
 Or riche, or poore, or ellés mannyssh wood.
 Al be it so that no man fynden shal
 Noon in this world that trotteth hool in al,
 Ne man ne beest, which as men koude
 devyse,

But nathélees it oghte ynough suffise

1540

With any wyf, if so were that she hadde
 Mo goodè thewès than hire vices badde ;
 And al this axeth leysur for tenquere,—
 For, God it woot, I have wept many a teere
 Ful pryvèly, syn I have had a wyf.

Preyse who-so wole a wedded mannès lyf,
 Certein I fynde in it but cost and care,
 And observance of allè blisses bare ;

And yet, God woot, my neighèbores aboute,
 And namèly of women many a route,

1550

Seyn that I have the moostè stedefast wyf,
 And eek the mekeste oon that bereth lyf ;
 But I woot best where wryngeth me my sho.
 Ye mowe, for me, right as yow liketh do.

Avyseth yow, ye been a man of age,
 How that ye entren into mariage,
 And namely with a yong wyf and a fair.

By hym that madè water, erthe, and air,
 The yongeste man that is in al this route
 Is bisy ynough to bryngen it aboute

1560

To han his wyf allonè ; trusteth me,
 Ye shul nat plesen hire fully yerès thre,—
 This is to seyn, to doon hire ful plesaunce.
 A wyf axeth ful many an observaunce.

I prey yow that ye be nat yvele apayd.
 'Wel,' quod this Januarie, 'and hastow
 sayd ?

Straw for thy Senek, and for thy proverbes !
 I countè nat a panyer ful of herbes
 Of scolè termès ; wyser men than thou,
 As thou hast herd, assenteden right now
 To my purpos. Placebo, what sey ye ?'

'I seye it is a curséd man,' quod he,
 'That letteth matrimoignè sikerly !'

And with that word they rysen sodeynly,
 And been assented fully that he sholde
 Be wedded whanne hym list and where
 he wolde.

Heigh fantasye and curious bisynesse
 Fro day to day gan in the soule impressè
 Of Januarie, aboute his mariáge.

1579

Many fair shape and many a fair visage

1548. *observance*, E⁶ *observances*.

Ther passeth thurgh his herté nyght by
nyght,

As whoso tooke a mirour polissed bryght
And sette it in a commune market-place,
Thanne sholde he se ful many a figure pace
By his mirour ; and in the samé wyse
Gan Januarie inwith his thoght devyse
Of maydens whiche that dwellen hym
bisyde.

He wisté nat wher that he myghte abyde,
For, if that oon have beaute in hir face,
Another stant so in the peples grace :¹⁵⁹⁰
For hire sadnesse and hire benyngnytee,
That of the peple grettest voys hath she ;
And somme were riche, and hadden
baddé name ;

But nathtëles, bitwixe earnest and game,
He atté laste apoynted hym on oon,
And leet alle othere from his herté goon,
And chees hire of his owene auctoritee ;
For love is blynd al day, and may nat see.
And whan that he was in his bed y-brought
He purtreyed in his herte and in his thoght
Hir fresshé beautee, and hir agé tendre, ¹⁶⁰¹
Hir myddel smal, hire armés longe and
sklendre,

Hir wisé governaunce, hir gentillesse,
Hir wommanly berynge, and hire sadnesse.
And whan that he on hire was condescended
Hym thoughte his choys myghté nat
ben amended ;

For whan that he hymself concluded hadde,
Hym thoughte ech oother mannés wit so
badde

That impossible it weré to repplye ¹⁶⁰⁹
Agayn his choys,—this was his fantasye.
His freendés sente he to, at his instaunce,
And preyed hem to doon hym that ples-
aunce,

That hastily they wolden to hym come ;
He wolde abregge hir labour, alle and some ;
Nedeth namoore for hym to go ne ryde,
He was apoynted ther he wolde abyde.

Placebo : cam, and eek his freendés
soone,

And alderfirst he bad hem alle a boone,
That noon of hem none argumentés make
Agayn the purpos which that he hath take,
Which purpos was plesant to God, seyde he,
And verray ground of his prosperitee.

He seyde ther was a mayden in the toun,
Which that of beautee haddé greet renoun,
Al were it so she were of smal degree,
Suffiseth hym hir yowthe, and hir beautee ;
Which mayde, he seyde, he wolde han
to his wyf,

To lede in ese and hoolynesse his lyf ;
And thanked God that he myghte han
hire al, ¹⁶²⁹

Thát no wight his blissé parten shal ;
And preyed hem to labour in this nede
And shapen that he faillé nat to spede ;
For thanne he seyde his spirit was at ese.
'Thanne is,' quod he, 'no-thing may me
displese,

Save o thyng priketh in my conscience,
The which I wol reherce in youre presence.

'I have,' quod he, 'herd seyde, ful
yoore ago,

Ther may no man han parfite blissés two,—
This is to seye, in erthe and eek in hevene,—
For though he kepe hym fro the synnés
sevene, ¹⁶⁴⁰

And eek from every branche of thilké tree,
Yet is ther so parfite felicitye
And so greet ese and lust in mariáge,
That ever I am agast now in myn age,
That I shal ledé now so myrie a lyf,
So delicat, withouten wo and stryf,
That I shal have myn hevene in erthe heere ;
For sith that verray hevene is boght so
deere,

With tribulacioun and greet penaunce,
How sholde I thanne, that lyve in swich
plesaunce ¹⁶⁵⁰

As allé wedded men doon with hire wyvys,
Come to the blisse ther Crist eterne on
lyve ys ?

This is my drede, and ye my bretheren
tweye,

Assoilleth me this questioun, I preye.'

Justinus, which that hated his folye,
Answerde anon right in his japerye ;
And for he wolde his longé tale abregge,
He woldé noon auctoritee allegge,
But seyde, 'Sire, so ther be noon obstácle
Oother than this, God of his hygh myracle,
And of his mercy, may so for yow wirche
That erylle have youre right of hooly chirche,
Ye may repente of wedded mannés lyf,

In which ye seyn ther is no wo ne
stryf;

And ellès, God forbedè, but he sente
A wedded man hym gracè to repente
Wel oftè rather than a sengle man;
And therfore, sire,—the bestè reed I
kan,—

Dispeire yow noght, but have in youre
memorie, 1669

Paraunter she may be youre purgatorie;
She may be Goddès meene, and Goddès
whippe!

Thanne shal youre soulè up to hevene
skippe

Swifter than doothan arwe out of the bowe.
I hope to God herafter shul ye knowe

That ther nys no so greet felicitee
In mariage, ne never mo shal bee,
That yow shal lette of youre savacioun,
So that ye use, as skile is and resoun,
The lustès of youre wyf attemprely, 1679
And that ye plese hire nat to amorously,
And that ye kepe yow eek from oother
synne.

My tale is doon, for my witte is thynne;
Beth nat agast her-of, my brother deere,
But lat us waden out of this mateere.
(The Wyf of Bathe, if ye han understonde,
Of mariagé, which ye have on honde,
Declared hath ful wel in litel space.)
Fareth now wel, God have yow in his
grace.'

And with this word this Justyn and his
brother

Han take hir leve, and ech of hem of
oother; 1690

For when they saughe that it moste
needis be,

They wroghten so, by sly and wys tretee,
That she, this mayden, which that Mayus
highte,

As hastily as ever that she myghte,
Shal wedded be unto this Januarie.

I trowe it were to longè yow to tarie,
If I yow tolde of every scrit and bond
By which that she was feffed in his lond,
Or for to herkennen of hir riche array.

But finally y-comen is the day 1700
That to the chirchè bothè be they went,
For to receyve the hooly sacrament.

Forth comth the preest, with stole aboute
his nekke,

And bad hire be lyk Sarra and Rebekke
In wysdom and in trouthe of mariége,
And seyde his orisons as is usagé,
And croucheth hem and bad God sholde
hem blesse,

And made al siker ynogh with hoolynesse.
Thus been they wedded with solemp-
nitee,

And at the feestè sitteth he and she, 1710
With othere worthy folk, up on the deys.
Al ful of joye and blisse is the paleys,
And ful of instrumentz, and of vitaille
The mostè deyntéuous of all Ytaille.

Biforn hem stooode swich instrumentz of
soun

That Orpheus, ne of Thebès Amphioune,
Ne maden never swich a melodye.

At every cours thanne cam loud
mynstralcye

That never trompèd Joab for to heere,
Nor he Theodomas yet half so cleere 1720
At Thebès, when the citee was in doute.
Bacus the wyn hem skynketh al aboute,
And Venus laugheth upon every wight,
For Januarie was bicomè hir knyght,
And woldè bothe assayen his coragé
In libertee, and eek in mariége;
And with hire fyrbrond in hire hand aboute
Daunceth biforn the bryde and al the
route;

And certainly I dar right wel seyn this
Yménèus, that god of weddyng is, 1730
Saugh never his lyf so myrie a wedded
man.

Hoold thou thy pees, thou poete Marcian,—
That writest us that ilkè weddyng murie
Of hire Philologie and hym Mercurie,
And of the songès that the Muses songe,—
To smal is bothe thy penne and eek thy
tonge,

For to descryven of this mariége,

¹⁷²² Cp. *Hous of Fame*, l. 1245, on which Professor Skeat points out that Chaucer takes his mention of Theodamas from Statius, *Thebaid*, viii. 343.

¹⁷³² *Marcian*, Martianus Capella, a writer of the 5th century, whose *De Nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii* was a treatise on the liberal arts in nine books.

Whan tendré youthe hath wedded stoup-
yng age ;
Ther is swich myrthe that it may nat be
writen. 1739

Assayeth it youre self, thanne mayye witen
If that I lye or noon in this matiere.

Mayus, that sit with sobenyngne a chiere,
Hire to biholde it semed fairye.
Queene Ester looked never with swich
an eye

On Assure, so meke a look hath she.
I may yow nat devyse al hir beautee,
But thus muche of hire beautee telle I may,
That she was lyk the brighte morwe of May
Fulfilde of allé beautee and plesaunce. 1749

This Januarie is ravysshed in a traunce
At every tyme he lookéd on hir face ;
But in his herte he gan hire to manace,
That he that nyght in armés wolde hire
streyne

Harder than ever Parys dide Eleyne ;
But nathéles yet hadde he greet pitee
That thilké nyght offenden hire moste he ;
And thoughte, ' Allas ! O tendré créature !
Now woldé God ye myghté wel endure
Al my corage, it is so sharpe and keene !
I am agast ye shul it nat susteene ; 1760
But God forbede that I dide al my myght,
Now woldé God that it were woxen nyght,
And that the nyght wolde lasten evermo.
I wolde that al this peple were ago !'
And finally he dooth al his labóur,
As he best myghté, savyngé his honóur,
To haste hem fro the mete in subtil wyse.

The tymé cam that resoun was to ryse,
And after that men daunce and drynken
faste, 1769
And spices al aboute the hous they caste,
And ful of joye and blisse is every man,—
All but a squyer highté Damyan,
Which carf biforn the knyght ful many a
day.

He was so ravysshed on his lady May
That for the verray peyne he was ny wood.
Almost he swelte and swowned ther he
stood,
So soore hath Venus hurt hym with hire
brond

As that she bar it daunsyngé in hire hond ;
And to his bed he wente hym hastily.

Namoore of hym as at this tyme speke I,
But there I lete hym wepe ynogh and
pleyne 1781

Til fresshé May wol rewen on his peyne.
O perilous fyr that in the bedstraw
bredeth !

O famulier foo, that his servyce bedeth !
O servant traytour, falsé, hoomly hewe,
Lyk to the naddre in bosom, sly, untrewé,
God shilde us allé from youre áqueyntance !
O Januarie, dronken in plesance
In mariáge, se how thy Damyan, 1789
Thyn owené squier and thy borné man,
Entendeth for to do thee vileynye !
God graunté thee thyn hoomly fo tespye,
For in this world nys worsé pestilence
Than hoomly foo al day in thy presence !

Parfournéd hath the sonne his ark
diurne,

No lenger may the body of hym sojurne
On thorisonte, as in that latitude.
Night with his mantel, that is derk and rude,
Gan oversprede the hemysperie aboute,
For which departed is this lusty route 1800
Fro Januarie, with thank on every syde.
Hoom to hir houses lustily they ryde,
Where-as they doon hir thyngés as hem
leste,

And, whan theysye hir tymé, goon to reste.
Soone after that, this hastif Januarie
Wolde go to bedde, he wolde no lenger
tarye.

He drynketh ypocras, clarree and vernáge,
Of spices hote, tencreeßen his coráge ;
And many a letuarie hath he ful fyn
Swiche as the curséd monk, Daun
Constantyn, 1810

Hath writen in his book, *De Coitu* ;
To eten hem alle he nas no thyng eschu ;
And to his privee freendés thus seyde he :
' For Goddés love, as soone as it may be,
Lat voyden al this hous in curteys wyse' ;
And they han doon right as he wol devyse.
Men drynken and the travers drawe anon ;
The bryde was brought a-bedde as stille
as stoon,
And whan the bed was with the preest
y-blessed,

1810. *Daun Constantyn*, a monk of Monte
Cassino. Cp. Gen. Prologue, 433.

Out of the chambre hath every wight hym
dressed ; 1820

And Januarie hath faste in armés take
His fresshé May, his paradys, his make.
He lulleth hire, he kisseth hire ful ofte,
With thikké Brustles of his berd unsofte,
Lyk to the skyn of houndfyssh, sharpe as
brere ;

For he was shave al newe in his manere.
He rubbeth hire aboute hir tendre face
And seyde thus, 'Allas ! I moot trespass
To yow, my spouse, and yow greetly
offende, 1829

Er tymé come that I wil doun descende ;
But nathélees, considereth this, 'quod he,
'Ther nys no werkman, whatsoever he be,
That may bothe werké wel and hastily.
This wol be doon at leyser parfitylly,
It is no fors how longé that we pleye ;
In trewé wedlok coupled be we tweye,
And blesséd be the yok that we been inne !
For in oure actés we mowe do no synne.
A man may do no synné with his wyf,
Ne hurte hymselfen with his owene knyf ;
For we han leve to pleye us, by the lawe.'
Thus laboureth he til that the day gan dawe,
And thanne he taketh a sope in fyne clarree,
And upright in his bed thanne sitteth he ;
And after that he sang ful loude and cleere,
And kiste his wyf, and madé wantowne
cheere.

He was al coltish, ful of ragerye,
And ful of jargon as a flekkéd pye.
The slakké skyn aboute his nekké shaketh
Whil that he sang, so chaunteth he and
craketh ; 1850

But God woot what that May thoughte
in hire herte
Whan she hym saugh up-sittyng in his
sherte,
In his nyght-cappe, and with his nekké
lene !

She preyseth nat his pleyng worth a bene.
Thanne seide he thus, 'My resté wol
I take ;

Now day is come, I may no lenger wake ;
And doun he leyde his heed and sleepe til
pryme.

And afterward, whan that he saugh his
tyme,

Up ryseth Januarie, but fresshé May 1859
Heeld hiré chambre unto the fourthé day,
As usage is of wyvés, for the beste ;
For every labour som tyme moot han reste,
Or ellés longé may he nat endure ;
This is to seyn, no lyvés creature,
Be it of fyssh, or bryd, or beest, or man.

Now wol I speke of woful Damyan,
That langwissheth for love, as ye shul heere ;
Therefore I speke to hym in this manere.

I seye, O sely Damyan, allas ! 1869
Andswere to my demaunde as in this cas.
How shaltow to thy lady, fresshé May,
Tellé thy wo ? She wole alwey seye nay.
Eek if thou speke, she wol thy wo biweye.
God be thyn helpe, I kan no bettré seye.

This siké Damyan in Venus fyr
So brenneth, that he dyeth for desyr ;
For which he putte his lyf in áventure.
No lenger myghte he in this wise endure,
But prively a penner gan he borwe, 1879
And in a lettré wroot he al his sorwe,—
In manere of a compleynte or a lay,—
Unto his fairé, fresshé lady May ;
And in a purs of sylk, heng on his sherte,
He hath it put and leyde it at his herte.

The mooné, that at noon was thilké day
That Januarie hath wedded fresshé May
In two of Tawr, was into Cancr glyden,
So longe hath Mayus in hir chambre byden,
As custume is unto thise nobles alle.

A brydè shal nat eten in the halle 1890
Til dayés foure, or thre dayés atté leeste,
Y-passéd been ; thanne lat hire go to feeste.
The fourthé day complet fro noon to noon,
Whan that the heighé massé was y-doon,
In hallé sit this Januarie and May,
As fressh as is the brighté someres day ;
And so bifel, how that this goodé man
Remembred hym upon this Damyan,
And seyde, 'Seynté Marie ! how may
this be

That Damyan entendeth nat to me ? 1900
Is he ay syk ? or how may this bityde ?'
His squieres, whiche that stoden ther
bisyde,

1887. *In two of Tawr.* The moon could pass
through Taurus and Gemini into Cancer in four
days.

Excused hym by cause of his siknesse,
Which letted hym to doon his bisynesse,—
Noon oother causè myghtè make hym
tarye.

'That me forthynketh,' quod this
Januarie,

'He is a gentil squier, by my trouthe !
If that he deyde, it werè harm and routhe ;
He is as wys, discreet, and eek secree,
As any man I woot, of his degree ; 1910
And therto manly and eek servysable,
And for to been a thrifty man right able ;
But after mete, as soone as ever I may,
I wol myself visite hym, and eek May,
To doon hym al the confort that I kan ' ;
And for that word hym blessèd every man,
That of his bountee and his gentillesse
He woldè so conforten in siknesse
His squier, for it was a gentil dede.

'Dame,' quod this Januarie, 'taak good
hede 1920

At after mete ye with youre wommen alle,
Whan ye han been in chambre out of
this halle,

That allè ye go se this Damyan.

Dooth hym disport, he is a gentil man,
And telleth hym that I wol hym visite,
Have I no thyng but rested me a lite ;
And spede yow fastè, for I wole abyde
Til that ye slepè fastè by my syde ' ;
And with that word he gan unto hym calle
A squier, that was marchal of his halle,
And tolde hym certeyn thyngès, what he
wolde. 1931

This fresshè May hath streight hir wey
y-holde,

With alle hir wommen, unto Damyan.
Doun by his beddès sydè sit she than,
Confortynge hym as goodly as she may.
This Damyan, whan that his tyme he say,
In secree wise, his purs and eek his bille,
In which that he y-written hadde his wille,
Hath put into hire hand, withouten moore,
Save that he siketh wonder depe and soore,
And softèly to hire right thus seyde he :
'Mercy ! and that ye nat discovere me,
For I am deed, if that this thyng be kyd.'
This purs hath she inwith hir bosom hyd,
And wente hire wey—ye gete namoore
of me ;

But unto Januarie y-comen is she
That on his beddès sydè sit ful softe.
He taketh hire and kisseth hire ful ofte,
And leyde hym doun to slepe, and that
anon. 1949

She feynèd hire as that she mostè gon
Ther as ye woot that every wight moot
neede ;

And whan she of this bille hath taken
heede,

She rente it al to cloutès attè laste,
And in the pryvee softèly it caste.

Who studieth now, but fairè, fresshè
May ?

Adoun by oldè Januarie she lay,
That sleep til that the coughe hath hym
awaked.

Anon he preyde hire strepen hire al naked,
He wolde of hire, he seyde, han som
plesauce ;

And seyde hir clothès dide hym encom-
braunce. 1960

And she obeyeth, be hire lief or looth ;
But, lest that precious folk be with me
wrooth,

How that he wroghte I dar nat to yow telle,
Or whether hire thoughte it paradys or
helle ;

But heere I lete hem werken in hir wyse,
Til evensong rong, and than they moste
aryse.

Were it by destynee or aventure,
Were it by influence or by nature, 1968
Or constellacioun, that in swich estaat
The hevене stood, that tymè fortunaat
Was, for to putte a bille of Venus werkes
(For allè thyng hath tyme, as seyn these
clerkes)

To any womman for to get hire love,
I kan nat seye ; but gretè God above
That knoweth that noon act is causèlees,
He deme of al, for I wole holde my pees ;
But sooth is this, how that this fresshè May
Hath takè swich impressioun that day,
For pitee of this sikè Damyan, 1979
That from hire hertè she ne dryvè kan
The remembrancè, for to doon hym ese.
'Certeyn,' thoghte she, 'whom that this
thyng displese

1966. *than*, E⁵ *that*.

I rekkè noght, for heerè I hym assure
To love hym best of any créature,
Though henamoorè haddè than his sherte.⁷
Lo, pitee renneth soone in gentil herte !

Heere may ye se how excellent franchise
In wommen is, when they hem narwe ayse.
Som tyrant is, as ther be many oon, 1989
That hath an herte as hard as any stoon,
Which wolde han lat hym storven in the
place,

Wel rather than han graunted hym hire
grace ;

And hem rejoysen in hire cruuel pryde,
And rekkè nat to been an homycide.

This gentil May, fulfillèd of pitee,
Right of hire hand a lettrè madè she,
In which she graunteth hym hire verray
grace.

Ther lakketh noght, oonly but day and
place

Wher that she myghte unto his lust suffice,
For it shal be right as he wole devyse ; 2000
And whan she saugh hir tyme, upon a day,
To visitè this Danyan gooth May,
And sotilly this lettrè doun she threste
Under his pilwe, rede it if hym leste !
She taketh hym by the hand and harde
hym twiste,

So secrèly that no wight of it wiste,
And bad hym been al hool ; and forth
she wente

To Januarie, whan that he for hire sente.

Up riseth Danyan the nextè morwe ;
Al passèd was his siknesse and his sorwe.
He kembeth hym, he preyneth hym and
pyketh, 2011

He dooth al that his lady lust and lyketh ;
And eek to Januarie he gooth as lowe
As ever dide a doggè for the bowe.
He is so plesant unto every man,—
For craft is al, whoso that do it kan,—
That every wight is fayn to speke hym good,
And fully in his lady grace he stood.
Thus lete I Danyan aboute his nede,
And in my talè forth I wol procede. 2020

Somme clerkès holden that felicitee
Stant in delit, and therfore certeyn he,

^{2014.} *for the bowe*, a dog used in shooting.

^{2018.} *lady*, the possessive case.

^{2021.} *Somme clerkes*. Cp. General Prologue,
337, 338.

This noble Januarie with al his myght,
In honeste wyse, as longeth to a knyght,
Shoope hym to lyvè ful deliciously.
His housynge, his array, as honestly
To his degree was makèd as a kynges.
Amongès othere of his honeste thynges
He made a gardyn wallèd al with stoon.
So fair a gardyn woot I nowher noon, 2030
For out of doute, I verrailly suppose
That he that wroot the Romance of the Rose
Ne koude of it the beautee wel devyse ;
Ne Priapus ne myghtè nat suffice,
Though he be god of gardyns, for to telle
The beautee of the gardyn, and the welle,
That stood under a laurer, alwey grene.
Ful oftè tyme he Pluto, and his queene
Proserpina, and al hire fairye,
Disporten hem and maken melodye 2040
Aboute that welle, and dauncèd as men
tolde.

This noble knyght, this Januarie the
olde,

Swich deyntee hath in it to walke and pleye
That he wol no wight suffren bere the keye,
Save he hymself, for of the smale wykét
He baar alwey of silver a clykét,
With which, whan that hym leste, he it
unshette ;

And whan he woldè paye his wyf hir dette
In somer sesoun, thider wolde he go,
And May his wyf, and no wight but
they two, 2050
And thyngès whiche that were nat doon
a bedde

He in the gardyn parfourned hem and
spedde ;

And in this wysè many a murye day
Lyvèd this Januarie and fressshè May ;
But worldly joyè may nat alwey dure
To Januarie, ne to no créature.

Osodeyn hape ! O thou Fortune instable !
Lyk to the scorpion so deceyvable
That flaterest with thyn heed whan thou
wolt styngè ;

Thy tayl is deeth, thurgh thyn envenym-
ynge ! 2060

O brotil joye ! O sweetè venym queynte !
O monstrè, that so subtilly kanst peynte
Thy yiftès, under hewe of stidefastnesse,

That thou deceyvest bothè moore and lesse,
 Why hastow Januarie thus deceyved,
 That haddest hym for thy ful freend
 receyved?
 And now thou hast biraft hym bothe his
 eyen,
 For sorwe of which desireth he to dyen.

Allas ! this noble Januarie free,
 Amydde his lust and his prosperitee, ²⁰⁷⁰
 Is woxen blynd, and that al sodeynly !
 He wepeth and he wayleth pitously,
 And therewithal the fyr of jalousie—
 Lest that his wyf sholde falle in som folye—
 So brente his hertè, that he woldè fayn
 That som man bothè hym and hire had
 slayn ;

For neither after his deeth nor in his lyf,
 Ne wolde he that she werè love ne wyf,
 But ever lyve as wydwe in clothès blake,
 Soul as the turtle that lost hath hire make.

But attè laste, after a monthe or tweye,
 His sorwe gan aswagè, sooth to seye,
 For whan he wiste it may noon oother be
 He paciently took his adversitee,
 Save, out of doutè, he may nat forgoon
 That he nas jalous evermoore in oon.
 Which jalousye it was so outrageous,
 That neither in hallè, nyn noon oother hous,
 Ne in noon oother placè never-the-mo,
 He noldè suffrè hire to ryde or go, ²⁰⁹⁰
 But if that he had hond on hire alway ;
 For which ful oftè wepeth fresshè May,
 That loveth Damyan so benyngnely
 That she moot outhir dyen sodeynly,
 Or ellès she moot han hym as hir leste ;
 She wayteth whan hir hertè woldè breste.

Upon that oother sydè Damyan
 Bicomen is the sorwefullestè man
 That ever was, for neither nyght ne day
 Ne myghte he spekea word to fresshè May,
 As to his purpos, of no swich mateere, ²¹⁰¹
 But if that Januarie moste it heere,
 That hadde an hand upon hire evermo ;
 But nathèlees, by wrytyng to and fro,
 And privee signès, wiste he what she mente,
 And she knew eek the fyn of his entente.

O Januarie ! what myghte it thee availle

^{2106.} *fyn*, sum

Thogh thou myghtest se as fer as shippèd
 saille ?

For al-so good is blynd deceyved be ²¹⁰⁹
 As to be deceyved whan a man may se.

Lo Argus, which that hadde an hondred
 eyen,

For al that ever he koudè poure or pryen,
 Yet was he blent, and, God woot, so
 been mo,

That wenen wisly that it be nat so ;
 ‘Passe-over is an ese,’—I sey namoore.

This fresshè May, that I spak of so
 yooere,

In warm wex hath emprented the clykèt
 That Januarie bar of the smale wykèt,
 By which into his gardyn ofte he wente ;
 And Damyan, that knew al hire entente,
 The cliket countrèfeted pryvely. ²¹²¹
 Ther nys namoore to seye ; but hastily
 Som wonder by this clykèt shal bityde,
 Which ye shul heeren, if ye wole abyde.

O noble Ovyde ! ful sooth seystou,
 God woot,

What sleighte is it, thogh it be long and
 hoot,

That he nyl fynde it out in som manere.
 By Piramus and Tesbee may men leere,
 Thogh they were kept ful longe streite
 overal,

They been accorded, rownyngè thurgh
 a wal, ²¹³⁰

Ther no wight koude han founde out
 swich a sleighte.

But now to purpos,—er that dayès eighte
 Were passèd er the monthe of Juny bifille,
 That Januarie hath caught so greet a wille,
 Thurgh eggying of his wyf, hym for to pleye
 In his gardyn, and no wight but they
 tweye,

That in a morwe unto this May seith he,
 ‘Rys up, my wyf, my love, my lady free !
 The turtle voys is herd, my dowvè sweete,
 The wynter is goon with alle his reynès
 weete ;

^{2133.} *Juny*, MSS. *July*, but see l. 2222 ; the
 mistake may be Chaucer’s.

^{2138.} January had been reading the *Song of
 Solomon*.

Com forth now with thyne eyen columbyn !
How fairer been thy brestes than is wyn !
The gardyn is enclosed al aboute ;
Com forth, my whitè spouse ! out of doute
Thou hast me wounded in myn herte, O
wyf !

No spot of thee ne knew I al my lyf ;
Come forth, and lat us taken som disport ;
I chees thee for my wyf and my confort !'
Swiche oldè lewèd wordès used he.

On Damyan a signè madè she, ²¹⁵⁰
That he sholde go biforn with his clikét.
This Damyan thanne hath openèd the
wykét,

And in he stirte, and that in swich manere
That no wight myght it se, neither y-heere ;
And stille he sit under a bussh anon.

This Januarie, as blynd as is a stoon,
With Mayus in his hand and no wight mo,
Into his fresshè gardyn is ago,
And claptè to the wyket sodeynly.

'Now, wyf,' quod he, 'heere nys but
thou and I, ²¹⁶⁰

That art the creàture that I best love ;
For, by that Lord that sit in hevène above,
Leverè ich hadde to dyen on a knyf,
Than thee offendè, trewè, deerè wyf.

For Goddès sakè, think how I thee chees
Noght for no covetisè doutèlees,
But oonly for the love I had to thee ;
And though that I be oold and may nat
see,

Beth to me trewe, and I shal telle yow
why.

Thre thyngès, certès, shal ye wynne therby ;
First, love of Crist, and to yourself honour,
And al myn heritagè, toun and tour ;
I yeve it yow ; maketh chartres asyowleste.
This shal be doon tomorwe er sonnè reste,
So wisly God my soulè brynge in blisse !
I prey yow first in covenat ye me kisse,
And though that I be jalous, wyte me
noght.

Ye been so depe enprented in my thought,
That whan that I considere youre beautee,
And therwithal the unlikely elde of me,
I may nat, certès, though I sholdè dye,
Forbere to been out of youre compaignye ;

2144. *white, H sweete.*

2147. *som, H⁶ ourre.*

For verray love this is, withouten doute.
Now kys me, wyf, and lat us rome aboute.'

This fresshè May, whan she thise wordès
herde,

Benyngnèly to Januarie answerde ;
But first and forward, she bigan to wepe ;
'I have,' quod she, 'a soulè for to kepe
As wel as ye, and also myn honour ;
And of my wyfhod thilkè tendrè flour ²¹⁹⁰
Which that I have assurèd in youre hond,
Whan that the preest to yow my body
bond ;

Wherfore I wole answerè in this manere,
By the leve of yow, my lord so deere ;
I prey to God that never dawe the day
That I ne sterve, as foule as womman may,
If ever I do unto my kyn that shame,
Or ellès I empeyre so my name,
That I be fals ; and if I do that lakke,
Do strepè me, and put me in a sakke, ²²⁰⁰
And in the nextè ryver do me drenche,—
I am a gentil womman and no wenche !
Why speke ye thus ? But men been ever
untrewe,

And wommen have repreve of yow ay
newe.

Ye han noon oother contenance, I leeve,
But speke to us of untrust and repreve.'
And with that word she saugh wher Damyan
Sat in the bussh, and coughen she bigan,
And with hir fynger signès madè she
That Damyan sholde clymbe upon a tree
That chargèd was with fruyt, and up he
wente ; ²²¹¹

For verrailly he knew al hire entente,
And every signè that she koudè make
Wel bet than Januarie, hir owenè make ;
For in a lettrè she hadde toold hym al
Of this matèrè, how he werchen shal ;
And thus I lete hym sitte upon the pyrie,
And Januarie and May romyngè myrie.

Bright was the day, and blew the firma-
ment ; ²²¹⁹

Phebus of gold doun hath his stremès sent
To gladen every flour with his warmnesse.
He was that tyme in Geminis, as I gesse,
But litel fro his declynacioun

2222. The sun would pass from Gemini into Cancer about June 11 or 12, attaining at that time its greatest northern declination.

Of Cancer, Jovis exaltacioun ;
 And so bifel, that brighte morwè tyde,
 That in that gardyn, in the fether syde,
 Pluto, that is the kyng of fairye,
 And many a lady in his compaignye,
 Folwyng his wyf, the queenè Proserpyne,
 Ech after oother, right as ony lyne,— 2230
 Whil that she gadered flourès in the mede,
 In Claudyan ye may the stories rede,
 How in his grisely cartè he hire fette.
 This kyng of fairye thanne adoun hym
 sette

Upon a bench of turvès, fressh and grene,
 And right anon thus seyde he to his queene :
 ‘ My wyf,’ quod he, ‘ ther may no wight
 seye nay,

The xperience so preveth every day
 The tresons whiche that wommen doon
 to man. 2239

Ten hondred thousand [tales] tellen I kan
 Notable of youre untrouthe and brotil-
 nesse.

O Salomon ! wys, and richest of riches,
 Fulfuld of sapience and of worldly glorie,
 Ful worthy been thy wordès to mémorie
 To every wight that wit and reson kan !
 Thus preiseth he yet the bountee of man :
 ‘ Amonges a thousand men yet foond I oon,
 Bút of wommen allè foond I noon.’

‘ Thus seith the kyng that knoweth youre
 wikkednesse,

And Jhesus *filius* Syrak, as I gesse, 2250
 Ne speketh of yow but seeldè reverence.
 A wyldè fyr and corrupt pestilence,
 So falle upon youre bodyes yet to-nyght !
 Ne se ye nat this honourable knyght ?
 By-cause, allas ! that he is blynd and old
 His owenè man shal make hym cokèwold.
 Lo, heere he sit, the lechour, in the tree !
 Now wol I graunten of my magestee
 Unto this oldè, blyndè, worthy knyght,
 That he shal have ageyn his eyen syght,
 Whan that his wyf wold doon hym vileynye.
 Thanne shal he knowen al hire harlotrye
 Bothe in repreve of hire and othere mo.’
 ‘ Ye shal ?’ quod Proserpyne ; ‘ and
 wol ye so ?

2232. In Claudyan, i.e. in the *De Raptu Proserpinae*.

2247 See Ecclesiastes vii. 29.

Now by my moodres sirès soule ! I swere
 That I shal yeven hire suffisant answer,
 And allè wommen after, for hir sake,
 That though they be in any gilt y-take,
 With facè boold they shulle hemself excuse,
 And bere hem doun that wolden hem
 accuse ; 2270
 For lakke of answer noon of hem shal
 dyen.

Al hadde man seyn a thyng with bothe
 his eyen,
 Yit shul we wommen visage it hardily,
 And wepe, and swere, and chidè subtilly.
 So that ye men shul been as lewed as
 gees.

What rekketh me of youre auctoritees ?

‘ I woot wel that this Jew, this Salomon,
 Foond of us wommen foolès many oon,
 But though that he ne foond no good
 womman, 2279

Yet hath ther foundè many another man
 Wommenful trewe, ful goode and vertuus ;
 Witnessne on hem that dwelle in Cristès
 hous ;

With martirdom they prevèd hire con-
 stance.

The Romayn Geestès eek make remem-
 brance

Of many a verray trewè wyf also ;
 But, sire, ne be nat wrooth,—al be it so,
 Though that he seyde he foond no good
 womman,

I prey yow take the sentence of the man,
 He mentè thus, that in sovereyn bontee
 Nis noon but God that sit in Trinitee. 2290
 Ey, for verray God, that nys but oon,

What makè ye so muche of Salomon ?
 What though he made a temple, Goddès
 hous ?

What though he werè riche and glorious ?
 So made he eek a temple of false goddis.
 How myghte he do a temple that moore
 forbode is ?

Pardee! as faire as ye his name emplastre
 He was a lechour and an ydolastre,
 And in his elde he verray God forsook ;
 And if that God ne hadde, as seith the
 book, 2300

2265. moodres sires soule, i.e. Saturn's, but sires is probably a blunder for Ceres.

Y-sparèd for his fadres sake, he sholde
Have lost his regné rather than he wolde.
I sette right noght, of al the vileynye
That ye of wommen write, a boterflye !
I am a womman, nedès moot I speke,
Or ellès swellè til myn hertè breke ;
For sithen he seyde that we been jangler-
esses,

As ever hool I mootè brouke my tresses !
I shal nat sparè for no curteisye
To speke hym harm that wolde us vil-
eynye !' 2310

'Dame,' quod this Pluto, 'be no lenger
wrooth,

I yeve it up ! but sith I swoor myn ooth
That I wolde graunten hym his sighte
ageyn,

My word shal stonde, I warnè yow certeyn.
I am a kyng, it sit me noght to lye !'

'And I,' quod she, 'a queene of faëry !
Hir answerè shal she have, I undertake.
Lat us namoorè wordès heer-of make,
For sothe I wol no lenger yow contrarie.'

Now lat us turne agayn to Januarie, 2320
That in the gardyn with his fairè May
Syngeth ful murier than the papèjay :
'Yow love I best, and shal, and oother
noon.'

So longe aboute the aleyes is he goon,
Til he was come agayns thilkè pyrie
Where as this Damyan sitteth ful myrie,
Anheigh among the fresshè levès grene.

This fresshè May, that is so bright and
sheene,
Gan for to syke and seyde, 'Allas, my
syde !

Now, sire,' quod she, 'for aught that may
bityde, 2330

I moste han of the perès that I see,
Or I moot dye, so soorè longeth me
To eten of the smalè perès grene.

Help, for hir love that is of hevenè queene !
I telle yow wel, a womman in my plit
May han to fruyt so greet an appetit
That she may dyen, but shè of it have.'

'Allas !' quod he, 'that I ne had heer
a knave

That koudè clymbe ! Allas, allas !' quod he,
'That I am blynd !' 'Ye, sire, no fors,'
quod she ; 2340

'But wolde ye vouchè-sauf, for Goddès
sake,

The pyrie inwith youre armès for to take,—
For wel I woot that ye mystrustè me,—
Thanne sholde I clymbè wel ynogh,
quod she,

'So I my foot myghte sette upon youre
bak.'

'Certès,' quod he, 'theron shal be no
lak,

Mighte I yow helpen with myn hertè
blood !'

Hestoupeth down, and on his bak she stood,
And caughte hire by a twiste, and up she
gooth,—

Ladyes, I prey yow that ye be nat wrooth,
I kan nat glose, I am a rudè man,— 2351

And sodeynly anon this Damyan
Gan pullen up the smok, and in he throng.

And whan that Pluto saugh this grete
wrong,

To Januarie he yaf agayn his sighte,
And made hym seas wel as ever he myghte ;
And whan that he hadde caught his sighte
agayn,

Ne was ther never man of thyng so fayn ;
But on his wyf his thought was evermo.

Up to the tree he caste his eyen two, 2360
And saugh that Damyan his wyf had dressed
In swich manere it may nat been expressed,

But if I woldè speke uncurteisly ;
And up he yaf a roryng and a cry,
As dooth the mooder whan the child shal
dye.

'Out ! helpe ! allas ! harrow !' he gan to
crye ;

'O strongè lady, stoorè, what dostow ?'
And she answerdè, 'Sire, what eyleth
yow ?

Have pacience and resoun in youre mynde.
I have yow holpe on bothe youre eyen
blynde,— 2370

Up peril of my soule, I shal nat lyen,—
As me was taught to heclè with youre
eyen,

Was no thyng bet to makè yow to see
Than strugle with a man upon a tree.

God woot, I dide it in ful good entente.'
'Strugle,' quod he, 'ye, algate in it
wente !'

God yeve yow bothe on shamés deth to
dyen!

He swyvéd thee; I saugh it with myne
eyen;

And ellés be I hangéd by the hals!’

‘Thanne is,’ quod she, ‘my medicyné
fals, 2380

For certainly, if that ye myghté se,
Ye wolde nat seyn this wordés unto me;
Yehansom glymsyng, and no parfit sighte.’

‘I se,’ quod he, ‘as wel asever I myghte,
Thonkéd be God! with bothe myne eyen
two,

And, by my trouthe, me thoughte he
dide thee so.’

‘Ye mazé, mazé, goodé sire,’ quod she;
‘This thank have I for I have maad yow
see.

Allas!’ quod she, ‘that ever I was so
kynde.’

‘Now, dame,’ quod he, ‘lat al passe
out of mynde. 2390

Com doun, my lief, and if I have myssayd,
God helpe me so, as I am yvele apayd.

But, by my fader soule! I wende han seyn
How that this Damyan hadde by thee
leyn,

And that thy smok hadde leyn upon his
brest.’

‘Ye, sire,’ quod she, ‘ye may wene as
yow lest,

But, sire, a man that waketh out of his
sleepe,

He may nat sodeynly wel taken keepe
Upon a thyng, ne seen it parfitly,

Til that he be adawéd verraily. 2400

Right so a man that longe hath blynd y-be,
Ne may nat sodeynly so wel y-se,

First whan his sighte is newé come ageyn,
As he that hath a day or two y-seyn.

Til that youre sighte y-satled be a while,
Ther may ful many a sighté yow bigile.

Beth war, I prey yow, for, by hevené kyng,

2405. *y-satled*, H⁵ *y-stablid*.

Ful many a man weneth to seen a thyng,
And it is al another than it semeth.

He that mysconceyveh, hemysdemeth,’—
And with that word she leepe doun for
the tree. 2411

This Januarie, who is glad but he?
He kisseth hire and clippeth hire ful ofte,

And on hire wombe he stroketh hire ful
softe;

And to his palays hoom he hath hire lad.
Now, goodé men, I pray yow to be glad.

Thus endeth heere my tale of Januarie.
God blesse us, and his mooder Seinté

Marie!

‘Ey, Goddés mercy,’ seyde oure Hosté
tho,

‘Now swich a wyf, I pray God kepe me
fro! 2420

Lo, whiché sleightés and subtilitees
In wommen been! for ay as bisy as bees

Been they, us sely men for to deceyve;
And from a sooth ever wol they weyve.

By this Marchauntés tale it preveth weel;
But doutéless, as trewe as any steel

I have a wyf, though that she pouré be;
But of hir tonge a labbyng shrewe is she;

And yet she hath an heepe of vicés mo,
Therof no fors, lat alle swiche thyngés

go;

But wyte ye what? In conseil be it seyde,
Me reweth soore I am unto hire teyde;

For, and I sholdé rekenen every vice
Which that she hath, y-wis I were to nyce;

And causé why, it sholde reported be,
And toold to hire of somme of this meyne,

Of whom it nedeth nat for to declare
(Syn wommen konnen outen swich chaf-
fare),

And eek my wit suffiseth nat therto, 2439
To tellen al, wherfore my tale is do.’

2419. E heads this *The Prologe of the Squieres
Tale*, printing with it the first eight lines of Group
F. Camb., Corp. and Lansd. omit.

TALES OF THE FOURTH DAY

GROUP F

Words of the Host to the Squire

'SQUIER, come neer, if it youre willèbe,
And sey somwhat of love; for certès ye
Konnen theron as muche as any man.'

'Nay, sire,' quod he, 'but I wol seye
as I kan

With hertly wyl,—for I wol nat rebelle
Agayn youre lust. A talè wol I telle.
Have me excusèd, if I speke amys,
My wyl is good, and lo, my tale is this.'

SQUIRE'S TALE

Heere bigynneth The Squieres Tale

At Sarray, in the land of Tartarye,
Ther dwelte a kyng that werreyèd Russye,
Thurgh which ther dydè many a doughty
man. 11

This noble kyng was clepèd Cambyuskan,
Which in his tyme was of so greet renoun
That ther was nowher in no regioun
So excellent a lord in allè thyng.

Hym lakkèd noght that longeth to a kyng;
As of the secte of which that he was born,
He kepte his lay, to which that he was
sworn;

And therto he was hardy, wys, and riche,
Pitous and just, and evermore yliche; 20
Sooth of his word, benigne and honourable,

1. *Squier*, H *Sir Squier*; Heng., Pet. *Sire Frankeleyn*. Camb., Corp. and Lansd. omit these lines.

2. *sey somewhat of love*, H *say us a tale*. *Squire's Tale*. Keightley in his *Tales and Popular Fictions* (1834) suggested that the local colour of this Tale was derived from Marco Polo, and Col. Yule notes that Cambyuskan is only a corruption of Chinghiz (or 'the great') Khan. Dr. Skeat has quoted passages from Marco Polo's description of Kublai Khan as the sources of some of Chaucer's lines, but the resemblances are not at all close. On magic horses, rings and mirrors Mr. Clouston has written a whole book for the Chaucer Society.

16. *longeth*, H⁵ *longed*.

Of his coràge as any centre stable;
Yong, fressh, and strong, in armès desirous
As any bacheler of al his hous.

A fair persone he was, and fortunat,
And kepte alwey so wel roial estat
That ther was nowher swich another man.

This noble kyng, this Tartre Cambyus-
kan,

Haddè two sones on Elpheta his wyf,
Of whichè the eldeste hightè Algarsyf; 30
That oother sone was clepèd Cambalo.

A doghter hadde this worthy kyng also
That yongest was, and hightè Canacee,
But for to tellè yow al hir beautee

It lyth nat in my tonge, nyn my konnyng;
I dar nat undertake so heigh a thyng;
Myn Englissh eek is insufficient;

It mostè been a rethor excellent,
That koude his colours longynge for that
art,

If he sholde hire discryven every part; 40
I am noon swich, I moot speke as I kan,

And so bifel that whan this Cambyuskan
Hath twenty wynter born his diademe,
As he was wont fro yeer to yeer, I deme,
He leet the feeste of his nativitee
Doon cryen thurghout Sarray his citee,
The last Idus of March after the yeer.

Phebus, the sonne, ful joly was and
cleer,

For he was neigh his exaltacioun
In Martès face, and in his mansioun 50
In Aries, the colerik hootè signe.

Ful lusty was the weder and benigne,
For which the foweles agayn the sonnè
sheene,

What for the sesoun and the yongè grene,
Ful loudè songen hire affeccions,

31. *Cambalo*. Keightley suggests that the name was taken from Kublai Khan's capital, Cambaluc.

47. *The last Idus*, March 15. On this day the sun would be in the 4th degree of Aries, approaching his highest exaltation in the 19th degree. The first ten degrees of Aries were called the face of Mars.

Hem semed han geten hem protecciouns
Agayn the swerd of wynter, keene and
coold.

This Cambyuskan—of which I have
yow toold—

In roial vestiment sit on his deys,
With diademe, ful heighe in his paleys, 60
And halt his feeste so solempne and so
ryche,

That in this world ne was ther noon it lyche;
Of which, if I shal tellen al tharray,
Thanne wolde it occupie a someres day;
And eek it nedeth nat for to devyse
At every cours the ordre of hire servyse.
I wol nat tellen of hir strangé sewes,
Ne of hir swannes, ne of hire heronsewes.
Eek in that lond, as tellen knyghtés olde,
Ther is som mete that is ful deynté holde 70
That in this lond men recche of it but smal;
Ther nys no man that may reporten al.

I wol nat taryen yow, for it is pryme,
And for it is no fruyt, but los of tyme;
Unto my firste I wole have my recours.

And so bifel that after the thridde cours,
Whil that this kyng sit thus in his nobleye,
Her knyng his mynstralés hir thyngés pleye
Biforn hym at the bord deliciously,
In at the hallé dore, al sodeynly, 80
Ther cam a knyght upon a steede of bras,
And in his hand a brood mirour of glas;
Upon his thombe he hadde of gold a ring,
And by his syde a naked swerd hangyng;
And up he rideth to the heighé bord.
In al the halle ne was ther spoken a word,
For merveille of this knyght; hym to
biholde

Ful bisily ther wayten yonge and olde.

This strangé knyght that cam thus
sodeynly,

Al arméd, save his heed, ful richely, 90
Saleweth kyng and queene, and lordés alle,
By ordre, as they seten in the halle,
With so heigh reverence and obeisaunce,
As wel in speché as in contenaunce,
That Gawayn, with his oldé curteisye,
Though he were comen ageyn out of fairye,
Ne koude hym nat amendé with a word;
And after this, biforn the heighé bord,
He with a manly voys seith his message
After the forme uséd in his langage, 100

Withouten vice of silable, or of lettre;
And for his talé sholdé seme the better,
Accordant to his wordés was his cheere,
As techeth art of speche hem that it leere.
Al be it that I kan nat sowne his stile,
Ne kan nat clymben over so heigh a style,
Yet seye I this, as to commune entente,
Thus muche amounteth al that ever he
mente,

If it so be that I have it in mynde.

He seyde, ‘The kyng of Arabe and of
Inde, 110

My ligé lord, on this solempné day
Saleweth yow, as he best kan and may,
And sendeth yow, in honour of youre feeste,
By me, that am al redy at youre heeste,
This steede of bras, that esily and wel
Kan in the space of o day natureel,—
This is to seyn, in foure and twenty
houres,—

Wher so yow lyst, in droghte or ellés
shoures,

Beren youre body into every place 119
To which youre herté wilneth for to pace,
Withouten wem of yow, thurgh foul or fair;
Or, if yow lyst to fleen as hye in the air
As dooth an egle whan hym list to soore,
This samé steede shal bere yow ever moore;
Withouten harm, til ye be ther yow leste,
Though that ye slepen on his bak, or reste;
And turne ageyn with writhyng of a pyn.
He that it wroghté koude ful many a gyn.
He wayted many a constellacioun
Er he had doon this operacioun, 130
And knewful many a seel, and many a bond.

‘This mirrou eek, that I have in myn
hond,

Hath swich a myght that men may in it see
Whan ther shal fallen any adversitee
Unto youre regne, or to youre self also,
And openly who is youre freend or foo;
And over al this, if any lady bright
Hath set hire herte on any maner wight,
If he be fals she shal his tresoun see,
His newé love, and al his subtiltee, 140
So openly that ther shal no thyng hyde.
Wherfore, ageyn this lusty someres tyde,
This mirrou and this ryng that ye may see
He hath sent to my lady Canacee,
Youre excellenté doghter that is heere.

'The vertu of the ryng, if ye wol heere,
Is this, that if hire lust it for to were
Upon hir thombe, or in hir purs it bere,
Ther is no fowel that fleeth under the hevene
That she ne shal wel understonde his
stevene, 150

And knowe his menyng openly and pleyn,
And answeere hym in his langage ageyn ;
And every gras that groweth upon roote
She shal eek knowe and whom it wol do
boote,

Al be his woundés never so depe and
wyde.

'This naked swerd that hangeth by my
syde

Swich vertu hath that what man soye smyte,
Thurghout his armure it wol kerve and
byte,

Were it as thikke as is a branchéd ook ;
And what man that is wounded with the
strook 160

Shal never behool, til that yow list of grace
Tostroke hym with the plat in thilké place
Ther he is hurt ; this is as muche to seyn,
Ye mooté with the platté swerd ageyn
Strike hym in the wounde and it wol close.
This is a verray sooth, withouten glose,
It failleth nat whil it is in youre hoold.'

And when this knyght hath thus his
talé toold,

He rideth out of halle, and doun he lighte.
His steedé, which that shoon as sonnè
bryghte, 170

Stant in the court as stille as any stoon.
This knyght is to his chambré lad anon,
And is unarmed and unto mete y-set.

The presentes been ful roially y-fet,—
This is to seyn, the swerd and the mirour,—
And born anon into the heighé tour,
With certeine officers ordeyned thorefore ;
And unto Canacee this ryng was bore
Solempnely, ther she sit at the table ;
But sikerly, withouten any fable, 180
The hors of bras, that may nat be remewed,
It stant as it were to the ground y-glewéd ;
Ther may no man out of the place it dryve
For noon engyn of wyndas ne polyve ;
And causé why? for they kan nat the craft ;
And thorefore in the place they han it laft,

165. *strike, H⁵ stroke.*

Til that the knyght hath taught hem the
manere

To voyden hym, as ye shal after heere.

Greet was the prees that swarmeth to
and fro 189

To gauren on this hors that stondesth so ;
For it so heigh was, and so brood and long,
So wel porporionéd for to been strong,
Right as it were a steede of Lumbardy ;
Ther-with so horsly, and so quyk of eye,
As it a gentil Poilleys courser were ;
For certés, fro his tayl unto his ere,
Nature ne art ne koude hym nat amende
In no degree, as al the peple wende.

But evermoore hir moosté wonder was
How that it koudé go, and was of bras !
It was of fairye, as al the peple semed. 201
Diversé folk diversely they demed ;
As many heddes as manye wittes ther been.
They murmureden as dooth a swarm of
been,

And maden skiles after hir fantasies,
Rehersynge of thise oldé poetries ;
And seyde that it was lyk the Pegasee,
The hors that haddé wyngés for to flee ;
Or elles it was the Grekés hors, Synoun,
That broghté Troiè to destruccioun, 210
As men may in thise oldé geestés rede.

'Myn herte,' quod oon, 'is evermoore
in drede ;

I trowe som men of armés been ther-inne,
That shapen hem this citee for to wyne ;
It were right good that al swich thyng
were knowe.'

Another rownéd to his felawe lowe,
And seyde, 'He lyeth ! it is rather lyk
An apparence, y-maad by som magyk ;
As jogelours pleyen at thise feestés grete.'
Of sondry doutés thus they jangle and trete,
As lewéd peple demeth comunly 221
Of thyngés that been maad moore subtilly
Than they kan in hir lewednesse compre-
hende,

They demen gladly to the badder ende.

And somme of hem wondred on the
mirour

That born was up into the hyé tour,

195. *Poilleys, Apulian.*

201. *the peple, E² al the peple.*

217. *it, H⁵ for it.*

226. *hye, H⁵ maistre.*

How men myghte in it swiché thyngés se.
Another answerde and seyde it myghte
wel be

Naturelly, by composiciouns
Of angles, and of slye reflexiouns ; 230
And seyden that in Romé was swich oon.
They speken of Alocen and Vitulon,
And Aristotle, that writen in hir lyves
Of queynté mirours, and of prospectives,
As knowne they that han hir bookés herd.

And oother folk han wondred on the
swerd

That woldé percen thurghout every thyng ;
And fille in speche of Thelophus the kyng,
And of Achilles with his queynté spere,
For he koude with it bothé heele and dere,
Right in swich wise as men may with the
swerd 241

Of which right now ye han youre-selven
herd.

They speken of sondry hardyng of metal,
And speke of medicynés therwithal,
And how and whanne it sholde y-harded be,
Which is unknowe, algatés unto me.

Tho speké they of Canacées ryng,
And seyden alle that swich a wonder thyng
Of craft of ryngés herde they never noon ;
Save that he Moyses and kyng Salomon
Hadden a name of konnyng in swich art ;
Thus seyn the peple and drawn hem
apart.

But nathéles somme seiden that it was
Wonder to maken of fern-asshen glas,
And yet nys glas nat lyk asshen of fern,
But for they han i-knownen it so fern
Therefore cesseth hir janglyng and hir
wonder.

As sooré wondren somme on cause of
thonder,

On ebbe, on flood, on gossomer, and on
myst, 259

And on alle thyng til that the cause is wyst,
Thus jangle they, and demen and devyse,
Til that the kyng gan fro the bord aryse.

231. *in Rome*, an allusion to the wizardries attributed to Virgil.

232. *Alocen and Vitulon*. Alhazen was an Arab astronomer of the 11th century, and Vitellio a Polish one of the 13th.

238. *Thelophus*, Telephus of Mysia, wounded and healed by the spear of Achilles.

Phebus hath laft the angle meridional,
And yet ascendyng was the beest roial,
The gentil Leon, with his Aldrian,
Whan that this Tartré kyng Cambyuskan
Roos fro his bord, ther as he sat ful hye.
Toforñ hym gooth the loudé mynstralcye
Til he cam to his chambre of parentenz ;
Ther as they sownen diverse instrumentz
That it is lyk an hevene for to heere. 271
Now dauncen lusty Venus children deere,
For in the Fysssh hir lady sat ful hye,
And looketh on hem with a frendly eye.

This noble kyng is set up in his trone ;
This strangé knyght is fet to hym ful soone,
And on the daunce he gooth with Canacee.
Heere is the revel and the jolitee
That is nat able a dul man to devyse ; 279
He moste han knowen love and his servyse,
And been a feestlych man, as freshas May,
That sholdé yow devysen swich array.

Who koudé tellé yow the forme of
daunces

So unkouthe, and so fresshé contenaunces,
Swich subtil lookyng and dissymulynges
For drede of jalouse mennes aperceyv-
ynges ?

No man but Launcelet, and he is deed.
Therefore I passe of al this lustiheed ;
I sey namoore, but in this jolynesse
I lete hem til men to the soper dresse.

The styward byt the spices for to hye,
And eek the wyn, in al this melodye.
The usshers and the squiers been y-goon,
The spices and the wyn is come anoon.
They ete and drynke, and whan this hadde
an ende,

Unto the temple, as reson was, they wende.

The service doon they soupen al by day ;
What nedeth yow rehercen hire array ?

Éch man woot wel that a kyngés feeste 299
Hath plentee to the mooste and to the leeste,
And deyntees mo than been in my knowyng.

At after soper gooth this noble kyng
To seen this hors of bras, with all the
route

Of lordés and of ladies hym aboute.

263. *angle meridional*. The southern angle answered to the time from 10 A.M. to noon.

265. *Aldrian*, or Aldiran, the star marking the Lion's fore-paws.

273. *the Fysssh*. Venus is 'exalted' in Piscis.

Swich wondryng was ther on this hors of
bras

That syn the grete sege of Troiè was,—
Ther as men wondreden on an hors also,—
Ne was ther swich a wondryng as was tho.
But fynally, the kyng axeth this knyght
The vertu of this courser, and the myght,
And preydè hym to telle his governaunce.

This hors anon bigan to trippe and
daunce

Whan that this knyght leyde hand upon
his reyne,

And seyde, 'Sire, ther is namoore to seyne,
But wooten yow list to ryden anywhere
Ye mooten trille a pyn, stant in his ere,
Which I shal tellè yow bitwix us two.

Ye mootè nempne hym to what place also,
Or to what contree, that yow list to ryde;
And whan ye come ther as yow list abyde,
Bidde hym descende, and trille another
pyn,—³²¹

For therin lith theffect of al the gyn,—
And he wol down descende and doon youre
wille,

And in that placè he wol stondè stille.
Though al the world the contrarie hadde
y-swore,

Heshal nat thennès been y-drawene y-bore;
Or, if yow listè bidde hym thennès goon,
Trillè this pyn, and he wol vanysse anon
Out of the sighte of every maner wight,
And come agayn, be it by day or nyght,³³⁰
Whan that yow list to clepen hym ageyn
In swich a gyse as I shal to yow seyne,
Bitwixè yow and me, and that ful soone.
Ride whan yow list, ther is namoore to
doone.'

Enformèd whan the kyng was of that
knyght,

And hath conceyvèd in his wit aright
The manere and the forme of al this thyng,
Ful glad and blithe this noble doughty kyng
Repeireth to his revel as biforn.

The brydel is unto the tour y-born³⁴⁰
And kept among his jueles leeve and deere,
The hors vanysshed, I noot in what manere,
Out of hir sighte,—ye gete namoore of me;
But thus I lete in lust and jolitee

This Cambyuskan his lordès festeiynge,
Til wel ny the day bigan to sprynge.

[PART II]

The norice of digestioun, the sleepe,
Gan on hem wynke, and bad hem taken
kepe

That muchel drynke and labour wolde
han reste;

And with a galpyng mouth hem alle he
keste,³⁵⁰

And seyde, it was tyme to lye adoun,
For blood was in his domynacioun.

'Cherisseth blood, natúrès freend,' quod he.
They thanken hym galpynge, by two, by
thre,

And every wight gan drawe hym to his reste,
As sleepe hem bad; they tooke it for the
beste.

Hire dremès shul nat been y-toold for me;
Ful were hire heddès of fumositee,
That causeth drem, of which ther nys no
charge.

They slepen til that it was prymè large,³⁶⁰
The moostè part, but it were Canacee.

She was ful mesurable, as wommen be;
For of hir fader hadde she takè leve
To goon to reste, soone after it was eve.

Hir listè nat appallèd for to be,
Ne on the morwe unfeestlich for to se,
And slepte hire firstè sleepe and thanne
awook;

For swich a joyè she in hir hertè took,
Bothe of hir queyntè ryng and hire mirour,
That twenty tyme she changèd hir colour,
And in hire sleepe, right for impressioun
Of hire mirour, she hadde a visioun.

Wherfore er that the sonnè gan up glyde
She clepèd on hir maistresse hire bisyde,
And seyde that hire listè for to ryse.

This oldè wommen that been gladly
wyse,

As is hire maistresse, answerde hire anon,
And seyde, 'Madame, whider wil ye goon
Thus erly, for the folk been alle on reste?'

'I wol,' quod she, 'arisè,—for me leste
No lenger for to slepe,—and walke
aboute.'³⁸¹

^{352.} *blood*, etc. The blood was supposed to be
'in domination' from 9 P.M. to 3 A.M.

^{360.} *pryme large*, full prime, i.e. 9 A.M.

Hire maistresse clepeth wommen a
greet route,
And up they rysen, wel a ten or twelve ;
Up riseth fresshè Canacee hir-selve,
As rodyand bright as dooth theyongèsonne
That in the Ram is foure degrees up ronne.
Noon hyer was he whan she redy was,
And forth she walketh esily a pas,
Arrayed after the lusty sesoun soote 389
Lightly, for to pleye and walke on foote,
Nat but with fyve or sixe of hir meynee,
And in a trench, forth in the park, gooth
she.

The vapour, which that fro the erthè glood,
Madè the sonne to semè rody and brood,
But nathélees it was so fair a sighte
That it made alle hire hertès for to lighte,—
What for the sesoun, and the morwénynge,
And for the foweles that she herdè syngè ;
For right anon she wistè what they mente
Right by hirsong, and knewal hire entente.

The knottè why that every tale is toold,
If it be taried til that lust be coold
Of hem that han it after herkned yooce,
The savour passeth ever lenger the moore,
For fulsomnesse of his prolixitee ;
And by the samè resoun thynketh me,
I sholdè to the knotte condescende
And maken of hir walkyng soone an ende.

Amydde a tree fordrye, as whit as chalk,
As Canacee was pleyyng in hir walk, 410
Ther sat a faucon over hire heed ful hye,
That with a pitous voys so gan to crye
That all the wode resouned of hire cry.
Y-beten hath she hir-self so pitously
With bothe hir wyngès til the redè blood
Ran endèlong the tree ther as she stood,
And ever in oon she cryde alwey and
shrighte,

And with hir beek hir-selven soshe prighte,
That ther nys tygre, ne noon so crueel beest,
That dwelleth outhur in wode or in forest,
That nolde han wept, if that he wepè koude,
For sorwe of hire, she shrighte alwey so
loude ;

For ther nas never yet no man on lyve,—

386. *foure* (H⁴ *ten*), cp. l. 51 and note. At its rising on the 16th March the sun would be passing from the 4th degree to the 5th.

If that I koude a faucon wel discrye,—
That herde of swich another of fairnesse,
As wel of plumage as of gentillesse
Of shape, and al that myghtey-rekened be.
A faucon peregryn thanne semèd she
Of fremdè land, and evermoore, as she
stood,

She swowneth now and now for lakke of
blood, 430

Til wel neigh is she fallen fro the tree.

This fairè kyngès doghter, Canacee,
That on hir fynger baar the queyntè ryng,
Thurgh which she understood wel every
thyng

That any fowel may in his leden seyn,
And koude answerè hym in his ledene
ageyn,

Hath understandè what this faucon seyde,
And wel neigh for the routhe almost she
deyde ;

And to the tree she gooth ful hastily,
And on this faukon looketh pitously, 440
And held hir lappe abroad, for wel she
wiste

The faucon mostè fallen fro the twiste,
Whan that it swowned next, for lakke of
blood.

A longè while to wayten hire she stood,
Til attè laste she spak in this manere
Unto the hauk, as ye shal after heere :

‘What is the cause, if it be for to telle,
That ye be in this furial pyne of helle ?’
Quod Canacee unto the hauk above. 449
‘Is this for sorwe of deeth, or los of love?’

For, as I trowè, these been causes wo
That causen moost a gentil hertè wo.
Of oother harm it nedeth nat to speke,
Forye youre-self upon your-self yow wreke,
Which proveth well that outhur love or
drede

Moot been enchesoun of youre cruel dede,
Syn that I see noon oother wight yow chace.
For love of God, as dooth youre-selven
grace,

Or what may been youre helpe ; for West
nor Est

428. *peregryn*, the pilgrim falcon, so called because it keeps away from its nest.

436. *answere*, E *answeren*.

455. *love*, H⁵ *ire*.

Ne saugh I never, er now, no bryd ne
beest 460

That ferdè with hymself so pitously.
Ye sle me with youre sorwè, verrailly ;
I have of yow so greet compassioun.
For Goddès love, com fro the tree adoun ;
And, as I am a kyngès doghter trewe,
If that I verrailly the causè knewe
Of youre disese, if it lay in my myght,
I wolde amenden it er it were nyght,
As wisly helpe me gretè God of kynde !
And herbès shal I right ynowe y-fynde
To heelè with youre hurtès hastily.' 471

Tho shrighthe this faucon yet moore
pitously

Than ever she dide, and fil to groundanon,
And lith aswownè, deed, and lyk a stoon,
Til Canacee hath in hire lappe hire take
Unto the tyme she gan of swough awake ;
And after that she of hir swough gan breyde
Right in hir haukès ledene thus she seyde :
' That pitee renneth soone in gentil herte,
Feelynge his similitude in peynès smerte,
Is prevèd al day, as men may it see, 481
As wel by werk as by auctoritee ;
For gentil hertè kitheth gentillesse.
I se wel that ye han of my distresse
Compassioun, my fairè Canacee,
Of verray wommanly benignytee
That nature in youre principles hath set ;
But for noon hopè for to fare the bet,
But for to obeye unto youre hertè free,
And for to maken othere be war by me,
As by the whelpe chasted is the leoun, 491
Right for that cause and that conclusioun,
Whil that I have a leyser and a space,
Myn harm I wol confessen, er I pace.'
And ever whil that oon hir sorwe tolde
That oother weepe as she to water wolde,
Til that the faucon bad hire to be stille,
And, with a syk, right thus she seyde hir
wille.

' Ther I was bred, allas ! that hardè
day,— 499

And fostred in a roche of marbul gray
So tendrèly that no thyng eylèd me,—
I nystè nat what was adversitee
Til I koude flee ful hie under the sky—
Tho dwelte a tercèlet me fastè by,

472. yet, om. H².

That semèd welle of allè gentillesse ;
Al were he ful of tresoun and falsnesse,
It was so wrappèd under humble cheere,
And under hewe of trouthe in swich manere,
Under plesance, and under bisy peyne,
That I ne koude han wend he koudè feyne,
So depe in greyn he dyèd his coloures.
Right as a serpent hit hym under floures
Til he may seen his tymè for to byte,
Right so this god of love, this ypocryte,
Dooth so his cerymonyès and obeisaunces,
And kepeth in semblant alle his obser-
vaunces

That sowneth into gentillesse of love.
As in a tounge is al the faire above,
And under is the corps, swich as ye woot,
Swich was the ypocrite, bothe coold and
hoot, 520

And in this wise he servèd his entente,
That save the feend, noon wistè what he
mente

Til he so longe hadde wopen and com-
pleyned,

And many a yeer his service to me feyned,
Til that myn herte, to pitous and to nyce,
Al innocent of his corounged malice,
For-ferèd of his deeth, as thoughtè me,
Upon his othès and his seurètee,
Graunted hym love upon this condicioun,
That evermoore myn honour and renoun
Were savèd, bothè privee and apert : 531
This is to seyn, that after his desert,
I yaf hym al myn hertè and my thought,—
God woot, and he, that otherwisè noght,—
And took his herte in chaunge for myn
for ay ;

But sooth is seyde, goon sithen many a day,
' A trewe wight and a thief thenken nat
oon ' ;

And whan he saugh the thyng so fer y-goon
That I hadde graunted hym fully my love,
In swich a gyse as I have seyde above, 540
And yeven hym my trewè herte as fre
As he swoor he yaf his hertè to me ;
Anon this tigre ful of doublenesse
Fil on his knees with so devout hum-
blesse,

510. I ne, H⁵ no wight.

515. obeisaunces, H observance, reading in
next line, Under subtil colour and aqueyntaunce.

With so heigh reverence, and, as by his
cheere,

So lyk a gentil love of manere,
So ravysshed, as it seméd, for the joye,
That never Jason, ne Parys of Troye,—
Jason? Certés, ne noon oother man
Syn Lameth was, that alderfirst bigan 550
To loven two, as writen folk biforn;
Ne never, syn the firsté man was born,
Ne koudé man, by twenty thousand part,
Countrefeté the sophymes of his art,
Ne weré worthy unbokelen his galoche
Ther doublenesse or feynyng sholde
approche,

Ne so koude thanke a wight as he dide me!
His manere was an hevene for to see
Til any womman, were she never so wys,
So peynted he, and kembde at point-
devys, 560

As wel his wordés as his contenance;
And I so loved hym for his obeisaunce,
And for the trouthe I deméd in his herte,
That if so were that any thyng hym smerte,
Al were it never so lite, and I it wiste,
Methoughte I felté death mynherté twisté;
And shortly, so ferforth this thyng is went,
That my wyl was his willés instrument,—
This is to seyn, my wyl obeyed his wyl
In allé thyng, as fer as resoun fil, 570
Kepynge the boundés of my worshipec ever;
Ne never hadde I thyng so lief, ne lever,
As hym, God woot! ne never shal namo.
This lasteth lenger than a yeer or two
That I supposed of hym nocht but good;
But finally thus, atté laste it stood,
That Fortune woldé that he mosté twynne
Out of that placé which that I was inne.
Wher me was wo, that is no questioun;
I kan nat make of it discripsioun, 580
For o thyng dare I tellen boldély,
I knowe what is the peyne of deeth ther-by;
Swich harme I felte for he ne myghte
bileve!

So on a day of me he took his leve,
So sorwful eek that I wende verrailly
That he had felt as muché harm as I,

548. Jason, E² *Troilus*, an impossible reading.

550. Lameth, Genesis iv. 19.

583. he, E I

585. sorwful, E⁶ *sorwefully*.

Whan that I herde hym speke and saugh
his hewe;

But nathéles I thoughte he was so trewe,
And eek that he repairé sholde ageyn
Withinne a litel whilé, sooth to seyn, 590
And resoun wolde eek that he mosté go
For his honóur, as ofte it happeth so,
That I made vertu of necessitee,
And took it wel, syn that it mosté be.
As I best myghte I hidde fro hym mysorwe
And took hym by the hond, Seint John to
borwe,

And seyde hym thus: "Lo, I am yourés al;
Bethswich as I to yow have been and shal."
What he answerde it nedeth nocht reherce;
Who kan sey bet than he, who kan do
werse? 600

Whan he hath al i-seyd, thanne hath he
doon.

"Therefore bihoveth hire a ful long spoon
That shal ete with a fend," thus herde I
seye;

So atté laste he mosté forth his weyc,
And forth he fleeth til he cam ther hym
leste,

Whan it cam hym to purpos for to reste.
I trowe he haddé thilké text in mynde,
That "Allé thyng repeiryng to his kynde
Gladeth hymself,"—thus seyn men, as I
gesse.

Men loven of propré kynde newefangel-
nesse, 610
As briddés doon that men in cages fede;
For though thou nyght and day take of
hem hede,

And strawe hir cagé faire, and softe as silk,
And yeve hem sugre, hony, breed and milk,
Yet right anon as that his dore is uppe,
He with his feet wol spurne adoun his cuppe,
And to the wode he wole, and wormés ete;
So newefangel been they of hire mete
And loven novelrie of propré kynde,
No gentilnesse of blood ne may hem
bynde. 620

'So ferde this tercèlet, allas, the day!
Though he were gentil born, fresshand gay,
And goodlich for to seen, humble and free.
He saugh upon a tyme a kyté flee,

601. i-seyd, H⁵ *wel seyde*.

602. hire, H⁴ *him*.

And sodeynly he loved this kytè so
That al his love is clene fro me ago,
And hath his trouthe falséd in this wyse.
Thus hath the kyte my love in hire servyse,
And I am lorn withouten remedie.' 629
And with that word this faucon gan tocrie,
And swowned eft in Canacèes barm.

Greet was the sorwe for the haukès harm
That Canacee and alle hir wommen made;
They nystè how they myghte the faucon
glade,

But Canacee hom bereth hire in hir lappe,
And softely in plastres gan hire wrappe,
Ther as she with hire beek hadde hurt hir-
selve.

Now kan nat Canacee but herbès delve
Out of the ground, and makè salvès newe
Of herbès precieuse, and fyne of hewe, 640
To heelen with this hauk; fro day to nyght
She dooth hire bisynesse and al hir myght,
And by hire beddès heed she made a mewe,
And covered it with veluettès blewe,
In signe of trouthe that is in wommen sene,
And al withoute themewe is peynted grene,
In which were peynted alle thise falsè
fowles,

As beth thisetidyves, tercèlletes and owles;
And pyès, on hem for to crie and chyde,
Right for despit, were peynted hem bisyde.

Thus lete I Canacee, hir hauk kepyng,
I wol namoore as now speke of hir ryng
Til it come eft to purpos for to seyn
How that this faucon gat hire love ageyn,
Repentant, as the storic telleth us,
By mediacioun of Cambalus,
The kyngès sone, of whichè I yow tolde;
But hennès-forth I wol my proces holde
To speken of áventures and of batailles,
That never yet was herd so greet mer-
vailles. 660

First wol I tellè yow of Cambyuskan,
That in his tymè many a citee wan;
And after wol I speke of Algarsif,
How that he wan Theodera to his wif,
For whom ful ofte in greet peril he was,
Ne hadde he ben holpè by the steede of
bras;

And after wol I speke of Cambalo,

649, 650. These two lines are reversed in the six MSS.; Camb.⁴ omitting *And*.

That faught in lystès with the bretheren two
For Canacee, er that hemyghte hire wyne;
And ther I lefte I wol ageyn bigynne. 670

[PART III]

Appollo whirleth up his chaar so hye,
Til that the god Mercurius hous, the slye—

*Heere folwen the wordes of the Frankelyn
to the Squier, and the wordes of the
Hoost to the Frankelyn*

'In feith, Squier, thou hast thee wel
y-quit

And gentilly, I preisè wel thy wit,
Quod the Frankeleyn, 'considerynge thy
yowthe

So feelyngly thou spekest, sire, I allowe the,
As to my doom ther is noon that is heere
Of eloquencè that shal be thy peere,
If that thou lyve! God yevè thee good
chaunce,

And in vertu sende thee continuaunce; 680
For of thy speche I havè greet deyntee.

I have a sone, and, by the Trinitee!
I haddè levere than twenty pound worth
lond,

Though it right now were fallen in myn
hond,

He were a man of swich discrecioun
As that ye been; fy on possessioun,
But if a man be vertuous withal!

I have my sonè snybbèd and yet shal,
For he to vertu listeth nat entende, 689
But for to pleye at dees, and to despende

And lese al that he hath, is his usage;
And he hath levere talken with a page
Than to comune with any gentil wight,
There he myghte lernè gentillessè aright.'

'Straw for youre "gentillessè," quod
our Hoost.

'What! Frankeleyn, *pardee*, sire, wel
thou woost

That ech of yow moot tellen attè leste
A tale or two, or breken his biheste.'

'That knowe I wel, sire,' quod the
Frankleyn,

'I prey yow haveth me nat in desdeyn 700
Though to this man I speke a word or two.'

672. The 'half-told' tale breaks off here.

'Telle on thy tale, withouten wordès
mo !'

'Gladly, sire Hoost,' quod he, 'I wole
obeye

Unto your wyl; now herkneþ what I seye.
I wol yow nat contrarien in no wyse
As fer as that my wittès wol suffyse ;
I prey to God that it may plesen yow,
Thanne woot I wel that it is good ynow.'

The Prologe of the Frankeleyns Tale

Thise oldè, gentil Britons, in hir dayes,
Of diverse áventurès maden layes, ⁷¹⁰
Rymeyèd in hir firstè Briton tonge,
Whiche layès with hir instrumentz they
songe,

Or ellès redden hem for hir plesauce,
And oon of hem have I in rémembraunce,
Which I shal seyn with good wyl as I kan.

But, sires, by-cause I am a burel man,
At my bigynnyng first I yow biseche,
Have me excusèd of my rudè speche.

I lernèd never rethoric certeyn ;
Thyng that I speke it moot be bare and
pleyn. ⁷²⁰

I sleepe never on the Mount of Pernaso,
Ne lernèd Marcus Tullius Scithero.

Colours ne knowe I none, withouten drede,
But swichè colours as growen in the mede,
Or ellès swichè as men dye or peynte.

Colours of rethoryk been me to queynte ;
My spirit feeleth noght of swich mateere,
But if yow list my talè shul ye heere.

FRANKLIN'S TALE

Heere bigynmeth The Frankeleyns Tale

In Armorik, that callèd is Britayne,
Ther was a knyght that loved and dide
his payne ⁷³⁰

To serve a lady in his bestè wise ;
And many a labour, many a greet emprise,

^{714.} oon of hem, etc. This distinct statement
(cp. l. 813) leaves no doubt that this tale follows,
probably with some closeness, a French or Breton
story, unluckily now lost.

^{721.} To disprove his claim of lack of letters he
quotes Persius (Prol. l. 2).

He for his lady wroghte, er she were wonne ;
For she was oon the faireste under sonne,
And eek therto come of so heigh kynrede,
That wel unneþhès dorste this knyght, for
drede,

Telle hire his wo, his peyne, and his
distresse ;

But attè laste she for his worthynesse,
And namely for his meke obeysaunce,
Hath swich a pitee caught of his penaunce,
That pryvèly she fil of his accord, ⁷⁴¹

To take hym for hir housbonde and hir lord,
Of swich lordshipe as men han over hir
wyves,

And for to lede the moore in blisse hir lyves,
Of his free wyl he swoor hire as a knyght,
That never in al his lyf he, day ne nyght,
Ne sholde upon hym takè no maistrie
Agayn hir wyl, ne kithe hire jalousie ;
But hire obeye and folwe hir wyl in al,
As any love to his lady shal, ⁷⁵⁰

Save that the name of soveraynètee,
That wolde he have, for shame of his degree.

She thankèd hym and with ful greet
humblese,

She seyde, 'Sire, sith of youre gentillesse
Ye profre me to have so large a reyne,
Ne woldè never God bitwixe us tweyne,
As in my gilt, were outhere werre or stryf.
Sire, I wol be youre humble, trewè wyf ;
Have heer my trouthe, til that myn hertè
breste' ;

Thus been they bothe in quiete and in reste.

For o thyng, sirès, sauflly dar I seye, ⁷⁶¹
That freendès everych oother moot obeye,
If they wol longè holden compaignye.

Love wol nat been constreynèd by maistrye.
Whan maistrie comth, the god of love,
anon,

Beteth his wynges and, farewel, he is gon !
Love is a thyng as any spirit free.

Wommen of kynde desiren libertee,
And nat to been constreynèd as a thral ;
And so doon men, if I sooth seyen shal.
Looke, who that is most pacient in love,
He is at his avantage al above.

Páciencie is an heigh vertú, certeyn,
For it venquysseth, as thise clerkès seyn,
Thyngès that rigour sholdè never atteyne ;

^{739.} namely, especially.

For every word men may nat chide or
pleyne.

Lerneth to suffre, or elles so moot I goon,
Ye shul it lerne, wher-so ye wole or noon;
For in this world, certein, ther no wight is
That he ne dooth, or seith, som tyme amys.
Irè, siknesse, or constellacioun, ⁷⁸¹
Wyn, wo, or chaungynge of complexioun,
Causeth ful ofte to doon amys or speken.
On every wrong a man may nat be wreken;
After the tymè moste be temperaunce
To every wight that kan on governaunce;
And therefore hath this wisè, worthy
knyght,—

To lyve in esè,—suffrance hire bihight,
And she to hym ful wisly gan to swere
That never sholde ther be default in here.

Heere may men seen an humble, wys
accord; ⁷⁹¹
Thus hath she take hir servant and hir
lord,—

Servant in love, and lord in mariage,—
Thanne was he bothe in lordshipe and
servage.

Servagè? nay, but in lordshipe above;
Sith he hath both his lady and his love;
His lady, certès, and his wyf also,
The which that lawe of love acordeth to;
And whan he was in this prosperitee ⁷⁹⁹
Hoom with his wyf he gooth to his contree,
Nat fer fro Pedmark, ther his dwelling was,
Wher as he lyveth in blisse and in solas.

Who koudè telle, but he hadde wedded
be,

The joye, the ese, and the prosperitee
That is bitwixe an housbonde and his wyf?

A yeer and moore lastèd this blisful lyf,
Til that the knyght of which I speke of thus,
That of Kayrrud was cleped Arveragus,
Shoope him to goon and dwelle a yeer or
tweyne ⁸⁰⁹

In Engèlond, that cleped was eek Briteyne,
To seke in armès worshipe and honour,
For al his lust he sette in swich labour;
And dwellèd there two yeer,—the book
seith thus.

Now wol I stynten of this Arveragus,

And speken I wole of Dorigene his wyf,
That loveth hire housbonde as hire hertès
lyf;

For his absencè wepeth she and siketh,
As doon thise noble wyvès, whan hem
liketh;

She moorneth, waketh, wayleth, fasteth,
pleyneth; ⁸¹⁹

Desir of his presence hire so distreyneth,
That al this wydè world she sette at night.
Hire freendès, whiche that knewe hir hevyn
thoght,

Conforten hire in al that ever they may.
They prechen hire, they telle hire, nyght
and day,

That causèles she sleeth hirself, allas!
And every confort possible in this cas
They doon to hire with all hire bisynesse,
Al for to make hire leve hire hevynesse.

By proces, as ye knowen everichoon,
Men may so longè graven in a stoon ⁸³⁰
Til som figùre therinne emprented be.

So longe han they comforted hire, til she
Receyvèd hath, by hope and by resoun,
The emprenting of hire consolacioun,
Thurgh which hir gretèsorwè gan aswage;
She may nat alwey duren in swich rage.

And eek Arveragus in al this care
Hath sent hire lettres hoom of his welfare;
And that he wol come hastily agayn;
Or ellès hadde this sorwe hir hertè slayn.

Hire freendès sawe hir sorwè gan to
slake, ⁸⁴¹

And preyède hir on knees, for Goddès
sake,

To come and romen hire in compaignye,
Away to dryve hire derkè fantasye;
And finally she graunted that requeste,
For wel she saugh that it was for the beste.

Now stood hire castel fastè by the see,
And often with hire freendès walketh shee,
Hire to disporte upon the bank an heigh,
Where as she many a shipe and bargè seigh
Seillynge hir cours, where as hem listè go;
But thanne was that a parcel of hire wo,
For to hirself ful ofte 'Allas!' seith she,
'Is ther no shipe, of so manye as I se,
Wol bryngen hom my lord? Thanne were
myn herte

Al warissed of his bittrè peynès smerte.'

^{801.} *Pedmark*, Penmark, on the west coast of
Brittany.

^{808.} *Kayrrud*, the Red City.

revised

Another tyme ther wolde she sitte and
thynke,

And caste hir eyen dounward fro the
brynke ;

But when she saugh the grisly rokkès blake,
For verray feere so wolde hir hertè quake
That on hire feet she myghte hire noght
sustene ; 861

Thanne wolde she sitte adoun upon the
grene,

And pitously into the see biholde,
And seyn right thus, with sorweful sikès
colde,

‘ Eternè God, that thurgh thy purvei-
aunce,

Ledest the world by certein governaunce,
In ydel, as men seyn, ye nothyng make ;
But, Lord, these grisly, feendly, rokkès
blake,

That semen rather a foul confusioun
Of werk than any fair creacioun 870

Of swich a parfit wys God, and a stable,—
Why han ye wrought this werk unresonable?
For by this werk south, north, ne west,
ne est,

Ther nys y-fostred man, ne bryd, ne beeste ;
It dooth no good, to my wit, but anoyeth ;
Se ye nat, Lord, how mankynde it de-
stroyeth ?

An hundred thousand bodyes of mankynde
Han rokkès slayn, al be they nat in mynde,
Which mankynde is so fair part of thy werk,
That thou it madest lyk to thyn owene merk.
‘ Thanne seméd it ye hadde a greet
chiertee 881

Toward mankynde, but how thanne may
it bee,

That ye swiche meenès make it to de-
stroyen,

Whiche meenès do no good, but ever
anoyen ?

I woot wel clerkès wol seyn as hem leste,
By argumentz, that al is for the beste,
Though I ne kan the causes nat y-knowe ;
But, thilkè God that madè wynd to blowe,
As kepe my lord ; this is my conclusioun.
To clerkes lete I al disputioun ; 890
But woldè God that alle these rokkès blake
Were sonken into hellè for his sake.
These rokkès sleen myn hertè for the feere.’

Thus wolde she seyn with many a pitous
teere.

Hire freendèssawe that it was no disport
To romen by the see, but discomfort,
And shopen for to pleyen somwher elles.
They leden hire by ryveres, and by welles,
And eek in othere places delitables ;
They dauncen, and they pleyen at ches
and tables. 900

So on a day, right in the morwe tyde,
Unto a gardyn that was ther bisyde,
In which that they hadde maad hir or-
dinaunce

Of vitaille, and of oother purveiaunce,
Theygoon and pleye hem al the longè day ;
And this was on the sixtè morwe of May,
Which May hadde peynted with his softè
shoures

This gardyn, full of levès and of floures,
And craft of mannès hand so curiously
Arrayed hadde this gardyn, trewely, 910
That never was ther gardyn of swich prys
But if it were the verray Paradys.

The odour of flourès and the fressshè sighte
Woldè han makèd any hertè lighte
That ever was born, but if to greet siknesse,
Or to greet sorwè, helde it in distresse ;
So full it was of beautee with plesaunce.

At after dyner gonnè they to daunce,
And synge also, save Dorigen allone,
Which made alwey hir compleint and hir
moone, 920

For she ne saugh hym on the dauncè go
That was hir housbonde, and hir love also ;
But nathèeles she moste a tyme abyde
And with good hopè lete hir sorwe slyde.

Upon this daunce, amongès othere men,
Dauncèd a squier biforn Dorigen,
That fressher was, and jolyer of array,
As to mydoom, than is the monthe of May ;
He syngeth, daunceth, passynge any man
That is, or was, sith that the world bigan.
Therwith he was, if men sholde hym
discryve, 931

Oon of the bestè farynge man on lyve,
Yong, strong, right vertuou, and riche
and wys,

And wel biloved, and holden in greet prys.
And, shortly, if the sothe I tellen shal,
Unwityng of this Dorigen at al,

This lusty squier, servant to Venus,
Which that y-clepèd was Aurelius,
Hadde loved hire best of any creature
Two yeer and moore, as was his aventure;
But never dorste he tellen hire his
grevance; 941

Withouten coppe hedrankal his penaunce.
He was despeyrèd, nothyng dorste he seye,
Savein his songès somewhat wolde he wreye
His wo, as in a general compleynnyng;
He seyde he lovede, and was biloved no
thyng.

Of swich matèrè made he manye layes,
Songès, compleintès, roundels, virelayes;
How that he dorstè nat his sorwe telle,
But langwissheth as a furye dooth in helle;
And dye he moste, he seyde, as dide Ekko
For Narcisus, that dorstè nat telle hir wo.
In oother manere than ye heere me seye
Ne dorst he nat to hire his wo biwreye,
Save that parávaturesomtyme at daunces,
Ther yongè folk kepen hir observaunces,
It may wel be he lookèd on hir face
In swich a wise as man that asketh grace;
But no thyng wistè she of his entente;
Natheles it happèd, er theythennès wente,
By-causè that he was hire neighèbour, 961
And was a man of worshipec and honour,
And hadde y-knownen hym of tymè yoore,
They fille in speche, and forthè, moore
and moore,

Unto this purpos drough Aurelius.
And whan he saugh his tyme hesaydè thus:
'Madame,' quod he, 'by God that
this world made,

So that I wiste it myghte youre hertè glade,
I wolde that day that youre Arveragus
Wente over the see, that I, Aurelius, 970
Hadde went ther never I sholde have
come again;

For wel I woot my servyce is in vayn,
My gerdoun is but brestyng of myn herte.
Madamè, reweth upon my peynès smerte,
For with a word ye may me slèen or save;
Heere at youre feet God wolde that I
were grave!

I ne have, as now, no leysen moore to
seye,—

950. *furye*, Heng.⁴ *fuyre*: *fire*, perhaps a better reading.

Have mercy, sweete, or ye wol do me deye!
She gan to looke upon Aurelius:
'Is this your wyl,' quod she, 'and sey ye
thus? 980

Never erst,' quod she, 'ne wiste I what
ye mente;

But now, Aurelie, I knowe youre entente,
By thilkè God that yaf me soule and lyf!
Ne shal I never been untrewè wyf,

In word ne werk, as fer as I have wit,
I wol been his to whom that I am knyht!
Taak this for fynal answer, as for me';
But after that in pley thus seyde she:

'Aurelie,' quod she, 'by heighè God
above!

Yet wolde I grauntè yow to been youre love,
Syn I yow se so pitously complayne. 991
Lookè, what day that endèlong Britayne,
Ye remoevealle the rokkès, stoon by stoon,
That they ne lettè shipe ne boot to goon,—
I seye whan ye han maad the coost so clene
Of rokkès, that ther nys no stoon y-sene,
Thanne wol I love yow best of any man.
Have heer my trouthe, in al that ever I
kan.'

'Is ther noon oother grace in yow?'
quod he.

'No, by that Lord,' quod she, 'that
makèd me! 1000

For wel I woot that it shal never biteye;
Lat swichè folies out of youre hertè slyde;
What deyntee sholde a man han in his lyf
For to go love another mannès wyf,
That hath hir body whan so that hym
lyketh?'

Aurelius ful oftè soorè siketh.

Wo was Aurelie, whan that he this herde,
And with a sorweful herte he thus answerde:

'Madame,' quod he, 'this were an in-
possible! 1009

Thanne moot I dye of sodeyn deth horrible!
And with that word he turned hym anon.

Tho come hir othere freendès many oon.
And in the aleyes romeden up and doun,
And no thyng wiste of this conclusioun;
But sodeynly bigonnè revel newe,
Til that the brightè sonnè lost his hewe,
For thorisonte hath refte the sonne his
lyght,—

This is as muche to seye, as it was nyght;

And hoom they goon in joye and in solas,
 Save oonly wrecche Aurelius, allas ! 1020
 Heto his hous is goon with sorweful herte ;
 He seeth he may nat fro his deeth asterte,
 Hym seméd that he felte his herté colde.
 Up to the hevене his handès he gan holde,
 And on his knowès bare he sette hym
 doun,

And in his ravynge seyde his orisoun.
 For verry wo out of his wit he breyde,
 He nysté what he spak, but thus he seyde.
 With pitous herte his pleynt hath he bigonne
 Unto the goddes, and first unto the sonne.

He seyde, 'Appollo, god and governour,
 Of every plaunté, herbé, tree and flour,
 That yevest after thy declinacioun
 To ech of hem his tyme and his sesoun,
 As thyn herberwé chaungeth lowe or
 heighe ;

Lord Phebus, cast thy merciable eighe
 On wrecche Aurelie, which that am but
 lorn !

Lo, lord, my lady hath my deeth y-sworn
 Withouté gilt, but thy benignytee
 Upon my dedly herte have som pitee ; 1040
 For wel I woot, lord Phebus, if yow lest
 Ye may me helpen, save my lady, best.
 Now vouchethsauf that I may yow devyse
 How that I may been holpen and in what
 wyse.

'Youre blisful suster, Lucina the sheene,
 That of the see is chief goddesse and
 queene,—

Though Neptunus have deitee in the see,
 Yet emperisse aboven hym is she,—
 Ye knowe wel, lord, that right as hir desir
 Is to be quyked, and lightned of youre fir,
 For which she folweth yow ful bisily, 1051
 Right so the see desireth naturelly
 To folwen hire, as she that is goddesse,
 Bothe in the see and ryveres moore and
 lesse.

Wherefore, lord Phebus, this is my requeste,
 Do this mirácle, or do myn herté breste ;
 That now next at this opposicioun,
 Which in the signe shal be of the Leoun,
 As preieth hire so greet a flood to brynge,
 That fyve fadme at the leeste it over-
 sprynge 1060

1045. *Lucina*, or *Diana*, the moon.

The hyeste rokke in Armorik Briteyne ;
 And lat this flood enduré yerès tweyne,
 Thanne certès to my lady may I seye,
 "Holdeth youre heste, the rokkès been
 awaye."

'Lord Phebus, dooth this miracle for me ;
 Preye hire she go no faster cours than ye ;
 I seyè, preyeth your suster that she go
 No faster cours than ye thise yerès two ;
 Thanne shal she been evene atté fulle
 always,

And sprynge-flood lasté bothé nyght and
 day ; 1070

And, but she vouchésauf in swich manere
 To graunté me my sovereyn lady deere,
 Prey hire to synken every rok adoun
 Into hir owene dirké regioun
 Under the ground, ther Pluto dwelleth
 inne,

Or never-mo shal I my lady wynne.
 Thy temple in Delphos wol I barefoot
 seke,—

Lord Phebus, se the teeris on my cheke,
 And of my peyne have som compassioun !'
 And with that word in swowne he fil adoun,
 And longé tyme he lay forth in a traunce.

His brother, which that knew of his
 penaunce,
 Up caughte hym, and to bedde he hath
 hym broght.

Dispeyréd in this torment and this thought,
 Lete I this woful créaturé lye ;
 Chese he, for me, wher he wol lyve or dye,

Arveragus with heele and greet honour,
 As he that was of chivalrie the flour,
 Is comen hoom, and othere worthy men.
 O, blisful artow now, thou Dorigen ! 1090
 That hast thy lusty housbonde in thyne
 armes,

The fressshé knyght, the worthy man of
 armes,
 That loveth thee as his owene hertès lyf.
 Nothyng list hym to been ymaginatyf,
 If any wight had spoke, whil he was oute,
 To hire of love ; he hadde of it no doute.
 He noght entendeth to no swich mateere,
 But daunceth, justeth, maketh hire good
 cheere ;

1074. Under her name of *Hecate* *Diana* ruled
 also in the underworld.

And thus in joye and blisse I lete hem dwelle,

And of the sike Aurelius wol I telle. 1100

In langour and in torment furys,
Two yeer and moore, lay wrecche Aurelyus
Er any foot he myghte on erthè gon ;
Ne confort in this tymè hadde he noon,
Save of his brother, which that was a clerk.
He knew of al this wo and al this werk ;
For to noon oother créature, certeyn,
Of this matere he dorstè no word seyn ;
Under his brest he baar it moore secree
Than ever dide Pamphilus for Gala-
thee. 1110

His brest was hool withouté for to sene,
But in his herte ay was the arwè kene ;
And wel ye knowe that of a sursanure
In surgerye is perilous the cure,
But men myghte touche the arwe, or come
therby.

His brother weepe and wayléd pryvèly,
Til attè laste hym fil in remembraunce
That whiles he was at Orlens in Fraunce,—
As yongè clerkès, that been lykerous
To reden artès that been curious, 1120
Seken in every halke and every herne
Particuler sciénces for to lerne,—
He hym remembred that, upon a day,
At Orlens in studie a book he say
Of magyk natureel, which his felawe,
That was that tyme a bachelor of lawe,—
Al were he ther to lerne another craft,—
Hadde privèly upon his desk y-laft,
Which book spak muchel of the operaciouns
Touchynge the eighte and twenty man-
sions 1130

That longen to the moone, and swich folye
As in oure dayès is nat worth a flye,—
For hooly chirchès feith, in oure bileve,
Ne suffreth noon illusion us to greve ;
And when this book was in his remem-
braunce,

Anon for joye his hertè gan to daunce,
And to hymself he seyde pryvèly,
'My brother shal be warisshed hastily,
For I am siker that ther be sciénces 1139
By whiche men maken diverse apparences,

1110. *Pamphilus*, etc., a reference to the poem *Pamphilus de Amore*, of which Galatea was the heroine.

Swiche as thise subtil tregetourès pleye.
For ofte at feestès have I wel herd seye
That tregetours withinne an hallè large
Have maad come in a water and a barge,
And in the hallè rowen up and doun.
Somtyme hath seméd come a grym leoun,
And somtyme flourèssprynge as in a mede ;
Somtyme a vyne, and grapès white and rede ;
Somtyme a castel, al of lym and stoon,
And whan hem lykéd voyded it anoon,—
Thus seméd it to every mannès sighte. 1151
Now thanne conclude I thus, that if I
myghte

At Orlens som old felawe y-fynde,
That hadde these moonès mansions in
mynde,

Or other magyk natureel above,
He sholde wel make my brother han his
love ;

For with an apparence a clerk may make,
Tomannèssighte, that alle the rokkès blake
Of Britaigne weren y-voyled everichon,
And shippès by the brynkè comen and gon ;
And in swich forme enduren a wowke or
two. 1161

Thanne were my brother warisshed of his
wo ;

Thanne moste she nedès holden hire
biheste,

Or ellès he shal shame hire attè leeste.
'What sholde I make a lenger tale of
this ?

Unto his brotheres bed he comen is,
And swich confort he yaf hym for to gon
To Orlens, that he up stirte anon,
And on his wey forthward thanne is he fare
In hope for to been lisséd of his care.

Whan they were come almoost to that
citee, 1171

But if it were a two furlong or thre,
A yong clerk romynge by hymself they
mette,

Which that in Latyn thriftily hem grette,
And after that he seyde a wonder thyng :
'I knowe,' quod he, 'the cause of youre
comyng,'—

And er they ferther any footè wente,
He tolde hem al that was in hire entente.

This Briton clerk hym askéd of felawes

1161. *wowke* (week), Heng.² *day*, Corp.³ *yeer*.

The whiche that he had knowe in oldé
dawes ; 1180

And he answerde hym that they dedé were,
For which he weep ful ofté many a teere.

Doun of his hors Aurelius lighte anon,
And forth with this magicien is he gon
Hoom to his hous, and maden hem wel
at ese ;

Hem lakkéd no vitaille that myghte hem
plese,

So wel arrayéd hous as ther was oon
Aurelius in his lyf saugh never noon.

He shewed hym, er he wenté to sopeer,
Forestés, parkés ful of wildé deer ; 1190
Ther saugh he hertés with hir hornés hye,
The gretteste that were ever seyn with
eye,—

He saugh of hem an hondred slayn with
houndes,
And somme with arwés blede of bittré
woundes.

He saugh, whan voyded were these wildé
deer,

These fauconers upon a fair ryver,
That with hir hawkés han the heroun slayn.
Tho saugh he knyghtés justyng in a playn,
And after this he dide hym swich ples-
aunce 1199

That he hym shewed his lady on a daunce,
On which hymself he dauncéd, as hym
thoughte ;

And whan this maister that this magyk
wroughte

Saugh it was tyme, he clapte his handés
two,

And, farewell ! al oure revel was ago.

And yet remoued they never out of the
hous

Whil they saugh al this sighté merveillous ;
But in his studie, ther as his bookés be,
They seten stille, and no wight but they
thre.

To hym this maister calléd his squier,
And seyde hym thus : ' Is redy oure soper ?
Almost an houre it is, I undertake, 1211
Sith I yow bad oure soper for to make,
Whan that these worthy men wenten with
me

Into my studie, ther as my bookés be.'

1205. *was ago*, Corp.³ *is y-do*.

'Sire,' quod this squier, 'whan it liketh
yow

It is al redy, though ye wol right now.'
'Go we thanne soupe,' quod he, 'as for
the beste ;

This amorous folk somtyme moote han
hir reste.'

At after soper fille they in trettee
What sommé sholde this maistrés gerdoun
be 1220

To remoeven alle the rokkés of Britayne,
And eek from Gerounde to the mouth of
Sayne.

He made it straunge, and swoor, so
God hym save !

Lasse than a thousand pound he wolde
nat have,

Ne gladly for that somme he wolde nat
goon.

Aurelius, with blisful herte anoon,
Answerdè thus : ' Fy on a thousand
pound !

This wydè world, which that men seye
is round,

I wolde it yeve, if I were lord of it !
This bargayn is ful dryve, for we been
knyt 1230

Ye shal be payéd trewely, by my trouthe,
But looketh now, for no necligence or
slouth

Yetarie us heere no lenger than to morwe.'
'Nay,' quod this clerk, 'have heer my
feith to borwe.'

To bedde is goon Aurelius whan hym
leste,

And wel ny al that nyght he hadde his
reste.

What for his labour, and his hope of
blisse,

His woful herte of penaunce hadde a lisse.

Upon the morwe, whan that it was day,
To Britaigne tookè they the rightè way,—
Aurelius and this magicien bisyde ; 1241
And been descended ther they wolde abyde ;
And this was, as these bookés me remembre,
The coldé, frosty sesoun of Decembre.

Phebus wox old, and hewéd lyk latoun,
That in his hooté declynacioun
Shoon as the burnéd gold, with stremés
brihte ;

But now in Capricorn adoun he lighte,
Where as he shoon ful pale, I dar wel seyn.
The bittrè frostès with the sleet and reyn
Destroyed hath the grene in every yerd ;
Janus sit by the fyr with double berd,
And drynketh of his bugle horn the wyn ;
Biforn hymstant brawn of the tuskèd swyn,
And 'Nowel' crieth every lusty man.

Aurelius in al that ever he kan
Dooth to his maister chiere and reverence,
And preyeth hym to doon his diligence
To bryngen hym out of his peynès smerte,
Or with a swerd that he wolde slitte his
herte. 1260

This subtil clerk swich routhe had of
this man,

That nyght and day he spedde hym that
he kan

To wayten a tyme of his conclusioun,
This is to seye, to maken illusioun
By swich an apparence or jogelrye,—
I ne kan no termès of astrologye,—
That she and every wight sholde wene
and seye

That of Britaigne the rokkès were aweye,
Or ellès they were sonken under grounde.
So attè laste he hath his tyme y-founde
To maken his japès and his wrecchednesse
Of swich a supersticious cursednesse.

His tables Tolletanès forth he brought
Ful wel corrected, ne ther lakkèd nyght,
Neither his collect, ne his expans yeeris,
Né his rootès, ne his othere geeris,
As been his centris, and his argumentz,
And his proporcioneles convenientz
For his equacions in every thyng ; 1279

And by his eightè speere in his wirkyng
He knew ful wel how fer Alnath was shove
Fro the heed of thilke fixe Aries above,
That in the nyntè speere considered is ;

1248. *in Capricorn.* This would be on Dec. 13.
1273. *tables Tolletanes,* the astronomical tables,
drawn up by order of Alphonso X. of Castille,
and primarily adapted to the city of Toledo.

1275. *collect,* a table of a planet's motion during
a round number of years, as opposed to the *expans*,
or separate, years.

1280. *And by his eightè speere.* The astrologer
was calculating the precession of the equinoxes
by the distance between the true equinoctial
point—the head of the fixed Aries—and the nearest
convenient bright star, for which Alnath was
chosen.

Ful subtilly he kalkuléd al this.

Whan he hadde founde his firstè
mansiou, 1290

He knew the remenaunt by proporcioun,
And knew the arisyng of his moonè weel,
And in whos face, and terme, and every-
deel,

And knew ful weel the moonès mansiou
Acordaunt to his operacioun ;
And knew also his othere observaunces,
For swiche illusiouns and swiche mes-
chaunces

As hethen folk useden in thilkè dayes ;
For which no lenger makèd he delayes ;
But thurgh his magik for a wyke or tweye
It semed that alle the rokkès were aweye.

Aurelius, which that yet despeired is
Wher he shal han his love or fare amys,
Awaiteth nyght and day on this myracle ;
And whan he knew that ther was noon
obstácle, 1300

That voyded were thise rokkès everychon,
Doun to his maistrès feet he fil anon,
And seyde, 'I, woful, wrecche Aurelius,
Thankè yow, lord, and lady myn, Venus,
That me han holpen fro my carès colde' ;
And to the temple his wey forth hath he
holde,

Where as he knew he sholde his lady see ;
And whan he saugh his tyme anon right hee,
With dredful herte and with ful humble
cheere, 1309

Salewed hath his sovereyn lady deere.

'My rightè lady,' quod this woful man,
'Whom I mooste drede, and love as I
best kan,

And lothest were of al this world displese,
Nere it that I for yow have swich disese
That I moste dyen heereat youre foot anon ;
Noght wolde I telle how me is wo bigon,
But certès, outhere moste I dye or pleyne.
Ye sle me giltélees for verray peyne,
But of my deeth thogh that ye have no
routhe,

Avyseth yow, er that ye breke youre
trouthe. 1320

Repenteth yow, for thilkè God above,
Er ye me sleen by-cause that I yow love,
For, madame, wel ye woot what ye han
hight,—

Nat that I chalange anythyng of right,
Of yow, my sovereyn lady, but youre
grace,—

But in a gardyn yond, at swich a place,
Ye woot right wel what ye bihighten me,
And in myn hand youre trouthe pligheten ye
To love me best,—God woot ye seyde so,
Al be that I unworthy be therto. ¹³³⁰

Madame, I speke it for the honour of yow,
Moore than to save myn hertelys right now,
I have do so as ye comanded me,
And, if ye vouchesauf, ye may go see.

Dooth as yow list, have youre biheste in
mynde,

For, quyk or deed, right there ye shal me
fynde.

In yow lith al to do me lyve or deye,—
But wel I woot the rokkés been awaye.'

He taketh his leve and she astonied
stood ;

In al hir facé nas a drope of blood, ¹³⁴⁰
She wendé never han come in swich a
trappe !

'Allas !' quod she, 'that ever this sholde
happe,

For wende I never by possibilitee,
That swich a monstre or merveille myghté
be ;

It is agayns the proces of nature.'

And hoom she goth a sorweful créature,—
For verray feere unnethé may she go.

She wepeth, wailleth al a day or two,
And swowneth, that it routhé was to see ;

But why it was to no wight toldé shee, ¹³⁵⁰
For out of towne was goon Arveragus.

But to hirself she spak, and seyde thus,
With facé pale and with ful sorweful cheer,
In hire compleynt as ye shal after heere.

'Allas !' quod she, 'on thee, Fortune,
I pleyne,

That unwar wrapped hast me in thy cheyne,
For which tescapè woot I no socour,
Save onoly deeth or ellés dishonour.

Oon of these two bihoveth me to chese,
But nathélees yet have I leveré lese ¹³⁶⁰

My lif, than of my body have a shame,
Or knowe myselven fals, or lese my name ;

^{1355.} As noted in E, the stories referred to in
this wearisome complaint are all taken from St.
Jerome's treatise, *Contra Jovinianum* (ch. 41,
§ 306 sqq. in Migne).

And with my deth I may be quyt, y-wis ;
Hath ther nat many a noble wyf er this,
And many a mayde, y-slayn hir self, allas !
Rather than with hir body doon trespass ?

'Yis, certés, lo, these stories beren
witness

Whan Thretty Tirauntz ful of cursednesse
Haddeslayn Phidoun, in Athenés, at feste,
They comanded his doghtres for tareste,
And bryngen hem biforn hem in despit,
Al naked, to fulfille hir foul delit ;

And in hir fadrés blood they made hem
daunce

Upon the pavement,—God yeve hem mys-
chaunce !

For which these woful maydens, ful of drede,
Rather than they wolde lese hir mayden-
hede

They prively been stirt into a welle,
And dreynthe hemselven, as the bookés telle.

'They of Mecene leete enquere and seke,
Of Lacedomye, fifty maydens eke, ¹³⁸⁰

On whiche they wolden doon hir lecherye,
But was ther noon of al that compaignye

That she nasslayn, and with a good entente
Chees rather for to dyé, than assente

To been oppressed of hir maydenhede.
Why sholde I thanne to dyé been in drede ?

'Lo, eek the tiraunt Aristoclides,

That loved a mayden heet Stymphalides,
Whan that hir fader slayn was on a nyght,

Unto Dianés temple goth she right, ¹³⁹⁰
And hente the ymage in hir handés two,

Fro which ymagé wolde she never go :
No wight ne myghte hir handes of it arace

Til she was slayn, right in the selvé place.

'Now sith that maydens hadden swich
despit

To been defouled with mannés foul delit,
Wel oghte a wyf rather hirselven slee

Than be defouled, as it thinketh me.
'What shal I seyn of Hasdrubalés wyf

That at Cartagé birafte hirself hir lyf? ¹⁴⁰⁰
For whan she saugh that Romayns wan the

toun,

She took hir children alle, and skipte adour
Into the fyr, and chees rather to dye

Than any Romayn dide hire vileynye.

1379. *Mecene*, Messenia.

1387. *Aristoclides*, tyrant of Orchomenus.

'Hath nat Lucesse y-slayn hirself, allas !
At Romè, whan [that] she oppressèd was
Of Tarquyn ? for hire thoughte it was a
shame

To lyven whan she haddè loste hir name.

'The sevene maydens of Melesie, also,
Han slayn hemself for verray drede and wo,
Rather than folk of Gawle hem sholde
opprese,—

Mo than a thousand stories, as I gesse,
Koude I now telle as touchynge this
mateere.

'Whan Habradate was slayn, his wyf
so deere

Hirselven slow, and leet hir blood to glyde
In Habradates woundès depe and wyde,
And seyde, "My body, at the leestè way,
Ther shal no wight defoulen, if I may."

'What sholde I mo ensamples heer-of
sayn ?

Sith that so manye han hemselven slayn ¹⁴²⁰
Wel rather than they wolde defoulèd be,
I wol conclude that it is bet for me
To sleen myself than been defoulèd thus.

I wol be trewe unto Arveragus,
Or rather sleen myself in some manere,
As dide Democionès doghter deere

By-cause that she wolde nat defoulèd be.
O Cedasus, it is ful greet pitee

To reden how thy doghtren deyde, allas !
That slowe hemself for swich a manere
cas. ¹⁴³⁰

As greet a pitee was it, or wel moore,
The Theban mayden that for Nichanore
Hirselven slow, right for swich manere wo.

Another Theban mayden dide right so.
Foroon of Macidonye hadde hire oppressed
She with hir death hir maydenhede re-
dressed.

What shal I seye of Nicerates wyf,
That for swich cas biraftè hirself hir lyf ?
How trewe eek was to Alcebiades

^{1409.} *Melesie*, Milesia.

^{1414.} *Habradate*. See Xenophon, *Cyropedia*,
lib. vii., for the story of Abradates and Panthea.

^{1426.} *Demociones doghter*. On the death of
her betrothed, Leosthenes, she killed herself
rather than take another as husband.

^{1432.} *Nichanore*, refused by the Theban maiden
because he was her conqueror.

^{1437.} *Nicerates wyf*, at the time of the Thirty
Tyrants.

His love, that rather for to dyen chees ¹⁴⁴⁰
Than for to suffre his body unburyd be ?
Lo, which a wyf was Alcestè,' quod she.
'What seith Omer of goode Penelopee ?
Al Grecè knoweth of hire chastitee.

Pardee, of Laodomya is writen thus,
That whan at Troie was slayn Protheselaus,
No lenger wolde she lyve after his day.

The same of noble Porcia telle I maye ;
Withoutè Brutus koudè she nat lyve,
To whom she hadde al hool hir hertè yive.

The parfit wyfhod of Arthemesie ¹⁴⁵¹
Honurèd is thurgh al the Barbarie.

O Teuta, queene, thy wyfly chastitee

To allè wyvès may a mirour bee.

The samè thyng I seye of Bilyea,
Of Rodogone, and eek Valeria.'

Thus pleynèd Dorigene a day or tweye,
Purposynge ever that she woldè deye ;
But natheles upon the thriddè nyght ¹⁴⁵⁹
Hoom cam Arveragus, this worthy knyght,
And askèd hire why that she weepesoore,
And she gan wepen ever lenger the moore.

'Allas !' quod she, 'that ever I was
born !

Thus have I seyde,' quod she, 'thus have
I sworn,'—

And toold hym al, as ye han herd bifore,
It nedeth nat reherce it yow namoore.

This housbonde, with glad chiere, in
frendly wyse,

Answerde and seyde as I shal yow devyse,
'Is ther oght ellès, Dorigen, but this ?'

'Nay, nay,' quod she, 'God helpe me
so as wys ! ¹⁴⁷⁰

This is to muche, and it were Goddès wille.'

'Ye, wyf,' quod he, 'lat sleepen that
is stille,

It may be wel, paráventure, yet to day ;
Ye shul youre trouthè holden, by my fay !

For God so wisly have mercy upon me,

I hadde wel levere y-stikèd for to be,

For verray love which that I to yow have,

But if ye sholde youre trouthè kepe and
save !

^{1451.} *Arthemesie*, of Caria, wife of Mausolus,
whose tomb she built.

^{1453.} *Teuta*, Queen of Illyria.

^{1454, 1455.} *Bilia* was the wife of Duilius, consul
260 B.C. ; *Rhodogone*, daughter of Darius, killed
her nurse for suggesting a second marriage.

Trouthe is the hyeste thyng that man may
kepe,'— 1479

But with that word he brast anon to wepe,
And seyde, 'I yow forbede, up peyne of
deeth,

That never whil thee lasteth lyf ne breeth,
To no wight telle thou of this aventure,—
As I may best I wol my wo endure,—
Ne make no contenance of hevynesse
That folk of yow may demen harm or gesse.'

And forth he cleped a squier and a mayde;
'Gooth forth, anon, with Dorigen,' he
sayde,

'And bryngeth hire to swich a place, anon.'
They take hir leve and on hir wey they gon,
But they ne wistè why she thider wente:
He noldè no wight tellen his entente.

Paraventure an heepe of yow, y-wis,
Wol holden hym a lewèd man in this,
That he wol putte his wyf in jupartie.
Herkneth the tale, er ye upon hire crie;
She may have bettrè fortune than yow
semeth;

And, whan that ye han herd the talè,
demeth.

This squier, which that highte Aurelius,
On Dorigen that was so amorus, 1500
Of aventure happèd hire to meete
Amydde the toun, right in the quykest
strete,

Asshe was to goon the wey forth right
Toward the gardyn, ther as she had hight;
And he was to the gardynward also;
For wel he spyèd whan she woldè go
Out of hir hous to any maner place;
But thus they mette, of aventure or grace,
And he saleweth hire with glad entente,
And askèd of hire whiderward she wente;
And she answerèd, half as she were mad,
'Unto the gardyn, as myn housbonde bad,
My trouthe for to holde, allas! allas!'

Aurelius gan wondren on this cas,
And in his herte hadde greet compassioun
Of hire and of hire lamentacioun,
And of Arveragus, the worthy knyght,
That bad hire holden al that she had hight,
So looth hym was his wyf sholde breke hir
trouthe;

1481. *of*, om. E.
1503. *down*, ready.

And in his herte he caughte of this greet
routhe, 1520

Considerynge the beste on every syde,
That fro his lust yet were hym levere abyde,
Than doon so heigh a cherlyssh wrecched-
nesse

Agayns franchise and allè gentillesse;
For which in fewè wordès seyde he thus:
'Madame, seyeth to youre lord, Arver-
agus,

That sith I se his gretè gentillesse;
To yow, and eek I se wel youre distresse,
That him were levere han shame,—and
that were routhe,—

Than ye to me sholde brekè thus youre
trouthe, 1530

I have wel levere ever to suffre wo,
Than I departe the love bitwix yow two.
I yow relesse, madame, into youre hond,
Quyten every surément and every bond
That ye han maad to me as heer biforn,
Sith thilkè tymè which that ye were born.
My trouthe I plighte, I shal yow never
repreve

Of no biheste, and heere I take my leve,
As of the treweste and the bestè wyf,
That ever yet I knew in al my lyf. 1540
But every wyf be war of hire biheeste;
On Dorigene remembreth, attè leeste.
Thus kan a squier doon a gentil dede
As wel as kan a knyght, withouten drede.'

She thonketh hym upon hir knees al
bare,

And hoom unto hir housbonde is she fare,
And tolde hym al, as ye han herd me sayd;
And be ye siker he was so weel apayd
That it were impossible me to wryte.
What sholde I lenger of this cas endyte?

Arveragus and Dorigene bis wyf 1551
In sovereyn blissè leden forth hir lyf;
Never eft ne was ther angre hem bitwene.
He cherisseth hire, as though she were a
queene,

And she was to hym trewe for evermoore.
Of thisè folk ye gete of me namoore.

Aurelius, that his cost hath all forlorn,
Curseth the tyme that ever he was born.
'Allas!' quod he, 'allas, that I bihighte
Of purèd gold a thousand pound of wighte
Unto this philosophre! How shal I do?

I se namoore but that I am fordo ;
 Myn heritagē moot I nedēs selle,
 And been a beggere ; heere may I nat dwelle
 And shamen al my kynrede in this place,
 But I of hym may getē better grace ;
 But nat hēeles I wole of hym assaye
 At certeyn dayēs, yeer by yeer, to paye,
 And thanke hym of his gretē curteisye.
 My trouthe wol I kepe, I wol nat lye.' 1570

With hertē soor he gooth unto his cofre,
 And broghtē gold unto this philosophre,
 The value of fyve hundred pound, I gesse,
 And hym bisecheth, of his gentillesse,
 To graunte hym dayēs of the remenaunt,
 And seyde, 'Maister, I dar wel make avaunt
 I faillēd never of my trouthe as yit,
 For sikerly my dettē shal be quyit
 Towardēs yow, however that I fare
 To goon a-begged in my kirtle bare ; 1580
 But wolde ye vouchēsauſ, upon seuretee,
 Two yeer, or thre, for to respiten me,
 Thanne were I wel, for ellēs moot I selle
 Myn heritagē ; ther is namoore to telle.'

This philosophre sobrelly answerde,
 And seyde thus, whan he thise wordēs
 herde :

'Have I nat holdē covenant unto thee ?'
 'Yes, certēs, wel and trewely,' quod he.
 'Hastow nat had thy lady as thee liketh ?'
 'No, no,' quod he, and sorwefully hesiketh.
 'What was the causē ; tel me if thou kan.'
 Aurelius his tale anon bigan,
 And tolde hym al, as ye han herd bifoore ;
 It nedeth nat to yow reherce it moore.

He seide, 'Arveragus, of gentillesse,
 Hadde levere dye in sorweand in distresse,

Than that his wyf were of hir trouthe fals' ;
 The sorwe of Dorigen he tolde hym als,—
 How looth hire was to been a wikked wyf,
 And that she levere had lost that day hir lyf,
 And that hir trouthe she swoor thurgh
 innocence, 1601

She never erst herd speke of apparence ;
 'That made me han of hire so gret pitee,
 And right as frely as he sente hire me,
 As frely sente I hire to hym ageyn ;
 This is al and som, ther is namoore to seyn.'

This philosophre answerde, 'Leevē
 brother,

Everich of yow dide gentilly til other ;
 Thou art a squier, and he is a knyght,
 But God forbedē, for his blisful myght, 1610
 But if a clerk koude doon a gentil dede,
 As wel as any of yow, it is no drede.

'Sire, I releessē thee thy thousand pound
 As thou right now were copen out of the
 ground,

Ne never er now ne haddest knowen me ;
 For, sire, I wol nat taken a peny of thee
 For al my craft, ne noght for my travaille.
 Thou hast y-payēd wel for my vitaille ;
 It is ynogh, and farewel, have good day !'
 And took his hors, and forth he goth his way.

Lordynges, this questioun wolde I askē
 now, 1621

Which was the moostē fre, as thynketh
 yow ?

Now telleth me, er that ye ferther wende.
 I kan namoore, my tale is at an ende.

1621. E⁴ *this questioun thannc.* Possibly the
 word to be omitted is 'questionou.'

GROUP G

SECOND NUN'S TALE

The Prologue of the Seconde Nonnes Tale

THE ministre and the norice unto vice
 Which that men clepe in English ydel-
 nesse,

Seconde Nonnes Tale, a translation, at first
 close, afterwards free, of the life of St. Cecilia in
 the *Legenda Aurea* of Jacobus de Voragine.
 The stanzas on idleness were probably suggested
 by the Prologue of the French translator, Jehan

That porter at the gate is of delices,
 To eschue, and by hire contrarie hire
 oppresse,—

That is to seyn, by leveful bisynesse,—
 Wel oghten we to don al oure entente,
 Lest that the feend thurgh ydelnesse us
 hente,

de Vignay, but in the Tale Chaucer follows the
 Latin.

3. *porter*, as in the *Roman de la Rose*.

For he that with his thousand cordès slye
 Continuelly us waiteth to biclappe, 9
 Whan he may man in ydelnesse espye,
 He kanson lightly cacche hym in his trappe,
 Til that a man be hent right by the lappe,
 He nys nat war the feend hath hym in
 honde :
 Wel oghte us werche, and ydelnesse
 withstonde.

And though men dradden never for to dye,
 Yet seen men wel by resoun, doutélees,
 That ydelnesse is roten slogardye,
 Of which ther never comth no good
 encrees ;

And seen that slouthe hir holdeth in a lees
 Oonly to slepe and for to ete and drynke,
 And to devouren al that othere swynk. 21

And for to putte us fro swich ydelnesse,
 That cause is of so greet confusoun,
 I have heer doon my feithful bisynesse,
 After the Legende, in translacioun,
 Right of thy glorious lif and passioun,
 Thou with thy gerland wroght with rose
 and lilie,—

Thee, meene I, mayde and martir, seint
 Cecilie.

Invocacio ad Mariam

And thou that flour of virginès art alle,
 Of whom that Bernard list so wel to write ;
 To thee, at my bigynnyng, first I call, 31
 Thou confort of us wrecches, do me endite
 Thy maydens deeth, that wan thurgh
 hire merite,

The eternal lyf, and of the feend victorie
 As man may after reden in hire storie.

Thow mayde and mooder, doghter of
 thy sone,

Thow welle of mercy, synful soulès cure,
 In whom that God, for bountee, chees to
 wone,

Thow humble, and heigh over every
 creature, 39

36-56. These three stanzas are partly a translation of some of the first twenty-one lines of Dante's *Paradiso*, Cant. 33, or perhaps of some Latin prayer or hymn which Dante may have imitated.

Thow nobledest so ferforthoure nature,
 That nosdesdeyn the Makerehadde of kynde
 His sone in blood and flessch to clothe
 and wynde.

Withinne the cloistre blisful of thy sydis
 Took mannès shape the eterneel Love
 and Pees,

That of the trynè compas lord and gyde is,
 Whom erthe, and see, and hevене, out
 of relees,

Ay heryen ; and thou virgine wemmélees
 Baar of thy body, and dweltest mayden
 pure,

The creatour of every creature.

Assembled is in thee magnificence, 50
 With mercy, goodness, and with swich
 pitee,

That thou, that art the sonne of excellence,
 Nat oonly helpest hem that preyen thee,
 But often tyme, of thy benygnytee,
 Ful frely, er that men thyn help biseche,
 Thou goost biforn and art hir lyvès leche.

Now help, thow meeke and blisful fairè
 mayde,

Me flemèd wrecche in this desert of galle ;
 Thynk on the womman Cananee, that sayde
 That whelpes eten somme of the crommes
 alle 60

That from hir lordès table been y-falle,
 And though that I, unworthy sone of Eve,
 Be synful, yet acceptè my bileve.

And for that feith is deed withouten werkis,
 So, for to werken, yif me wit and space,
 That I be quit fro thennès that moost
 derk is.

O thou that art so fair and ful of grace,
 Be myn advocat in that heighè place,
 Theras withouten ende is songe Osanne,
 Thow Cristès mooder, doghter deere of
 Anne ! 70

And of thy light my soule in prison lighte,
 That troubled is by the contagioun

62. *sonne of Eve*. The phrase (cp. l. 78, *reden that I write*) shows that this legend was not written as one of the Canterbury Tales.

Of my body, and also by the wighte
Of erthely lust and fals affecciuon !
O havene of refut, O salvacioun
Of hem that been in sorweandin distresse,
Now helpe, for to my werk I wol me dresse !

Yet preye I yow that reden that I write,
Foryeve me that I do no diligence
This ilkè storie subtilly to endite, 80
For bothe have I the wordès and sentence
Of hym that at the seintès reverence
The storie wroot, and folwen hire legende ;
I pray yow that ye wole my werk amende.

Interpretacio nominis Cecilie

First wolde I yow the name of Seinte
Cecile
Expowne, as men may in hir storie see.
It is to seye in Englissh 'hevenes lillie,'
For puré chaastnesse of virginitee,
Or for she whitnesse hadde of honestee,
And grene of conscience, and of good fame
The sootè savour, lillie was hir name ; 91

Or Cecile is to seye 'the wey to blynde,'
For she ensample was by good techynge ;
Or ellès Cecile, as I writen fynde,
Is joynéd by a manere conjoynynge
Of 'hevene' and 'lia,' and heere, in
figurynge,
The 'hevene' is set for thought of hoolynesse
And 'lia' for hire lastynge bisynesse.

Cecile may eek be seyde in this manere
'Wantynge of blyndnesse,' for hir gretè
light 100
Of sapience, and for hire thewès cleere ;
Or ellès, loo, this maydens namè bright
Of 'hevene' and 'leos' comth, for which
by right
Men myghte hire wel the hevene of peple
calle,
Ensample of goode and wisè werkès alle.

For 'leos' 'peple' in Englissh is to seye ;
And right as men may in the hevene see

87. *hevenes lillie*, 'cœli lillia.'
92. *the wey to blynde*, 'cæcis via.'
103. *leos*, Gk. *λεός*.

The sonne, and moone, and sterrès,
every weye,
Right so men goostly in this mayden free
Syen of feith the magnanymyte, 110
And eek the cleernesse hool of sapience,
And sondry werkes brighte of excellence.

And right so as thise philosophres write
That hevene is swift, and round, and eek
brennyngè,
Right so was fairè Cecilie the white,
Ful swift and bisy ever, in good werkynge ;
And round and hool in good perséverynge,
And brennyngè ever in charite ful brighte :
Now have I yow declaréd what she highte.

*Here bigynneth The Seconde Nonnes Tale
of the byf of Seinte Cecile*

This mayden bright, Cecile, as hir lif
seith, 120
Was comen of Romayns and of noble
kynde,
And from hir cradel up fostred in the feith
Of Crist, and bar his gospel in hir mynde.
She never cesséd, as I writen fynde,
Of hir preyere, and God to love and drede,
Bisekyngè hym to kepe hir maydenhede.

And whan this mayden sholde unto a man
Y-wedded be, that was ful yong of age,
Which that y-clepéd was Valerian,
And day was comen of hir marriage, 130
She ful devout and humble in hire corage,
Under hir robe of gold that sat ful faire,
Hadde next hire flesh y-clad hire in an
hairè ;

And whil the organs maden melodie,
To God allone in hertè thus sang she :
'O Lord, my soule and eek my body
gye
Unwemméd, lest that I confounded be' ;
And for his love that dyde upon a tree,
Every secónde or thriddè day she faste
Ay biddyngè in hire orisons ful faste. 140

The nyght cam, and to beddè moste
she gon

With hire housbonde, as ofte is the manere,
 And pryvly to hym she seyde anon,
 'O sweete and wel-bilovéd spouse deere,
 Ther is a conseil, and ye wolde it heere,
 Which that right fayn I wolde unto yow
 seye,
 So that ye swere ye shul it nat biwreye.'

Valerian gan faste unto hire swere
 That for no cas, ne thyng that myghte be,
 He sholdé never mo biwreyn here; ¹⁵⁰
 And thanne at erst to hym thus seyde she:
 'I have an aungel which that loveth me,
 That with greet love, wher so I wake or
 sleepe,
 Is redy ay my body for to kepe;

And if that he may feelen, out of drede,
 That ye me touche or love in vileynye,
 He right anon wol sle yow with the dede,
 And in youre yowthé thus ye sholden dye;
 And if that ye in clené love me gye,
 He wol yow loven as me for youre clenesse,
 And shewen yow his joye and his
 brightnesse.' ¹⁶¹

Valerian, corrected as God wolde,
 Answerde agayn, 'If I shal trusten thee
 Lat me that aungel se, and hym biholde,
 And if that it a verray angel be,
 Thanne wol I doon as thou hast prayéd me;
 And if thou love another man, for sothe,
 Right with this swerd thanne wol I sle
 yow bothe!'

Cecile answerde anon right in this wise:
 'If that yow list, the angel shul ye see,
 So that ye trowe in Crist, and yow baptize.
 Gooth forth to *Via Apia*,' quod shee,
 'That fro this toun nstant but milésthree,
 And to the pouré folkés that ther dwelle
 Sey hem right thus as that I shal yow telle.

'Tell hem that I, Cecile, yow to hem
 sente

^{142.} *as ofte is the manere*, Chaucer's tag. Cp. *and ye wolde it heere*, l. 145; *wher so I wake or sleepe*, l. 153, and many more.

^{172.} *Via Apia*. Chaucer seems to take this as the name of a place. The Latin says 'the third milestone on the Appian road.'

To shewen yow the goode Urban the olde,
 For secree needés, and for good entente;
 And whan that ye Seint Urban han biholde,
 Telle hym the wordés whiche that I yow
 tolde, ¹⁸⁰
 And whan that he hath purgéd yow fro
 synne,
 Thanne shul ye see that angel, er ye
 twynne.'

Valerian is to the place y-gon,
 And right as hym was taught by his
 lernynge,
 He foond this hooly olde Urban anon,
 Among the seintés buryeles lotynge;
 And he anon, withouten tariynge,
 Dide his messáge; and whan that he it
 tolde,
 Urban for joye his handés gan up holde;

The teeris from his eyen leet he falle. ¹⁹⁰
 'Almyghty Lord! O Jhesu Crist,'
 quod he,
 'Sower of chast conseil, hierde of us alle,
 The fruyt of thilké seed of chastitee
 That thou hast sowe in Cecile, taak to thee!
 Lo, lyk a bisy bee, withouten gile,
 Thee serveth ay thyn owene thral Cecile;

For thilké spouse that she took right now,
 Ful lyk a fiers leoun, she sendeth here
 As meke as ever was any lamb, to yow':
 And with that word anon ther gan appere
 An oold man, clad in whité clothés cleere,
 That hadde a book with lettre of gold,
 in honde,
 And gan bifore Valerian to stonde.

Valerian, as deed, fil down for drede
 Whan he hym saugh, and he up hente
 hym tho,
 And on his book right thus he gan to rede:
 'O Lord, o feith, o God, withouten mo;
 O Cristendom, and Fader of alle also,
 Aboven alle, and over alle, everywhere';
 These wordés al with gold y-written were.

^{195.} *bisy bee*, Latin: 'apis argumentosa', a delightful phrase for Cecilia.

^{208.} *O Cristendom*, Latin: 'unum baptisma.'

Whan this was rad, thanne seyde this
 oldè man, 211
 'Leevestow this thyng; or no? Sey ye
 or nay.'
 'I leeve al this thyng,' quod Valerian,
 'For oother thyng than this, I dar welsay,
 Under the hevене no wight thynké may.'
 Tho vanysshed this olde man, he nyste
 where,
 And Pope Urban hym cristned right there.

Valerian gooth hoom and fynt Cecile
 Withinne his chambre with an angel
 stonde.

This angel hadde of roses and of lillie 220
 Córones two, the which he bar in honde;
 And first to Cecile, as I understonde,
 He yaf that oon, and after gan he take
 That oother to Valerian, hir make.

'With body clene, and with unwemméd
 thoght,

Kepeth ay wel thise córones,' quod he;
 'Fro paradys to yow have I hem broght,
 Ne never mo ne shal they roten bee,
 Ne lese hir sooté savour, trusteth me;
 Ne never wight shal seen hem with hiseye,
 But he be chaast and haté vileynye; 231

And thow, Valerian, for thow so soone
 Assentedest to good conseil also,
 Sey what thee list, and thou shalt han
 thy boone.'

'I have a brother,' quod Valerian tho,
 'That in this world I lovè no man so;
 I pray yow that my brother may han grace
 Toknowethe trouthe, as I do in this place.'

The angel seyde, 'God liketh thy requeste,
 And bothé with the palm of martirdom
 Ye shullen come unto his blissful feste';
 And with that word Tiburce his brother
 com,

And whan that he the savour undernom
 Which that the roses and the lilies caste,
 Withinne his herte he gan to wondre faste;

And seyde, 'I wondre, this tyme of the year,
 Whennès that sooté savour cometh so

241. *unto his blissful feste, 'ad Dominum.'*

Of rose and lilies that I smellè heer;
 For though I hadde hem in myne handès
 two 249
 The savour myghte in me no depper go;
 The sweetè smel that in myn herte I fynde
 Hath chaungéd me al in another kynde.'

Valerian seyde, 'Two córones han we,
 Snow white and rosè reed, that shynen
 cleere,

Whiche that thyne eyen han no myght
 to see;

And as thou smellest hem thurgh my
 preyere,

So shaltow seen hem, leevè brother decre,
 If it so be thou wolt, withouten slouthe,
 Bileve aright and knowen verray trouthe.'

Tiburce answerdè, 'Seistow this to me
 In soothnesse, or in drem I herknè this?'

'In dremès,' quod Valerian, 'han we be
 Unto this tymè, brother myn, y-wis;

But now at erst in trouthe ourdwellynge is.'
 'How woostow this,' quod Tiburce, 'in
 what wyse?'

Quod Valerian, 'That shal I thee devyse.

The angel of God hath me the trouthe
 y-taught,

Which thou shalt seen, if that thou wolt
 reneye

The ydoles, and beclene, and ellès naught.'
 (And of the myracle of thise córones tweye,
 Seint Ambrose in his preface list to seye,—
 Solempnely this noble doctour deere
 Commendeth it, and seith in this manere:

'The palm of martirdom for to receyve
 Seintè Cecile, fulfild of Goddès yifte,
 The world and eek hire chambre gan she
 weyve;

Witnessse Tyburcès and Valerians shrifte,
 To which God of his bountee woldè shifte
 Córones two of floures wel smellynge,
 And made his angel hem the córones
 brynge; 280

The mayde hath broght thise men to
 blisse above;

251. *'Ita sum refectus.'*

The world hath wist what it is worth
 certeyn,
 Devocioun of chastitee to love.)
 Thoshe wéd hym Cecile, alopen and pleyn,
 That alle ydoles nys but a thyng in veyn;
 For they been dombe and therto they
 been deve,
 And chargéd hym his ydoles for to leve.

‘Who so that troweth nat this, a best
 he is,’

Quod tho Tiburce, ‘if that I shal nat lye,’
 And shegan kisse his brest that herdé this,
 And was ful glad he koudé trouthe spye.
 ‘This day I také thee for myn allye,’
 Seydè this blissful, fairè maydè, deere,
 And after that she seyde as ye may heere :

‘Lo, right soas the love of Crist,’ quod she,
 ‘Made me thy brotheres wyf, right in
 that wise

Anon for myn allye heer take I thee,
 Syn that thou wolt thyne ydolés despise;
 Go with thy brother now, and thee baptise,
 And make thee clene so that thou mowe
 biholde

The angeles face, of which thy brother
 tolde.’³⁰⁰

Tiburce answerde and seyde, ‘Brother
 dere,

First tell me whider I shal, and to what
 man?’

‘To whom?’ quod he; ‘com forth with
 right good cheere;

I wol thee lede unto the Pope Urban.’

‘Til Urban, brother myn Valerian?’

Quod tho Tiburce; ‘woltow me thider
 lede?

Me thynketh that it were a wonder dede.

Ne menestow nat Urban,’ quod he tho,

‘That is so oftè dampnéd to be deed,’³¹⁰

And woneth in halkes alway to and fro,

And dar nat onés puttè forth his heed?

Men sholde hym brennen in a fyr so reed,

If he were founde, or that men myghte
 hym spye,

And we also to bere hym compaignye;

^{292.} ‘Hodie te fateor meum esse cognatum,’ I
 own you are really of my kin.

And whil we seken thilke divinitee,
 That is y-hid in hevене pryvèly,
 Algate y-brend in this world shul we be!’

To whom Cecile answerdè boldèly,
 ‘Men myghten dreden wel and skilfully
 This lyf to lese, myne owene deerè brother,
 If this were lyvyngé oonly, and noon
 oother;

But ther is bettre lif in oother place,
 That never shal be lost, ne drede thee
 noght,

Which Goddès sone us toldè thurgh his
 grace;

That Fadrès sone hath allè thyngy-wrought,
 And al that wrought is with a skilful thought
 The Goost, that fro the Fader gan procede,
 Hath sowled hem, withouten any drede.

By word and by myracle, Goddès sone,
 Whan he was in this world, declaréd heere
 That ther was oother lyf ther men may
 wone.’

To whom answerde Tiburce, ‘O suster
 deere,

Ne seydestow right now in this manere,
 “Ther nys but o God, lord in soothfast-
 nesse,”—

And now of three how maystow bere
 witness?’

‘That shal I tellè,’ quod she, ‘ere I go.

Right as a man hath sapiences three,

Memorie, engyn, and intellect also,

So in o beyngé of divinitee³⁴⁰

Thré persónés may ther right wel be’;

Tho gan she hym ful bisely to preche
 Of Cristès come, and of his peynés teche;

And many pointés of his passioun,
 How Goddès sone in this world was
 withholde

To doon mankyndè playn remissioun,

That was y-bounde in synne and carés
 colde;

Al this thyng she unto Tiburce tolde,

^{322.} ‘Si hæc sola esset vita.’
^{346.} Hitherto Chaucer has translated literally,
 only eking out his stanzas with tags; he now
 begins to abridge, at the same time adding stanzas
 of his own.

And after this Tiburce in good entente
With Valerian to Pope Urban he wente,

That thanked God, and with glade herte
and light, 351

He cristned hym, and made hym in that
place

Parfit in his lernyngè, Goddès knyght ;
And after this Tiburcè gat swich grace
That every day he saugh in tyme and space
The angel of God, and every maner boone
That he God axéd, it was sped ful soone.

It were ful hard by ordre for to seyn
How manye wondres Jhesus for hem
wroghte ; 359

But attè laste, to tellen short and pleyn,
The sergeantz of the toun of Rome hem
soghte,

And hem biforn Almache, the Prefect,
broghte,

Which hem apposed, and knew al hire
entente,

And to the ymage of Juppiter hem sente ;

And seyde, ' Whoso wol nat sacrificise,
Swape of hisheed ; this mysentencè heer !'
Anon these martirs that I yow devyse,
Oon Maximus, that was an officer
Of the Prefectes, and his corniculer,
Hem hente, and whan he forth the
seintès ladde, 370
Hymself he weepe for pitee that he hadde.

Whan Maximus had herd the seintès
loore,

He gat hym of the tormentourès leve,
And ladde hem to his hous, withoutè moore,
And with hir prechyng, er that it were eve,
They gonnen fro the tormentours to reve,
And fro Maxime, and fro his folk echone,
The falsè feith, to trowe in God allone.

Cecilè cam, whan it was woxen nyght,
With preestès, that hem cristned all y-feere ;
And afterward, whan day was woxen light,
Cecile hem seyde with a fulstedefast cheere,

360. attè laste. The offence alleged in the
Legend is the burial of the bodies of martyrs.

' Now, Cristès owene knyghtès, leeve,
and deere,

Cast alle away the werkès of derknesse,
And armeth yow in armure of brightnesse.

Ye han, for sothe, y-doon a greet bataille,
Youre cours is doon, youre feith han ye
conserved.

Gooth to the corone of lyf, that may nat
faillè ;

The rightful Jugè, which that ye han served,
Shal yeve it yow, as ye han it deserved ;
And whan this thing was seyde as I devyse,
Men ledde hem forth to doon the sacrificise.

But whan they weren to the place
y-broght,—

To tellen shortly the conclusioun,—
They nolde encense nesacrificise right noght,
But on hir knees they setten hem adoun
With humble herte and sad devocioun,
And losten bothe hir hevedes in the place ;
Hir soulès wenten to the kyng of grace.

This Maximus, that saugh this thyng
bityde, 400

With pitous teeris tolde it anon right,
That he hir soulès saugh to hevене glyde,
With aungelsful of cleernesse and of light ;
And with his word converted many a wight,
For which Almachius dide hym so to-bete,
With whippe of leed, til he his lif gan lete.

Cecile hym took, and buryed hym anon
By Tiburce and Valerian softély
Withinne hire buriyng-place under the
stoon ;

And after this Almachius hastily 410
Bad his ministres fecchen openly
Cecile, so that she myghte in his presence
Doon sacrifice, and Juppiter encense ;

But they, converted at hir wisè loore,
Wepten ful soore, and yaven ful credence
Unto hire word, and cryden moore and
moore,

' Crist, Goddès sone, withouten difference
Is verray God, this is al oure sentence,

409. Added.

That hath so good a servant hym to serve ;
This with o voys we trowen, thogh we
sterve !' 420

Almachius that herde of this doynge
Bad fecchen Cecile that he myght hire see ;
And alderfirst, lo this was his axynge,
'What maner womman artow?' tho
quod he.

'I am a gentil womman born,' quod she.
'I axé thee,' quod he, 'though it thee
greeve,
Of thy religioun, and of thy bileeve.'

'Ye han bigonne youre question folily,'
Quod she, 'that wolden two answeres
conclude

In o demande ; ye axéd lewedly.' 430
Almache answerde unto that similitude,
'Of whennés comth thyn answering so
rude ?'

'Of whennés ?' quod she, whan that
she was freyned ;

'Of conscience, and of good feith
unfeyned.'

Almachius seyde, 'Ne takestow noon
heede

Of my powér ?' And she answerde hym
this :

'Youré myght,' quod she, 'ful litel is to
dreede,

For every mortal mannés power nys
But lyke a bladdre, ful of wynd, y-wys ;
For with a nedles poynt whan it is blowe
May al the boost of it be leyd ful lowe.'

'Ful wrongfully bigonné thow,' quod he,
'And yet in wrong is thy perséveraunce ;
Wostow nat how oure myghty princes free
Han thus comanded and maad ordinaunce,
That every Cristen wight shal han
penaunce,

But if that he his Cristendom withseye ;
And goun al quit, if he wole it reneye ?'

'Yowre princes erren, as youre nobleye
dooth,' 449

Quod tho Cecile, 'and with a wood sentence
Ye make us gilty, and it is nat sooth ;

For ye that knowen weloure innocence,—
For as muche as we doon a reverence
To Crist, and for we bere a Cristen name,—
Ye putte on us a cryme, and eek a blame ;

But we, that knowen thilké namé so
For vertuous, we may it not withseye.'
Almache answerde, 'Chees oon of thisé
two,—

Do sacrifice, or Cristendom reneye, 459
That thou mowenow escapen by that weye.'
At which the hooly blisful fairé mayde
Gan for to laughe, and to the jugé sayde,

'O jugé, confus in thy nycétee !
Woltow that I reneyé innocence,
To maké me a wikked wight ?' quod she.
Lo, he dissymuleth heere in audience,
He stareth, and woodeth in his adver-
tence.

To whom Almachius, 'Unsely wrecche !
Ne woostow nat how far my myght may
strecche ?

Han noght oure myghty princes to me
yeven, 470

Ye, bothé power and auctoritee
To maken folk to dyen or to lyven ?
Whyspekestow so proudly thanne to me ?'

'I speké noght but stedfastly,' quod she,
'Nat proudly, for, I speke as for my syde,
We haten deedly thilké vice of pryde ;

And if thou dredé nat a sooth to heere,
Thanne wol I shewe al openly by right
That thou hast maad a ful gret lesyng heere.
Thou seyst thy princes han thee yeven
myght 480

Bothe for to sleen and for to quyken a wight ;
Thou that ne mayst but oonly lyf bireve,
Thou hast noon oother power, ne no leve :

But thou mayst seyn thy princes han
thee makéd

Ministre of deeth, for if thou speke of mo,
Thou lyeyst, for thy power is ful naked !'
'Do wey thy booldnesse !' seyde Alma-
chius tho,

'And sacrificie to oure goddés er thou go !

I recchè nat what wrong that thou me
 profre,
 For I can suffre it as a philosophre, 490

But thilkè wrongès may I nat endure,
 That thou spekest of oure goddès heere,
 quod he.

Cecile answerde, 'O nycè creature!
 Thou seydest no word syn thou spak to me
 That I ne knew therwith thy nycètee,
 And that thou were in every maner wise
 A lewèd officer and a veyn justise!

Ther lakketh no thyng to thyne outter eye
 That thou nart blynd, for thyng that we
 seen alle

That it is stoon,—that men may wel
 espyen,— 500

That ilkè stoon a god thow wolt it calle.
 I rede thee, lat thyn hand upon it falle,
 And taste it wel, and stoon thou shalt it
 fynde,

Syn that thou seest nat with thyne eye
 blynde.

It is a shamè that the peple shal
 So scornè thee, and laughe at thy folye;
 For comunly men woot it wel overal
 That myghty God is in his hevenès hie,
 And thise ymáges, wel thou mayst espye,
 To thee, ne to himself, mowen noght
 profite, 510
 For in effect they been nat worth a myte.'

Thise wordès and swiche other seyde she;
 And he weex wrooth, and bad men
 sholde hir lede

Hom til hir house, and 'In hir hous,'
 quod he,

'Brenne hire right in a bath of flambes
 rede';

And as he bad, right so was doon in dede,
 For in a bath they gonne hire fastè shetten,
 And nyght and day greet fyre they under
 betten.

The longè nyght, and eek a day also,
 For al the fyr, and eek the bathès heete,

489-497. Chaucer's addition.
 505-511. Added.

She sat al coold and felte of it no wo;
 It made hire nat a dropè for to sweete;
 But in that bath hir lyf she mostè lete,
 For he, Almachius, with ful wikke entente
 To sleen hire in the bath his sondè sente.

Thre strokès in the nekke he smoot hire
 tho,

The tormentour, but for no maner chaunce
 He myghtè noght smyt al hir nekke atwo;
 And for ther was that tyme an ordinaunce,
 That no man sholde doon men swich
 penaunce 530

The ferthe strook to smyten, softe or soore,
 This tormentour ne dorstè do namoore;

But half deed, with hir nekke y-corven
 there,

He lefte hir lye, and on his wey is went.

The Cristen folk which that aboute hire
 were,

With sheetéð han the blood ful faire y-hent.

Thre dayès lyvèd she in this torment,
 And never cessèd hem the feith to teche
 That she hadde fostred; hem she gan to
 preche; 539

And hém she yaf hir moebles, and hir thyng,
 And to the Pope Urban bitook hem tho,
 And seyde, 'I axèd this at hevene kyng,
 To han respit thre dayès and namo,
 To recomende to yow, er that I go,
 Thise soulès, lo, and that I myghte do
 werche

Heere of myn hous perpetuelly a cherche.'

Saint Urban, with his deknès, privèly
 The body fette, and buryed it by nyghte
 Among his other seintès honestly.

Hir hous the chirche of Sainte Cecilie
 highte; 550

Saint Urban-halwèd it, as he wel myghte,
 In which, into this day, in noble wyse,
 Men doon to Crist and to his seinte servyse.

*The prologe of the Chanons Yemannes
 Tale*

Whan toold was al the lyf of Sainte
 Cecile,

535, 536. Added.

Er we hadde riden fully fyvè mile,
At Boghton-under-Blee, us gan atake
A man that clothèd was in clothès blake,
And undernethe he had a white surplys ;
His hackeney, which that was al pomely
grys,

So swattè that it wonder was to see; 560
It semed as he had prikéd milés three.
The hors eek that his Yeman rood upon
So swattè that unnethè myghte it gon ;
Aboute the peytrel stood the foom ful hye,
He was of foom al flekkéd as a pyc.

A male tweyfoold upon his croper lay,
It seméd that he caried lite array.
Al light for somer rood this worthy man,
And in myn hertè wondren I bigan
What that he was, til that I understood 570
How that his cloke was sowéd to his hood,
For which, whan I hadde long avyséd me,
I deméd hym som Chanoun for to be.
His hat heeng at his bak down by a laas,
For he hadde riden moore than trot or
paas ;

He hadde ay prikéd lik as he were wood.
A clotè-leef he hadde under his hood
For swoot, and for to kepe his heed from
heete ;

But it was joyé for to seen hym swete !
His forheed dropped as a stillatorie 580
Were ful of plantayne and of paritorie ;
And whan that he was come he gan to crye,
'Godsave,' quod he, 'this joly compaignye !
Faste have I prikéd,' quod he, 'for youre
sake,

By-causè that I woldè yow atake
To riden in this myrie compaignye.'
His Yeman eek was ful of curteisye,
And seyde, 'Sires, now in the morwè tyde,
Out of youre hostelrie I saugh you ryde,
And warnéd heer my lord, and my
soverayn, 590

Which that to ryden with yow is ful fayn,
For his desport ; he loveth daliaunce.'

'Freend, for thy warnyng God yeve thee
good chaunce !'

Thanne seyde oure Hoost, 'for certès it
wolde seme

555. *fyve mile*, i.e. from Ospringe.
573. *som Chanoun*. The description accords
with that of a 'black Augustinian.'

Thylord were wys, and so I may weldeme ;
He is ful jocunde also, dar I leye !
Can he oght telle a myrie tale or tweye,
With which he gladè may this com-
paignye ?'

'Who, sire? mylord? ye, ye, withouten
lye ! 599

He kan of murthe, and eek of jolitee
Nat but ynough ; also, sire, trusteth me,
And ye hym knewè as wel as do I,
Ye woldè wondre how wel and craftily
He koudè werke, and that in sondry wise.
He hath take on hym manya greet emprise,
Which were ful hard for any that is heree
To bryng about, but they of hym it leere.
As hoomey as he rit amongès yow,
Ifyehym kneweit wolde befor youre prow ;
Ye woldè nat forgoon his áqueyntaunce
For muchel good, I dar leye in balaunce
Al that I have in my possessioun.

He is a man of heigh discrecioun ;
I warne yow wel, he is a passyng man.'
'Wel,' quod oure Hoost, 'I pray thee
tel me than

Is he a clerk or noon? Telle what he is.'
'Nay, he is gretter than a clerk, y-wis,'
Seydè this Yeman, 'and in wordès fewe,
Hoost, of his craft somewhat I wol yow
shewe. 619

'I seye, mylord kan swich subtilitee,—
But al his craft ye may nat wite at me,
And somewhat helpe I yet to his wirkyng,—
That al this ground on which we been
ridyng,

Til that we come to Caunterbury toun,
He koude al clenè turne it up-so-doun,
And pave it al of silver and of gold.'

And whan this Yeman hadde this tale
y-told

Unto oure Hoost, he seyde, '*Benedicitee!*
This thyng is wonder mervueillous to me,
Syn that thy lord is of so heigh prudence,
By cause of which men sholde hym
reverence, 631

That of his worshiþe rekketh he so lite.
His overslopè nys nat worth a myte,
As in effect, to hym, so moot I go !
It is al budy and to-tore also.

Why is thy lord so sluttish, I the preye,
603. *craftily*, H⁵ *thriftily*.

And is of power bettrè clooth to beye,—
If that his dede accordè with thy speche?
Tellè me that, and that I thee biseche.'

'Why?' quod this Yeman, 'wherto axe
ye me? 640

God help me so, for he shal never thee!—
But I wol nat avowè that I seye,
And therefore keepe it scree, I yow
preye,—

He is to wys, in feith, as I bileeve;
That that is overdoon it wol nat preeve
Aright; as clerkès seyn, it is a vice.
Wherefore in that I holde hym lewed and
nyce;

For when a man hath over-greet a wit,
Ful oft hym happeth to mysusen it.
So dooth my lord, and that me greveth
soore. 650

God it amende! I kan sey yow namoore.'
'Ther-of no fors, good Yeman,' quod
oure Hoost,

'Syn of the konnyng of thy lord thow woost,
Telle how he dooth, I pray thee hertely,
Syn that he is so crafty and so sly;
Where dwellè ye, if it to tellè be?'

'In the suburbès of a toun,' quod he,
Lurkyng in hernès, and in lanès blynde,
Where as thise robbours and thise theves
by kynde,

Holden hir pryvee fereful residence, 660
As they that dar nat shewen hir presence;
So faren we, if I shal seye the sothe.'

'Now,' quod oure Hoost, 'yet lat me
talke to the;

Why artow so discoloured of thy face?'

'Peter!' quod he, 'God yeve it hardè
grace,

I am so usèd in the fyr to blowe,
That it hath chaungèd my colour, I trowe.
I am nat wont in no mirour to prie,
But swynké soore, and lernè multiplie;
We blondren ever, and pouren in the fir,
And for al that we faille of our desir, 671
For ever we lakken oure conclusioun.

To muchel folk we doon illusioun,
And borwè gold, be it a pound or two,
Or ten, or twelve, or manye sommès mo,
And make hem wenen, at the leestè weye,
That of a pound we koudè makè tweye;
Yet is it fals; but ay we han good hope

It for to doon and after it we grope;
But that sciéce is so fer us biforn 680
We mowen nat, al though we hadde it
sworn,

It over-take, it slit away so faste.
It wole us maken beggers attè laste.'

Whil this Yeman was thus in his talkyng
This Chanoun drough hym neer, and herde
al thyng

Which this Yeman spak, for suspeciou
Of mennès speche ever haddè this
Chanoun;

For Catoun seith that he that gilty is
Demeth alle thyng bespoken of hym, y-wis.
That was the cause he gan so ny hym drawe
To his Yeman, to herknen al his sawe,
And thus he seyde unto his Yeman tho:

'Hoold thou thy pees, and spek no
wordès mo!

For if thou do, thou shalt it deere abyé!
Thou sclaudrest me, heere in this
compaignye,

And eek discovrest that thou sholdest
hyde.'

'Ye?' quod our Hoost, 'telle on what
so bityde;

Of al his thretyng rekkè nat a myte!'

'In feith,' quod he, 'namoore I do
but lyte.'

And whan this Chanoun saugh it wolde
nat be, 700

But his Yeman wolde telle his pryvètee,
He fledde away for verray sorwe and
shame.

'A!' quod the Yeman, 'heere shal
arise a game;

Al that I kan anon now wol I telle,
Syn he is goan,—the foulè feend hym
quelle!

For never heer-after wol I with hym meete,
For peny ne for pound, I yow biheete!
He that me broghtè first unto that game,
Er that he dye, sorwe have he and shame;
For it is ernest to me, by my feith! 710
That feele I wel, what so any man seith.
And yet for al my smert, and al my grief,

688. *Catoun: De Morib.* i. 17: 'Consciuis ipse
sibi de se putat omnia dici.'

690. *That was the cause, H⁵ By cause of
that.*

For al my sorwé, labour, and meschief,
 I koudé never leve it in no wise.
 Now woldé God, my witté myghte suffise
 To tellen al that longeth to that art ;
 And nathélees yow wol I tellen part ;
 Syn that my lord is goon I wol nat spare ;
 Swich thyng as that I knowe I wol declare. ' 7

CANON'S YEOMAN'S TALE

*Heere bigynneth the Chanouns Yeman his
 Tale*

[PART I]

With this Chanoun I dwelt have seven
 yeer, 720
 And of his science am I never the neer ;
 Al that I hadde I have y-lost ther-by,
 And, God woot, so hath many mo than I.
 Ther I was wont to be right fressh and gay
 Of clothyng and of oother good array,
 Now may I were an hose upon myn heed ;
 And wher my colour was bothe fressh
 and reed,
 Now is it wan and of a leden hewe,—
 Who so it useth, sooré shal he rewé,—
 And of myswynk yet bleréd is myn eye ; 730
 Lo, which advantage is to multiplie !
 That slidyng science hath me maad so
 bare,
 That I have no good wher that ever I fare ;
 And yet I am endetted so ther-by,
 Of gold that I have borwéd, trewely,
 That whil I lyve I shal it quité never,—
 Lat every man be war by me for ever.
 What maner man that casteth hym ther-to,
 If he continue, I holde his thrift y-do ;
 For, so helpe me God, ther-by shal he
 nat wyne, 740
 But empte his purs, and make his wittés
 thynne ;
 And whan he thurgh his madnesse and folye
 Hath lost his owene good thurgh jupartye,
 Thanne he exciteth oother folk ther-to,
 To lesen hir good, as he hymself hath do ;
 For unto shrewés joye it is and ese,
 To have hir felawes in peyne and disese,—
 Thus was I onés lernéd of a clerk.
 Of that no charge, I wol speke of oure werk.
 Whan we been there as we shul exercise

Oure elvysshecraft, wesemen wonder wise,
 Oure termés been so clerghal and so
 queynte ;

I blowe the fir til that myn herté feynte.
 What sholde I tellen eche proporcioun
 Of thyngés whiché that we werche upon ;
 As on fyve or sixe ounces, may wel be,
 Of silver, or some oother quantitee ;
 And bisye me to tellé yow the names
 Of orpyment, brent bonés, iren squames,
 That into poudrè grounden been ful smal ?
 And in an erthen pot how put is al, 761
 And salt y-put in, and also papeer,
 Biforn these poudrés that I speke of heer,
 And wel y-covered with a lampe of glas ;
 And muchel oother thyng which that
 ther was,

And of the pot and glasses enlutyng,
 That of the eyr myghté passe out no thyng,
 And of the esy fir, and smart also,
 Which that was maad, and of the care and wo
 That we hadden in oure matires sublymyng,
 And in amalgamyng and calcenyng 771
 Of quyk-silver, y-clept mercurie crude ;
 For alle our sleightés we kan nat conclude.
 Oure orpyment and sublyméd mercurie,
 Oure grounden litarge eek on the porfurie,
 Of ech of these of ounces a certeyn,
 Noght helpeth us, oure labour is in veyn ;
 Ne eek oure spirités ascencioun,
 Ne oure matires that lyen al' fix adoun,
 Mowe in oure werkynge no thyng us availle ;
 For lost is al oure labour and travaille, 781
 And al the cost, a twenty delev way,
 Is lost also, which we upon it lay.

Ther is also ful many another thyng
 That is unto oure craft apertenynge,
 Thogh I by ordre hem nat rehercé kan,
 By-causé that I am a lewéd man ;
 Yet wol I telle hem as they come to mynde,
 Thogh I ne kan nat sette hem in hir
 kynde,—

As boole armonyak, vertgrees, boras, 790
 And sondry vessels maad of erthe and glas ;
 Oure urnals, and our descensories,
 Violes, crosletz, and sublymatories,
 Cucurbités, and alambikés eek,
 And other swiché, deere ynough a leek ;

*790. boole armonyak, astringent earth, from
 Armenia.*

Nat nedeth it for to reherce hem alle,—
 Wâtres rubifyng, and bolés galle,
 Arsenyk, sal armonyak, and brymstoon ;
 And herbés koude I telle eek many oon,
 As egremoyne, valerian, and lunárie, 800
 And othere swiche, if that me listé tarie ;
 Oure lampés brennyng bothé nyght and
 day,

To bryngé aboute oure purpos if we may ;
 Oure fourneys eek of calcinacioun,
 And of watrés albificacioun,
 Unslekkéd lym, chalk, and gleyre of an ey,
 Poudrés diverse, asshes, donge, pisse, and
 cley,

Cered pokettes, sal-peter and vitriole,
 And diverse firés maad of wode and cole ;
 Sal-tartre, alkaly and sal-preparat ; 810
 And combust matires, and coagulat ;
 Cley maad with hors and mannés heer,
 and oille

Of tartre, alum, glas, berme, wort and
 argoille,

Resalgar, and oure matires enbiblyng,
 And eek of oure matires encorporyng,
 And of oure silver citrinacioun,
 Oure cémentyng and fermentacioun,
 Oure yngottés, testés, and many mo.

I wol yow telle as was me taught also
 The fouré spirites and the bodies sevene,
 By ordre, as ofte I herde my lord hem
 nevene. 821

The firsté spirit quyk-silver called is,
 The seconde orpyment, the thridde, y-wis,
 Sal-armonyak, and the ferthe brymstoon.
 The bodies sevene eek, lo, hem heere
 anon !

Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe,
 Mars iren, Mercurie quyk-silver we clepe,
 Saturnus leed, and Juppiter is tyn,
 And Venus coper, by my fader kyn.

This curséd craft whoso wol exercise 830
 He shal nogood hau that hym may suffice ;
 For al the good he spendeth ther-abouté
 He lesé shal ; ther-of have I no doute.
 Whoso that listeth outen his folie,
 Lat hym come forth and lerné multiplie ;
 And everyman that oght hath in his cofre,
 Lat hym appiere and wexe a philosopre ;
 Ascauncé that crafte is so light to leere !
 Nay, nay, God woot, al be he monk or frere,

Preest orchanoun, or any oother wyght, 840
 Though he sitte at his book bothe day
 and night

In lernyng of this elvysshe nycé loore,
 Al is in veyn, and, *parde*, muchel moore !
 To lerne a lewéd man this subtiltee,—
 Fy ! spek nat ther-of, for it wol nat bee ;
 And konne he letterure, or konne he noon,
 As in effect he shal fynde it al oon ;
 For bothé two, by my salvacioun,
 Concluden in multiplicacioun
 Yliké wel, whan they han al y-do,— 850
 This is to seyn, they failen bothé two.

Yet forgat I to maken rehersaille
 Of watrés corosif, and of lymaille,
 And of bodies mollificacioun,
 And also of hire induracioun,
 Oillés, ablucions, and metal fusible,—
 To tellen al wolde passen any bible
 That owher is ; wherfore, as for the beste,
 Of alle these namés now wol I me reste,
 For as I trowe I have yow toold ynowe 860
 Toreysea feend, al looke he never sorowe.

A ! nay ! lat be ; the philosophres stoon,
 Elixer clept, we sechen faste echoon,
 For hadde we hym, thanne were we siker
 ynow ;

But, unto God of hevene I make avow,
 For al oure craft, whan we han al y-do,
 Withal oure sleighte, he wol nat come us to.
 He hath y-made us spenden muchel good,
 For sorwe of which almoost we wexen
 wood, 869

But that good hopé crepeth in oure herte,
 Supposyng ever, though we soré smerte,
 To be releved by hym afterward.
 Swich supposyng and hope is sharpe and
 hard ;

I warne yow wel it is to seken ever ;
 That *futur temps* hath maad men to dis-
 sever,

In trust ther-of, from al that ever they
 hadde.

Yet of that art they kan nat wexen sadde,
 For unto hem it is a bitter-sweete,—
 Sosemethit,—for naddethey but a sheete,
 Which that they myghté wrappe hem
 inne at nyght, 880

And a brat to walken inne by day-lyght,
 881. *brat*, cloak ; *H^o bak*, back-cloth.

They wolde hem selle, and spenden on
this craft ;

They kan nat styntè til no thyng be laft ;
And evermoorè, where that ever they goon,
Men may hem knowè by smel of brymstoon.
For al the world they stynken as a goot ;
Hir savour is so rammyssh and so hoot
That though a man a milè from hem be
The savour wole infecte hym, trustè me.
Lo thus by smellyng, and threedbare
array, 890

If that men liste, this folk they knowè may ;
And if a man wole aske hem pryvèly,
Why they been clothèd so unthriftily,
They right anon wol rownen in his ere
And seyn, that if that they espièd were,
Men wolde hemslee by-cause of hirsience.
Lo, thus this folk bitrayen innocence !

 Passe over this, I go my tale unto.
Er that the pot be on the fire y-do,
Of metals with a certeyn quantitee 900
My lord hem tempreth, and no man but
he,—

Now he is goon I dare seyn boldèly,—
For as men seyn he kan doon craftily,
Algate I woot wel he hath swich a name,
And yet ful oft he renneth in a blame ;
And wite ye how? Ful ofte it happeth so
The pot to-breketh, and farewel, al is go.
These metals been of so greet violence
Oure wallés mowe nat make hem
resistance, 909

But if they weren wrought of lym and stoon,
They percen so, and thurgh the wal they
goon,

And somme of hem synken into the
ground,—

Thus han we lost by tymès many a pound,—
And somme are scatered al the floor aboute,
Somme lepe into the roof, withouten doute.
Though that the feend noght in oure
sightè hym shewe,

I trowe he with us be, that ilkè shrewe !
In hellè, where that he is lord and sire,
Nis ther moore wo, ne moore rancour,
ne ire. 919

Whan that oure pot is broke, as I have
sayd,

Every man chit and halt hym yvele apayd.
919. H⁵ Nis ther no more wo, ne anger, ne ire.

Somme seyde it was along on the fir
making,

Somme seyde nay, it was on the blowyng,—
Thanne was I fered, for that was myn office.

‘Straw!’ quod the thriddè, ‘ye been
lewed and nyce,

It was nat temprèd as it oghtè be.’

‘Nay,’ quod the fourthè, ‘stynt and
herknè me ;

By-cause our fir ne was nat maad of beech,
That is the cause, and oother noon, so
theech.’

I kan nat telle wheron it was along, 930
But wel I woot greet strif us is among.

‘What!’ quod my lord, ‘ther is
namoore to doone ;

Of these perils I wol be war eft-soone.
I am right siker that the pot was crased ;
Be as be may, be ye no thyng amased.

As usage is, lat swepe the floor as swithe,
Plukke up your hertès and beeth glad
and blithe !’

The mullok on an heepe i-swepèd was,
And on the floor y-cast a canèvas, 939
And al this mullok in a syve y-throwe,
And sifted and y-pikèd many a throwe.

‘Pardee!’ quod oon, ‘somwhat of
oure metal

Yet is ther heere, though that we han
nat al.

Al though this thyng myshappèd have as
now,

Another tyme it may be wel ynow.
Us mostè putte oure good in aventure ;
A marchant, *pardee!* may nat ay endure,
Trusteth me wel, in his prosperitee.

Somtyme his good is drenchèd in the see,
And somtyme comth it sauf unto the londe.’

‘Pees!’ quod my lord, ‘the nexte
tyme I shal fonde 951

To bryngen oure craft al in another plite ;
And but I do, sires, lat me han the wite ;
Ther was defaute in somwhat, wel I woot.’

Another seyde the fir was over hoot ;
But, be it hoot or coold, I dar seye this,
That we concluden evermoore amys.

We faille of that which that we wolden
have,

And in oure madnesse evermoore we rave ;

941. y-pikèd, picked over ; H⁵ y-plukked.

And whan we been togidrés everichoon
 Every man semeth a Salomon ; 961
 But al thyng which that shyneth as the gold,
 Nis nat gold, as that I have herd it told ;
 Ne every appul that is fair at eye
 Ne is nat good, what somen clappe or crye.
 Right so, lo, fareth it amongés us :
 Hé that semeth the wiseste, by Jhesus,
 Is moost fool, whan it cometh to the preef ;
 And he that semeth trewest is a theef.
 That shul ye knowe, er that I fro yow
 wende, 970
 By that I of my tale have maad an ende.

[PART II]

Ther is a Chanoun of Religioun
 Amongés us wolde infecte al a toun.
 Thogh it as greet were as was Nynnyvee,
 Rome, Alisaundre, Troye, and othere
 three.

His sleightés and his infinit falsnesse
 Ther koudé no man writen, as I gesse,
 Though that he lyvé myghte a thousand
 yeer.

In al this world of falshede nis his peer,
 For in his termés so he wolde hym
 wynde, 980

And speke his wordés in so sly a kynde,
 Whanne he comuné shal with any wight,
 That he wol make hym doten anon right,
 But it a feend be, as hymselfen is.

Ful many a man hath he bigiled er this,
 And wole, if that he lyvé may a while ;
 And yet men ride and goon ful many a mile
 Hym for toseke and have hisaqueyntaunce,
 Noght knowynge of his falsé governaunce ;
 And if yow list to yeve me audience, 990
 I wol it tellé heere in youre presence.

But, worshipful chanouns religious,
 Ne demeth nat that I desclaundre youre
 hous,

Although my talé of a chanoun bee ;
 Of every ordré som shrewe is, *pardee*,
 And God forbede that al a compaignye
 Sholde rewé o singuleer mannés folye.
 To sclaunder yow is no thyng myn entente,
 But to correcten that is mys, I mente.
 This talé was nat oonly toold for yow, 1000

978. *lyve myghte*, H⁶ *myghte lyven*.

But eek for othere mo ; ye woot wel how
 That among Cristés apostellés twelve
 Ther nas no traytour but Judas hymselfe.
 Thanne why sholde al the remenant have
 a blame,

That gilltees were ? By yow I seye the
 same,

Save oonly this, if ye wol herkne me,—
 If any Judas in youre covent be,
 Remoeveth hym bitymés, I yow rede,
 If shame, or los, may causen any drede,
 And beeth no thyng displeséd, I yow
 preye, 1010

But in this cas herketh what I shal seye.

In Londoun was a preest, an annuéeleer,
 That ther-innedwelléd haddé many a yeer,
 Which was so plesaunt and so servysable
 Unto the wyf, where as he was at table,
 That she wolde suffre hym no thyng for
 to paye

For bord ne clothynge, wente he never so
 gaye ;

And spendynge silver hadde he right ynow.
 Ther-of no fors, I wol procede as now,
 And tellé forth my tale of the chanoun
 That broghté this preest to confusioun.

This falsé chanoun cam upon a day
 Unto this preestés chambre, wher he lay,
 Bisechyng hym to lene hym a certeyn
 Of gold, and he wolde quite it hym ageyn.
 ‘Leene me a marc,’ quod he, ‘but dayés-
 three,

And at my day I wol it quiten thee ;
 And if so be that thow me fyndé fals
 Another day, do hange me by the hals.’

This preest hym took a marc, and that
 as swithe, 1030

And this chanoun hym thankéd ofté sithe,
 And took his leve, and wenté forthe his
 weye,

And at the thridde day broghte his moneye,
 And to the preest he took his gold agayn,
 Wher-of this preest was wonder glad and
 fayn.

‘Certés,’ quod he, ‘no thyng anoyeth me
 To lene a man a noble, or two, or thre,

1012. *an*, om. E.

1012. *annuéeleer*, a priest employed to sing anniversary masses for the dead.

Or what thyng were in my possessioun,
Whan he so trewe is of condicioun 1039
That in no wise he breké wole his day;
To swich a man I kan never seye nay.'

'What!' quod this chanoun, 'sholde
I be untrewe?

Nay, that were thyng y-fallen al of newe.
Trouthe is a thyng that I wol ever kepe,
Unto that day in which that I shal crepe
Into my grave, or ellis, God forbede!
Bileveth this, as siker as the Crede.
God thanke I, and in good tymè be it sayd,
That ther was never man yet yvele apayd
For gold ne silver that he to me lente;
Ne never falskede in myn herte I mente;
And, sire,' quod he, 'now of my
pryvétee,—

Syn ye so goodlich han been unto me,
And kithéd to me so greet gentillesse,—
Somwhat to quyte with youre kyndénesse
I wol yow shewe, and if yow list to leere.
I wol yow teché pleynly the manere
How I kan werken in philosophie;
Taket h good heede ye shul wel seen at eye
That I wol doon a maistrie er I go.' 1060

'Ye,' quod the preest, 'ye, sire, and
wol ye so?

Marie! ther-of I pray yow hertely.'

'At youre comandément, sire, trewely,'
Quod the chanoun, 'and ellis God
forbeede.'

Loo, how this thief koude his servicé
beede!

Ful sooth it is that swiche profred servyse
Stynketh, as witnessen thise oldé wyse;
And that ful soone I wol it verifie
In this chanoun, roote of alle trecherie,
That ever moore delit hath and glad-
nesse,— 1070

Swiche feendly thoughtés in his herte
impresse,—

How Cristés peple he may to meschief
brynge.

God kepe us from his false dissymulunge!
Noght wisté this preest with whom
that he delt,

Ne of his harm comynge he no thyng felte.
O sely preest, O sely innocent!
With coveitise anon thou shalt be blent.
O gracélees, ful blynd is thy conceite,

No thyng ne artow war of the deceite
Which that this fox y-shapen hath for thee;
His wily wrenchés thou ne mayst nat flee;
Wherfore, to go to the conclusioun
That refereth to thy confusioun,
Unhappy man, anon I wol me hye
To tellen thyn unwit and thy folye,
And eek the falsnesse of that oother
wrecche,

As ferforth as my konnyngé may strecche.

This chanoun was my lord, ye wolden
weene—

Sire Hoost, in feith, and by the hevenes
queene,

It was another chanoun and nat hee, 1090
That kan an hundred foold mooresubtiltee.
He hath bitrayéd folkés many tyme;
Of his falskede it dulleth me to ryme.

Éver whan I speke of his falskede,
For shame of hym my chekés wexen rede;
Algatés they bigynnen for to glowe,
For reednesse have I noon, right wel I
knowe,

In my visagé; for fumés diverse
Of metals, whiche ye han herd mereherce,
Consumed and wasted han myreedénesse.
Now taak heede of this chanons cursed-
nesse. 1101

'Sire,' quod he to the preest, 'lat youre
man gon

For quyk-silver, that we hadde it anon,
And lat hym bryngen ounces two or three,
And whan he comth, as fasté shal ye see
A wonder thyng which ye saugh never
er this.'

'Sire,' quod the preest, 'it shal be
doon y-wis.'

He bad hisservant fecchen hym this thyng,
And he al redy was at his bidding, 1109
And wente hym forth, and cam anon agayn
With this quyk-silver, soothly for to
sáyn;

And toke thise ounces thre to the chanoun,
And he hem leyde faire and wel adoun,
And bad the servant colés for to brynge.
That he anon myghte go to his werkyng.

The colés right anon weren y-fet,
And this chanoun took out a crossélet
Of his bosom, and shewed it to the preest.

1111. soothly, H⁵ schortly.

'This instrument,' quod he, 'which that thou seest,

Taake in thy hand and put thyself therein
Of this quyk-silver an ounce, and heer bigynne, 1121

In the name of Crist, to wexe a filosofre.
Ther been ful fewe to whiche I woldé profre
To shewen hem thus muche of myscience :
For ye shul seen heer by experience,
That this quyk-silver wol I mortifye,
Right in youre sighte anon, I wol nat lye,
And make it as good silver and as fyn,
As ther is any in youre purse or myn, 1130
Or elléswhere, and make it malliable ;
And ellés holdeth me fals and unable
Amongés folk for ever to appeere.

I have a poudre heer, that coste me deere,
Shal make al good, for it is cause of al
My konnyng, which that I yow shewen shal.

Voydith youre man and lat hym be ther-oute,

And shette the doré, whils we been aboute
Oure pryvêtee, that no man us espie,
Whilés we werke in this philosophie.'

Al as he bad fulfilléd was in dede ; 1140
This ilké servant anon right out yede,
And his maister shetté the dore anon,
And to hire labour spedily they gon.

This preest at this curséd chanouns bidding

Upon the fir anon setté this thyng,
And blew the fir and bisyed hym ful faste ;
And this chanoun into the crosselet cast
A poudre,—noot I wher-of that it was
Y-maad, outhor of chalk, outhor of glas,
Or somewhat ellés, was nat worth a flye,—
Toblynde with the preest, and bad hym hie
The colés for to couchen al above
The crosselet ; 'For in tokenyng I thee love,'

Quod this chanoun, 'thyne owene handés two

Shul werche al thyng which shal heer be do.'

'Graunt mercy!' quod the preest,
and was ful glad,

And couchéd colés as that chanoun bad ;
And while he bisy was, this feendly wrecche,

This false chanoun,—the foulé feend hym fecche !— 1159

Out of his bosom took a bechen cole,
In which ful subtilly was maad an hole,
And therein put was of silver lemaille
An ounce, and stoppéd was withouten faille
The hole with wex, to kepe the lemaille in ;
And understondeth, that this falsé gyn
Was nat maad ther, but it was maad bifore ;
And othere thyngés I shal tellen moore
Herafterward, whiche that he with hym broghte ;

Er he cam there, hym to bigile he thoughte ;
And so he dide, er that they wente atwynne ; 1170

Til he had tervéd hym, he koude nat blyne.

It dulleth me, whan that I of hym speke ;
On his falshedé fayn wolde I me wreke,
If I wiste how, but he is heere and there,
He is so variaunt, he abit nowhere.

But taketh heede now, sires, for Goddés love !

He took this cole of which I spak above,
And in his hand he baar it pryvély,
And whyles the preest couchédé bisily
The colés, as I toldé yow er this, 1180
This chanoun seyde, 'Freend, ye doon amys,

This is nat couchéd as it oghté be ;
But soone I shal amenden it,' quod he.
'Now lat me medle ther-with but a while,
For of yow have I pitee, by Seint Gile !
Ye been right hoot, I se wel how ye swete ;
Have heer a clooth, and wipe away the wete.'

And whylés that the preest wipéd his face,
This chanoun took his cole with hardé grace, 1189

And leyde it above, upon the myddeward
Of the crosselet, and blew wel afterward,
Til that the colés gonné fasté brenne.

'Now yeve us drynké,' quod the chanoun thenne,

'As swithe al shal be wel, I undertake.
Sitté we doun, and lat us myrie make' ; *

¹¹⁷¹. *terved*, stripped. Dr. Skeat's restoration for the common reading *terned*.

¹¹⁸⁹. *with harde* (Camb. *sory*) *grace*, H⁵ I *schrewe his faas*.

And whan that this chanonés bechen cole
Was brent, al the lemalle out of the hole
Into the crosselet fil anon adoun,
And so it mosté nedés, by resoun, 1199
Syn it so evene aboven couchéd was ;
But ther-of wiste the preest no thyng, alas !
He deméd alle the coles yliché good,
For of that sleighte he no thyng under-
stood ;

And whan this alkamystre saugh his
tyme,—

‘Ris up,’ quod he, ‘sire preest, and
stonde by me,

And for I woot wel ingot have ye noon,
Gooth walketh forth, and brynge us a
chalk stoon,

For I wol make it of the samé shape
That is an ingot, if I may han hape ;

And bryngeth eek with yow a bolle or a
panne 1210

Ful of water, and ye shul se wel thanne
How that oure bisynesse shal thryve and
preeve ;

And yet, for ye shul han no mysbileeve,
Ne wrong conceite of me in youre absence,
I ne wol nat been out of youre presence,
But go with yow, and come with yow
ageyn.’

The chambré doré, shortly for to seyn,
They openéd and shette, and went hir weye,
And forth with hem they carieden the keye,
And coome agayn withouten any delay.
What sholde I tarien al the longé day ?
He took the chalk and shoope it in the
wise

Of an ingot, as I shal yow devyse.

I seye, he took out of his owene sleeve
A teyne of silver—yvele moot he cheeve !—
Which that ne was nat but an ounce of
weighte ;

And taketh heede now of his cursed
sleighte.

He shoope his ingot in lengthe and
eek in breede

Óf this teyne, withouten any drede,
So slyly that the preest it nat espide, 1230
And in his sleve agayn he gan it hide,
And fro the fir he took up his mateere
And in thyngot putte it with myrie cheere,
And in the water-vessel he it caste,

Whan that hym luste, and bad the preest
as faste,

‘Look what ther is, put in thin hand
and grope,

Thow fyndé shalt ther silver, as I hope.’
What, devel of hellé ! sholde it ellis be ?

Shavyng of silver silver is, *parde!* 1239

He putte his hand in, and took up a teyne
Of silver fyn, and glad in every veyne

Was this preest, when he saugh that it
was so.

‘Goddés blessing, and his moodres also,
And allé halwés, have ye, sire chanoun !’

Seydè this preest, ‘and I hir malisoun !
But, and ye vouchésauf to techen me

This noble craft and this subtilitee,
I wol be youre in al that ever I may.’

Quod the chanoun, ‘Yet wol I make
assay 1249

The seconde tyme, that ye may taken heede
And been expert of this, and in youre neede

Another daye assaye in myn absence
This disciplyne, and this crafty science.

Lat take another ounce,’ quod he tho,
‘Of quyk-silver, withouten wordés mo,

And do therwith as ye han doon er this
With that oother, which that now silver is.’

This preest hym bisieith in al that he kan
To doon as this chanoun, this curséd man,

Comanded hym, and faste he blew the fir,
For to come to the effect of his desir ; 1261

And this chanoun, right in the meené
while,

Al redy was the preest eft to bigile,
And for a contenance in his hand he bar

An holwé stikké,—taak kepe and be
war,—

In the ende of which an ounce and namoore
Of silver lemalle put was (as bifore

Was in his cole) and stoppéd with wex weel,
For to kepe in his lemalle every deel. 1269

And whil this preest was in his bisynesse,
This chanoun with his stikké gan hym

dressé
To hym anon, and his poudré caste in

As he did er,—the devel out of his skyn
Hym terve, I pray to God, for his falschede !

For he was ever fals in thoght and dede,—
And with this stikke, above the crosselet,

1274. *terve*, H⁶ *torne*, *turne*; see l. 1171.

That was ordeynéd with that falsè get,
 He stired the colés, til relentè gan
 The wex agayn the fir, as every man,
 But it a fool be, woot wel it moot nede; ¹²⁸⁰
 And al that in the stikkè was out yede,
 And in the crosselet hastily it fel.

Nów, good sires, what wol ye bet
 than wel?

Whan that this preest thus was bigiled
 ageyn,
 Supposynge noght but treuthè, sooth to
 seyn,

He was so glad that I kan nat expresse
 In no manere his myrthe and his gladnesse;
 And to the chanoun he profred eftsone
 Body and good. 'Ye,' quod the chanoun
 soone,

'Though poure I be, crafty thou shalt
 me fynde; ¹²⁹⁰

I warnè thee yet is ther moore bihynde.
 Is ther any copè her-inne?' seyde he.

'Ye,' quod the preest, 'sire, I trowe
 wel ther be.'

'Ellès go bye us som, and that as swithe.
 Now, goodè sire, go forth thy wey and
 hy the.'

He wente his wey, and with the copè cam,
 And this chanoun it in his handès nam,
 And of that copè weyed out but an ounce.

Al to symple is my tonge to pronounce,
 As ministre of my wit, the doublenesse ¹³⁰⁰
 Of this chanoun, roote of alle cursèdnesse.
 He semed frendly to hem that knewe
 hym noght,

But he was feendly bothe in werk and
 thoght.

It weerieth me to, telle of his falsnesse,
 And nathèlees yet wol I it expresse
 To that entent men may be war therby,
 And for noon oother causè, trewely.

He puttè the ounce of copè in the
 crosselet,

And on the fir as swithe he hath it set,
 And caste in poudre, and made the preest
 to blowe, ¹³¹⁰

And in his werkyng for to stoupè lowe,
 As he dide er, and al nas but a jape.
 Right as hym liste the preest he made
 his ape;

And afterward in the ingot he it caste,

And in the pannè putte it at the laste,
 Of water. In he putte his owene hand;
 And in his sleve, as ye biforen-hand
 Herdè me telle, he hadde a silver teyne;
 Heslyly tooke it out,—this cursèd heyne,—
 Unwityng this preest of his falsè craft, ¹³²⁰
 And in the pannès botme he hath it laft,
 And in the water rombleth to and fro,
 And wonder pryvèly took up also
 The copè teyne, noght knowyngè this
 preest,

And hidde it, and hym hentè by the breest,
 And to hym spak and thus seyde in his game,
 'Stoupeth adoun, by God, ye be to blame,
 Helpeth me now, as I dide yow whil-er,
 Putte in youre hand, and looketh what
 is ther.'

This preest took up this silver teyne
 anon, ¹³³⁰
 And thannè seyde the chanoun, 'Lat us gon
 With thise thre teynès whiche that we han
 wrought

To som goldsmyth, and wite if they been
 ought;

For, by my feith, I noldè for myn hood,
 But if they werè silver fyn and good,
 And that as swithè preevèd it shal bee.'

Unto the goldsmyth with thise teynès
 three

They wente, and putte thise teynès in
 assay

To fir and hamer; myghte no man seyde nay,
 But that they weren as hem oghtè be. ¹³⁴⁰

This sottèd preest, who was gladder
 than he?

Was never brid gladder agayn the day,
 Ne nyghtyngale in the sesoun of May.
 Nas never man that lustè bet to synge,
 Ne ladye lustier in carolyngè,

Or, for to speke of love and wommanhede,
 Ne knyght in armes to doon an hardy dede
 To stonden in gracè of his lady deere,

Than hadde this preest this soory craft
 to leere; ¹³⁴⁹

And to the chanoun thus hespak and seyde:
 'For love of God, that for us allè deyde,
 And as I may deserve it unto yow,
 What shal this receite costè, telleth now?'

'By oure lady,' quod this chanoun,
 'it is deere,

I warne yow wel, for save I and a frere
In Engèlond ther kan no man it make.'

'No fors,' quod he, 'now, sire, for
Goddès sake,

What shal I payè? Telleth me, I preye.'

'Y-wis,' quod he, 'it is ful deere, I seye.
Sire, at o word, if that thee list it have,
Ye shul paye fourty pound, so God me
save; 1361

And nere the frendshipe that ye dideer this
To me ye sholdè payè moore, y-wis.'

This preest the somme of fourty pound
anon

Of noblès fette, and took hem everichon
To this chanoun, for this ilkè receipt.

Al his werkyng nas but fraude and deceit.

'Sire preest,' he seyde, 'I kepè han
no loos

Of my craft, for I wolde it kept were cloos,
And, as ye love me, kepeth it secree; 1370
For, and men knewen al my soultitee,
By God, they wolden han so greet envye
To me, by cause of my philosophye,
I sholde be deed; ther were noon oother
weye.'

'God it forbedè,' quod the preest;
'what say ye?

Yet hadde I leverè spenden al the good
Which that I have,—and ellès wexe I
wood!—

Than that ye sholden falle in swiche
mescheef.'

'For youre good wyl, sire, have ye
right good preef,'

Quod the chanoun, 'and farewel, *grant
mercy!*' 1380

He wente his wey and never the preest
hym sy

After that day; and whan that this preest
sholde

Maken assay at swich tyme as he wolde
Of this receipt, farwel, it wolde nat be!

Lo, thus byjapèd and bigiled was he.

Thus maketh he his introduccioun,
To bryngè folk to hir destruccioun.

Considereth sires, how that in echestaat,
Bitwixè men and gold ther is debaat
So ferforth, that unnethè is ther noon. 1390
This multiplying blent so many oon,

That, in good feith, I trowè that it beo
The causè grettest of swich scarsetee.

Philosophres spoken so mystily

In this craft, that men kan nat come therby,
For any wit that men han now-a-dayes.

They mowe wel chiteren as doon these
jayes,

And in hir termès sette hir lust and peyne,
But to hir purpos shul they never atteyne.

A man may lightly lerne, if he have aught,
To multiplie, and bryngè his good to
naught. 1401

Lo, swich a lucre is in this lusty game
A mannès myrthe it wol turne unto grame,

And empten also grete and hevye purses,
And maken folk for to purchacen curses

Of hem that han hir good therto y-lent.
O fy, for shamè! they that han been brent,

Allas! kan they nat flee the firès heete?
Ye that it use I redè ye it leete,

Lest ye lese al, for 'bet than never is late';
Never to thryvè were to long a date. 1411

Though ye prolle ay, ye shul it never fynde.
Ye been as boold as is Bayard the blynde,

That blondreth forth and peril casteth
noon.

He is as boold to renne agayn a stoon,
As for to goon bisidès in the weye.

So faren ye that multiplie, I seye;
If that youre eyen kan nat seen aright,

Looke that youre myndè lakkè noght his
sight,

For though ye looken never so brode, and
stare, 1420

Ye shul nat wynne a myte on that chaffare,
But wasten al that ye may rape and renne.

Withdraweth the fir, lest it to fastè
brenne,—

Medleth namoorè with that art, I mene.
For, if ye doon, youre thrift is goon ful clene;

And right as swithe, I wol yow tellen heere,
What philosophres seyn in this mateere.

Lo, thusseith Arnold of the Newè-Toun,
As his *Rosarie* maketh mencioung;

He seith right thus, withouten any lye, 1430
Ther may no man mercurie mortifie,

But it be with his brother knowlechyng.

1413. *Bayard*, a typical name for a horse.
1428. *Arnold of the Newe-Toun*, Arnoldus de
Villanova, a philosophical physician of the 13th
century.

How that he which that first seyde this
thyng

Of philosophres fader was, Hermes ;
He seith how that the dragon doutéless
Ne dyeth nat, but if that he be slayn
With his 'brother'; and that is for to sayn
By the dragon Mercurie, and noon oother,
He understood, and brymston by his
brother,

That out of Sol and Luna were y-drawe ;
'And therefore,' seyde he, 'taak heede
to my sawe ;' 1441

Lat noman bisye hym this arte for to seche,
But if that he thentencioun and speche
Of philosophres understande kan ;
And, if he do, he is a lewèd man,
For this science and this konnyng, 'quod he,
'Is of the secree of secrees, *pardee.*'

Also ther was a disciple of Plato
That on a tymé seyde his maister to,
As his book *Senior* wol bere witness, 1450
And this was his demande, in soothfast-
nesse,

'Telle me the namé of the privee stoon.'
And Plato answerde unto hym anoon,
'Také the stoon that *Titanosmen* name'—

1434. *Hermes, i.e. Hermes Trismegistus.*

1435. *the dragon, Mercury.*

1440. *Sol and Luna, i.e. gold and silver.*

1447. The allusion is to the pseudo-Aristotelian
Secreta Secretorum.

1450. *his book Senior.* 'The book alluded to is
printed in the *Theatrum Chemicum* under this
title: "Senioris Zadith fil. Hamuelis tabula
chemica." The story which follows of Plato and
his disciples is there told, with some variations,
of Solomon' (Tyrwhitt). Dr. Skeat notes that
the name Plato occurs three times only a few
lines below, which explains Chaucer's mistake.

'Which is that?' quod he. '*Magnasia*
is the same,'

Seydè Plato. 'Ye, sire, and is it thus?
This is *ignotum per ignocius.*

What is *Magnasia*, good sire, I yow preye?'

'It is a water that is maad, I seye,
Of elementés fouré,' quod Plato. 1460

'Telle me the rootè, good sire,' quod
he tho,

'Of that water, if it be youré wille.'

'Nay, nay,' quod Plato, 'certein that
I nylle ;

The philosophres sworn were everychoon
That they sholden discovere it unto noon,
Ne in no book it write in no manere,
For unto Crist it is so lief and deere,
That he wol nat that it discovered bee,
But where it liketh to his deitee
Man for tenspire, and eek for to deffende
Whom that hym liketh ; lo, this is the
ende.' 1471

Thanne conclude I thus, sith that God
of hevене

Ne wil nat that the philosophres nevene
How that a man shal come unto this
stoon,

I rede as for the bestè lete it goon ;
For who so maketh God his adversarie,
As for to werken anythyng in contrarie
Of his wil, certès never shal he thryve,
Thogh that he multiplie terme of his lyve ;
And there a poynt ; for ended is my tale.
God sende every trewe man boote of his
bale. *Amen.* 1481

1461. *roote, H⁶ roche.*

GROUP H

Words of Divers of the Pilgrims

WOOTYENAT where ther stant a litel toun,
Which that y-clepéd is Bobbe-up-and-
down,

Under the Blee in Caunterbury weye ?

2. *Bobbe-up-and-down*, usually identified with
Harbledown, but in the parish of Thanington
there is a field of 'Up-and-Down' which, if,
as is probable, the old Canterbury road took a
somewhat different direction from the modern
one, may be the site intended.

3. *the Blee*, Blean forest.

Therganoure Hoosté for to jape and pleye,
And seyde, 'Sires, what ! Dun is in the
Myre !

Is ther no man for preyere ne for hyre,
That wole awakeoure felawe al bihynde ?
A thief myght hym ful lightly robbe and
bynde.

5. *Dun is in the Myre* (the horse is stuck), the
name of an old game in which the company had
to extricate a wooden 'Dun' from an imaginary
slough.

See how he nappeth ! see how, for cokkés
bones !

As he wol fallé fro his hors atones. 10
Is that a Cook of Londoun ? with
meschaunce !

Do hym come forth, he knoweth his
penaunce,

For he shal telle a talé, by my fey !
Although it be nat worth a botel hey.

Awake, thou Cook, quod he, ' God yeve
thee sorwe !

What eyleth thee to slepé by the morwe ?
Hastow had fleen al nyght, or artow
dronke ?

Or hastow with som quene al nyght
y-swonke,

So that thou mayst nat holden up thyn
heed ?'

This Cook, that was ful pale and no
thyng reed, 20

Seyde to oure Hoost, ' So God my soulé
blesse,

As ther is falle on me swich hevynesse,
Noot I nat why, that me were levere slepe
Thán the besté galon wyn in Chepe.'

' Wel,' quod the Maunciple, ' if it may
doon ese

To thee, sire Cook, and to no wight displese
Which that heere rideth in this com-
paignye,

And that oure Hoost wole of his curteisye,
I wol as now excuse thee of thy tale,

For, in good feith, thy visage is ful pale,
Thyne eyen daswen eek, as that me
thynketh, 31

And wel I woot thy breeth ful souré
stynketh,

That sheweth wel thou art nat wel disposed ;
Of me certeyn thou shalt nat been y-glosed.

See how he ganeth, lo, this dronken wight !
As though he woldé swolwe us anonright.

Hoold cloos thy mouth, man, by thy fader
kyn !

The devel of hellé sette his foot ther-in !
Thy curséd breeth infecté wole us alle.

Fy, stynkyng swyn ! fy, foulé moote thou
falle ! 40

A ! taketh heede, sires, of this lusty man !
Now, sweete sire, wol ye justen atté fan ?

9. *how, for cokkes, H⁴ for Goddess.*

Therto me thynketh ye been wel y-shape !
I trowé that ye dronken han wyn ape,
And that is whan men pleyen with a straw.'

And with this speche the Cook wax
wrooth and wraw,

And on the Manciple he gan noddé faste
For lakke of speche, and doun the hors
hym caste,

Where as he lay till that men up hym took.
This was a fair chyvachee of a Cook. 50

Allas ! he naddé holde hym by his ladel !
And er that he agayn were in his sadel

Ther was greet showyng, bothé to and fro,
To lifte hym up, and muchel care and wo,

So unweeldy was this sory, palléd goost.
And to the Manciplé thanne spak oure
Hoost :

' By-causé drynke hath dominacioun
Upon this man, by my savacioun,

I trowe, he lewedly wolde telle his tale,
For were it wyn, or oold or moysty ale,

That he hath dronke, he speketh in his
nose, 61

And fneseth faste, and eek he hath the pose.
He hath also to do moore than ynough

To kepe hym and his capul out of slough ;
And if he fallé from his capul eftsoone,

Thanne shal we allé have ynough to doone,
In liftyng up his hevvy, dronken cors ;

Telle on thy tale, of hym make I no fors.
' But yet, Manciple, in feith thou art
to nyce,

Thus openly repreve hym of his vice ; 70
Another day he wole, peraventure,

Reclaymé thee and bryngé thee to lure,—
I meene, he speké wole of smalé thynges

As for to pynchen at thy rekynges :
That were nat honeste, if it cam to preef.'

' No,' quod the Manciple, ' that were
a greet mescheef !

Somyghte he lightly bryngeme in the snare,
Yet hadde I levere payen for the mare

Which he rit on, than he sholde with me
stryve. 79

I wol nat wratthe hym, al somoot I thryve !
That that I spake I seyde it in my bourde ;

And wite ye what ? I have heer in a gourde

44. *wyn ape.* The lion, ape, sheep, and pig
represented degrees of drunkenness ; the ape
answering to the ' joyous' stage, an unkind jest
at the cook's sullenness.

A draghte of wyn, ye, of a ripe grape,
 And right anon ye shul seen a good jape.
 This Cook shal drynke ther-of, if that I may.
 Uppeyne of death, he wol nat seye me nay.'

And certeynly, to tellen as it was,
 Of this vessel the Cook dranke faste, allas !
 What neded hym ? he drank ynough
 biforn ; 89

And whan he haddé pouped in this horn,
 To the Manciple he took the gourde agayn ;
 And of that drynke the Cook was wonder
 fayn,

And thankéd hym in swich wise as he
 koude.

Thanne gan oure Hoost to laughen
 wonder loude,

And seide, ' I se wel it is necessarie,
 Where that we goon, good drynke we
 with us carie,

For that wol turné rancour and diseise
 Tacord and love, and manya wrong apese.

' O thou Bacus ! y-blessed be thy name !
 That so kanst turnen earnest into geite,

Worshipe and thank be to thy deitee !
 Of that mateere ye gete namoore of me ;
 Telle on thy tale, Manciple, I thee preye.'

' Wel, sire,' quod he, ' now herkneth
 what I seye.'

MANCIPLE'S TALE

Heere bigynneth The Manciples Tale of the Crowe

Whan Phebus dwelled heere in this
 erthe adoun,

As oldé bookés maken mencioum,
 He was the moosté lusty bachiler
 In al this world, and eek the best archer.

He slow Phitoun, the serpent, as he lay
 Slepyng agayn the sonne upon a day,
 And many another noble worthy dede

He with his bowé wroghte, as men may
 rede.

Manciple's Tale. 'The fable of the Crow,
 which is the subject of the Manciple's Tale, has
 been related by so many authors from Ovid down
 to Gower that it is impossible to say whom
 Chaucer principally followed' (Tyrwhitt).

105. *erthe*, E world.

109. *Phitoun*, Python.

Pleyen he koude on every mynstralcie,
 And syngen, that it was a melodie
 To heeren of his cleeré voys the soun.

Certés the kyng of Thebés, Amphion,
 That with his syngyng walléd that citee,
 Koude never syngen half so wel as hee.
 Therto he was the semeliesté man 119
 That is, or was, sith that the world bigan.
 What nedeth it his fetures to discryve,
 For in this world was noon so fair on lyve.
 He was ther-with fulfild of gentillesse,
 Of honour, and of parfit worthynesse.

This Phebus that was flour of bachilrie,
 As wel in fredom as in chivalrie,
 For his desport, in signe eek of victorie
 Of Phitoun, so as telleth us the storie,
 Was wont to beren in his hand a bowe.

Now hadde this Phebus in his hous a
 crowe 130

Which in a cage he fostred many a day,
 And taughte it speken, as men teche a jay.
 Whit was this crowe as is a snow-whit
 swan,

And countrefete the speche of every man
 He koudé, whan he sholdé telle a talé ;
 Ther-with in al this world no nyghtyngale
 Ne koudé, by an hondred thousand deel,
 Syngen so wonder myrily and weel.

Now hadde this Phebus in his hous a wyf,
 Which that he lovede mooré than his lyf,
 And nyght and day dide ever his diligence
 Hir for to plese, and doon hire reverence ;
 Save oonly, if the sothe that I shal sayn,
 Jaloushe was and wolde have kept hire fayn,
 For hym were looth byjapéd for to be ;
 And so is every wight in swich degree ;
 But all in ydel, for it availleth noght.
 A good wyf that is clene of werk and thought
 Sholde nat been kept in noon awayt,
 certayn ;

And trewely the labour is in vayn 150
 To kepe a shrewé, for it wol nat bee.

This holde I for a verray nycetee,
 To spillé labour for to kepé wyves ;
 Thus writen oldé clerkés in hir lyves.

But now to purpos, as I first bigan ;
 This worthy Phebus dooth all that he kan
 To plesen hire, wenyng by swich
 plesaunce,

147. *in ydel*, H² for nought.

And for his manhede and his governaunce,
That no man sholde han put hym from
hire grace ;

159

But God it woot, ther may no man embrace
As to destreyne a thyng which that nature
Hath natureelly set in a creature.

Taak any bryd, and put it in a cage,
And do al thyn entente, and thy corage,
To fostre it tendrely with mete and drynke
Of allé deyntees that thou kanst bithynke,
And keepe it al so clenly as thou may,
Al though his cage of gold be never so gay,
Yethath this brid by twenty thousand foold
Levere in a forest, that is rude and coold,
Goon eté wormés and swich wretched-
nesse ;

For ever this brid wol doon his bisynesse
To escape out of his cagé, if he may ;
His libertée this brid desireth ay.

Lat take a cat, and fostre hym wel
with milk
And tendré flesh, and make his couche
of silk,

And lat hym seen a mous go by the wal,
Anon he weyveth milk, and flesh, and al,
And every deyntee that is in that hous,
Swich appetit he hath to ete a mous. 180
Lo, heere hath lust his dominacioun,
And appetit fleemeth discrecioun.

A she-wolf hath also a vileyns kynde ;
The lewedesté wolf that she may fynde,
Or leest of reputacioun, that wol she take
In tymé whan hir lust to han a make.

Alle these ensamples speke I by these
men

That been untrewé, and no thyng by
wommen ;

For men han ever a likerous appetit,
On lower thyng to parfourne hir delit 190
Than on hire wyvés, be they never so faire,
Ne never so trewé, ne so debonaire ;
Flesschis so newefangel, with meschaunce!
That we ne konne in no thyng han
plesaunce,

That sowneth into vertu, any while.

This Phebus, which that thoghte upon
no gile,

Deceyvéd was for al his jolitee,
For under hym another haddé shee,
A man of litel reputacioun,

Nat worth to Phebus in comparisoun ; 200
The moore harm is, it happeth ofté so,
Of which ther cometh muchel harm and wo.

And so bifel, whan Phebus was absent,
His wyf anon hath for hir lemman sent.
'Hir lemman?' certés this is a knavyssh
speche !

Foryeveth it me, and that I yow biseche.

The wisé Plato seith, as ye may rede,
'The word moot nede accordé with the
dede' ;

If men shal tellé properly a thyng 209
The word moot cosyn be to the werkyng.
I am a boystous man ; right thus seye I,
Ther nys no differencé trewely

Bitwixe a wyf that is of heigh degree,
If of hire body dishoneste she bee,
And a poure wenche, oother than this,—
If it so be they werké both amys,—

But that the gentile in hire estaat above,
She shal be cleped his ' lady,' as in love ;
And for that oother is a poure womman,
She shal be cleped his ' wenche,' or his
' lemman,' 220

And God it woot, myn owene deeré brother,
Men leyn that oon as lowe as lith that
oother.

Right so bitwixe a titleless tiraunt
And an outlawe, or a theef erraunt,
The same I seye, ther is no difference,—
To Alisaundré was toold this sentence,—
That for the tiraunt is of gretter myght
By force of meynee, for to sleen doun right,
And brennen hous and hoom, and make
al playn,

Lo, therefore is he cleped a ' capitayn ' ; 230
And for the outlawe hath but smal meynee,
And may nat doon so greet an harm as he,
Ne brynge a contree to so greet mescheef,
Men clepen hym an ' outlawe,' or a ' theef ' ;
But for I am a man nocht textueel,
I wol nocht telle of textés never a deel ;
I wol go to my tale as I bigan.

Whan Phebus wyf had sent for hir lemman,
Anon they wroughten al hire lust volage,

The whité crowe that heeng ay in the
cage 240

207. *The wise Plato*, quoted from Boethius,
Bk. iii. prose 12. Cp. General Prologue, ll. 741,
742.

Biheeld hire werk and seyde never a word ;
And when that hoom was come Phebus,
the lord,

This crowe sang 'Cokkow ! Cokkow !
Cokkow !'

'What ! bryd,' quod Phebus, 'what
song syngestow ?

Ne were thou wont so myrily to synge
That to myn herte it was a rejoysynge
To heere thy voys ? Allas ! what song
is this ?'

'By God !' quod he, 'I syngé nat amys.
Phebus,' quod he, 'for al thy worthynesse,
For al thy beautee and thy gentillesse, ²⁵⁰
For al thy song and al thy mynstralcye,
For al thy waityng, bleréd is thyn eye
With oon of litel reputacioun,
Noght worth to thee as in comparisoun
The montance of a gnat, so moote I thryve !
For on thy bed thy wyf I saugh hym swyve.'

What wol ye moore ? 'The crowe anon
hym tolde

By saddé tokenes, and by wordés bolde,
How that his wyf had doon hire lecherye,
Hym to greet shame and to greet vileynye,
And tolde hym ofte he saugh it with his
eyen. ²⁶¹

This Phebusgan awayward for to wryen,
And thoughte his sorweful herté brast
atwo ;

His bowe he bente, and sette ther-inne
a flo,

And in his ire his wyf thanne hath he
slayn,—

This is theeffect, ther is namoore to sayn ;
For sorwe of which he brak his mynstralcie,
Bothe harpe, and lute, and gyterne, and
sautrie,

And eek he brak his arwes and his bowe,
And after that thus spak he to the crowe :

'Traitor,' quod he, 'with tonge of
scorpioun ²⁷¹

Thou hast me broght to my confusioun.
Allas ! that I was wrought ! why nere I
deed ?

O deeré wyf ! O gemme of lustiheed !
That were to me so sad, and eek so trewe,
Now listow deed, with facé pale of hewe,
Ful gyltéles,—that dorste I swere, y-wys !
O rakel hand ! to doon so foule amys.

O trouble wit ! O iré, recchèles !
That unavyséd smyteth giltéles ! ²⁸⁰
O wantrust ! ful of fals suspeciou,
Where was thy wit and thy discrecioun ?
O every man, be war of rakelnesse,
Ne trowe no thyng withouten strong
witnessse.

Smyt nat to soone, er that ye witen why ;
And beeth avyséd wel and sobrely,
Er ye doon any execucioun
Upon youre iré for suspeciou !

Allas ! a thousand folk hath rakel ire
Fully fordoon, and broght hem in the
mire ! ²⁹⁰

Allas ! for sorwe I wol myselfen slee.'
And to the crowe, 'O falsé thief !'
seyde he,

'I wol thee quite anon thy falsé tale.
Thou songé whilom lyk a nyghtyngale ;
Now shaltow, falsé thief, thy song forgon,
And eek thy whité fetherés everichon ;
Ne never in al thy lif ne shaltow speke ;
Thus shal men on a traytour been awreke.
Thou, and thyn of-spryng, ever shul be
blake,

Ne never sweeté noysé shul ye make, ³⁰⁰
But ever crie agayn tempest and rayn,
In tokenyng that thurgh thee my wyf is
slayn.'

And to the crowe he stirte, and that anon,
And pulled his whité fetherés everychon,
And made hym blak, and refte hym all
his song,

And eek his speche, and out at dore hym
slong,

Unto the devel, which I hym bitake !
And for this caas been allé crowés blake.

Lordynges, by this ensample I yow
preye, ³⁰⁹

Beth war, and taketh kepé what I seye ;
Ne telleth never no man in youré lyf
How that another man hath dight his wyf ;
He wol yow haten mortally, certeyn.
Daun Salomon, as wisé clerkés seyn,
Techeth a man to kepen his tonge weel ;
But as I seyde, I am noght textueel,
But nathélees, thus taughté me my dame :

300. *noyse*, E *voys*.

310. *I seye*, H⁴ *ye seye*.

312. *textueel*, H⁴ *texted (text) wel*.

'My sone, thanke on the crowe, on
 Goddés name ;
 My sone, keepe wel thy tonge and keepe
 thy freend ; 319
 A wikked tonge is worsé than a feend ;
 Mysoné, from a feend men may hem blesse ;
 My sone, God of his endelees goodnesse
 Walléd a tonge with teeth and lippés eke,
 Formansholde hym avysé what he speeke ;
 My sone, ful ofté for to muché speche
 Hath many a man been spilt, as clerks
 teche,
 Bút for litel speche avysély
 Is no man shent, to speké generally.
 My sone, thy tongé sholdestow restreyne
 At allé tymes, but whan thou doost thy
 peyne 330
 To speke of God, in honour and preyere.
 The firsté vertu, sone, if thou wolt leere,
 Is to restreyne and kepé wel thy tonge ;
 Thus lerné children whan that they been
 yonge.
 My sone, of muchel spekyng yvele avysed,
 Ther lassé spekyng hadde ynough suffised,
 Comth muchel harm, thus was me toold
 and taught ;
 In muchel speché synné wanteth naught.
 Wostow wher-of a rakel tongé serveth ?
 Right as a swerd for-kutteth and forkerveth

An arm atwo, my deeré sone, right so
 A tongé kutteth freendshipe al atwo.
 A jangler is to God abhomynable.
 Reed Salomon, so wys and honourable,
 Reed David in his Psalmés, reed Senekke.
 My sone, spek nat, but with thyn heed
 thou bekke ;
 Dissimule as thou were deaf, if that thou
 heere
 A jangler speke of perilous mateere.
 The Flemyngseith, and lerneit if thee leste,
 That "litel janglyng causeth muchel
 rest." 350
 Mysone, if thou no wikked word hast seyde,
 Thee thar nat dredé for to be biwreyd ;
 But he that hath mysseyde, I dar wel sayn,
 He may by no wey clepe his word agayn.
 Thyng that is seyde is seyde, and forth it
 gooth,
 Though hym repente, or be hym leef or
 looth.
 He is his thral to whom that he hath sayde
 A tale of which he is now yvele apayde.
 Mysone, be war, and be noon auctour newe
 Of tidynges, wheither they been false or
 trewe ; 360
 Wher so thou come, amongés hye or lowe,
 Kepe wel thy tonge, and thanke upon the
 crowe.'

GROUP I

*Heere folweth the Prologe of the Persons
Tale*

By that the Maunciple hadde his tale
al ended

The sonnè from the south lyne was descended
 So lowé that he ne nas nat to my sighte
 Degreës nyne-and-twenty as in highte ;
 [Foure] of the klokke it was tho, as I gesse,
 For ellevene foot, or litel moore or lesse,
 My shadwe was at thilké tyme, as there,
 Of swiche feet as my lengthé parted were
 In sixe feet equal of proporcioun.

1. *the Maunciple.* According to the notes of time some other tales must have intervened, and *Maunciple* is only the guess of the copyists.

5. *Foure.* The MSS. read *Ten*, which accords with neither line 4 nor line 72.

7. *as there, i.e.* in that latitude ; H of the *vere.*

Ther-with the moonés exaltacioun, 10
 I meene *Libra*, alwey gan ascende,
 As we were entryng at a thropés ende ;
 For which our Hoost, as he was wont togye,
 As in this caas, oure joly compaignye,
 Seyde in this wisé, 'Lordynges evericheon,
 Now lakketh us no talés mo than oon ;
 Fulfilled is my sentence and my decree ;
 I trowe that we han herd of ech degree.
 Almosto fulfilld is al myn ordinaunce ;
 I pray to God so yeve hym right good
 chance 20
 That telleth this tale to us lustily.

10, 11. *the moonés exaltacioun, I meene Libra.* It seems best to suppose with Tyrwhitt that *the moonés* is a blunder for *Saturnes*, Taurus being the exaltation of the moon, and *Libra* of Saturn. H reads *In mena* for *I meene*. *In mene* (in the middle of) has been suggested as a possible reading.

'Sire Preest,' quod he, 'artow a vicary,
Or arte a Person? sey sooth, by thy fey!
Be what thou be, ne breke thou nat oure
pley,

Forevery mansave thouhath toold histale.
Unbokele, and shewe us what is in thy
male;

For trewely, me thynketh by thy cheere,
Thou sholdest knytte up wel a greet
mateere.

Telle us a fable anon, for cokkés bones!'

This Persoune answerdê al atones, 30
'Thou getest fable noon y-toold for me,
For Paul, that writeth unto Thymothee,
Repreveth hem that weyveth soothfast-
nesse,

And tellen fables and swich wrecched-
nesse.

Why sholde I sowen draf out of my fest,
Whan I may sowen whete, if that me lest?

For which I seye, if that yow list to heere
Moralitee and vertuous mateere,

And thanne that ye wol yeve me audience,
I wol ful fayn, at Cristés reverence, 40

Do yow plesauncé leefful, as I kan;

But, trusteth wel, I am a southren man,
Ikannat geestê "*um, ram, ruf,*" by lettre;
Ne, God woot, rym holde I but litel bettre;
And therefore, if yow list,—I wol nat
glose,—

I wol yow telle a myrie tale in prose,
To knytte up al this feeste, and make an
ende;

And Jhesu, for his gracé, wit me sende
To shewé yow the wey, in this viage,

Of thilké parfit, glorious pilgrimage, 50

That highte Jerusalem celestial;

And if ye vouchésauf, anon I shal
Bigynne upon my tale, for whiche I preye

Telle youre avys. I kan no bettre seye.
'But nathéles this meditacioun
I putte it ay under correccioun
Of clerkés, for I am nat textueel.

I také but the sentencé, trusteth weel;
Therefore I make a protestacioun

That I wol stondé to correccioun.' 60

Upon this word we han assented soone,
43. *geeste*, etc., tell tales in alliterative metres
like the northern poets.

58. *the* (om. E) *ntence*, the nicaning as op-
posed to the letter.

For as us seméd, it was for to doone,
To enden in som vertuous sentence,
And for to yeve hym space and audience;
And bede oure Hoost hesholdê to hymseye
That allé we to telle his tale hym preye.

Oure Hoostê hadde the wordés for us
alle:

'Sire Preest,' quod he, 'now fairé yow
bifalle!

Sey what yowlist, and we wol gladly heere';
And with that word, he seyde in this

manere: 70

'Telleth,' quod he, 'youre meditacioun;
But hasteth yow, the sonnè wole adoun.

Beth fructuous, and that in litel space,
And to do wel, God sendé yow his grace.'

PARSON'S TALE

Heere bigynneth the Persouns Tale

JER. VI. *State super vias, et videte, et interro-
gate de semitis antiquis, quæ sit via bona, et
ambulate in ea; et invenietis refrigerium ani-
mabus vestris.*

[75] Oure sweete Lord God of hevене,
that no man wole perisse, but wole that
we comen alle to the knoweleche of hym
and the blissful lif that is perdurable,
amonesteth us by the prophete Jeremie,
and seith in this wyse: 'Stondeth upon
the weyes, and seeth, and axeth of olde
pathes, that is to seyn of olde sentences,
which is the goode wey, and walketh in that
wey, and ye shal fynde refreshynge for
youre soules.'

Manye been the weyes espirituels that
leden folk to oure Lord Jhesu Crist, and
to the regne of glorie; [80] of whiche weyes
ther is a ful noble wey, and a covenable,
which may nat fayle to man, ne to womman,
that thurgh synne hath mysگون fro the
righte wey of Jerusalem celestial, and this

Parson's Tale. The treatise on the Deadly
Sins and their cure which is wedged into this
account of Penitence is taken from the *Somme
de Vices et de Vertus* of Frère Lorens, a thirteenth
century writer. Chaucer's authorship of these
sections has been doubted, perhaps needlessly;
but the sermon is unmercifully long.

Jer. vi., v. 16.

75. *that no man wole perisse*, who desires to
destroy no man.

wey is cleped penitence; of which man sholde gladly herknen and enquere with al his herte to wyten what is penitence, and whennesit is cleped penitence, and in how manye maneres been the acciouns or werkynge of penitence, and how manye speces ther been of penitence, and whiche thynges apertenen and bihoven to penitence, and whiche thynges destourben penitence.

Seint Ambrose seith that penitence is the pleynynge of man for gilt that he hath doon and namoore to do any thyng for which hym oghte to pleyne; [85] and som doctour seith, 'Penitence is the waymentynge of man that sorweth for his synne, and pyneth hym self for he hath mysdoon.' Penitence with certeyne circumstances is veray repentance of a man that halt hym self in sorwe and oother peyne for his giltes; and for he shall be veray penitent, he shal first biwaylen the synnes that he hath doon and stidefastly purposen in his herte to have shrift of mouthe and to doon satisfaccioun, and never to doon thyng for which hym oghte moore biwayle or to compleyne, and continue in goodewerkes, or elles his repentance may nat availle; for, as seith Seint Ysidre, 'He is a japer and a gabber and no veray repentant that eftsoone dooth thyng for which hym oghte repente.' [90] Wepyng, and nat for to stynt to do synne, may nat avaylle; but natheles men shal hope that at every tyme that man falleth, be it never so ofte, that he may arise thurgh penitence, if he have grace; but certainly it is greet doute, for, as seith Seint Gregorie, unnethe ariseth he out of his synne that is charged with the charge of yvel usage; and therefore repentant folk that stynte for to synne, and forlete synne er that synne forlete hem, hooly chirche holdeth hem siker of hire savacioun. And he that synneth and verrailly repenteth hym in his laste ende, hooly chirche yet hopeth his savacioun, by the grete mercy of oure Lord Jhesu Crist for hisrepentance; but taak the siker wey.

85. *shrift of mouthe*, verbal confession.

85. *Seint Ysidre*, St. Isidore.

[95] And now sith I have declared yow what thyng is penitence, now shul ye understonde that ther been thre acciouns of penitence. The firste accioun of penitence is that a man be baptized after that he hath synned. Seint Augustyn seith, 'But he be penytent for his olde synful lyf, he may nat bigynne the newe clene lif'; for certes, if he be baptized withouten penitence of his olde gilt, he receyveth the mark of baptesme, but nat the grace, ne the remission of his synnes, til he have repentance veray. Another defaute is this, that men doon deedly synne after that they han receyved baptesme. [100] The thridde defaute is that men fallen in venial synnes after hir baptesme fro day to day. Ther-of seith Seint Augustyn that penitence of goode and humble folk is the penitence of every day.

The speces of penitence been thre. That oon of hem is solempne, another is commune, and the thridde is privee. Tilke penance that is solempne is in two maneres; as to be put out of hooly chirche in Lente for slaughtre of children, and swich maner thyng. Another thyng is whan a man hath synned openly, of which synne the fame is openly spoken in the contree, and thanne hooly chirche by juggement destreyneth hym for to open penaunce. [105] Commune penaunce is that preestes enjoynen men in certeyn caas, as for to goon peraventure naked in pilgrimages, or bare-foot. Pryvee penaunce is tilke that men doon alday for privee synnes, of whiche they shryve hem prively, and receive privee penaunce.

Now shaltow understande what is bihovely and necessarie to veray perfit penitence. And this stant on thre thynges: Contricioun of herte, Confessioun of mouth, and Satisfaccioun; for which seith Seint John Crisostom, 'Penitence destreyneth a man to accepte benygnely every peyne that hym is enjoyned with contricioun of herte, and shrift of mouth, with satisfaccioun, and in werkynge of alle manere humylitee'; [110] and this is

105. *naked*, i.e. without upper garments.

fruytful penitence agayn thre thynges in whiche we wratthe oure Lord Jhesu Crist. This is to seyn, by delit in thynkyng, by recchelesnesse in spekyng, and by wikked synful werkyng; and agayns thise wikkede giltes is penitence, that may be likned unto a tree.

The roote of this tree is contricioun, that hideth hym in the herte of hym that is verray repentaunt, right as the roote of a tree hydeth hym in the erthe. Of the roote of contricioun spryngeth a stalke, that bereth braunches and leues of confessioun, and fruyt of satisfaccioun. [115] For which Crist seith in his gospel, 'Dooth digne fruyt of penitence'; for by this fruyt may men knowe this tree, and nat by the roote that is hyd in the herte of man, ne by the braunches, ne by the leues of confessioun; and therefore oure Lord Jhesu Crist seith thus, 'By the fruyt of hem ye shul knowen hem.' Of this roote eek spryngeth a seed of grace, the which seed is mooder of siker-ness, and this seed is egre and hoot. The grace of this seed spryngeth of God thurgh remembrance of the day of doome and on the peynes of helle. Of this matere seith Salomon, that in the drede of God man forleteth his synne. [120] The heete of this seed is the love of God, and the desiryng of the joye perdurable. This heete draweth the herte of a man to God, and dooth hym haten his synne; for soothly ther is no thyng that savoureth so wel to a child as the milk of his norice, ne no thyng moore abhomynable than thilke milk when it is medled with oother mete. Right so the synful man that loveth his synne, hym semeth that it is to him moost sweete of any thyng; but fro that tyme that he loveth sadly oure Lord Jhesu Crist, and desireth the lif perdurable, ther nys to him no thyng moore abhomynable; [125] for soothly the lawe of God is the love of God. For which David the prophete seith, 'I have loved thy lawe, and hated wikkednesse and hate; he that loveth God kepeth his lawe and his word.' This tree saugh

the prophete Daniel in spirit upon the avysioun of Nabugodonosor, when he consealed hym to do penitence. Penaunce is the tree of lyf to hem that it receyven, and he that holdeth hym in verray penitence is blessed, after the sentence of Salomon.

In this penitence or contricioun man shal understonde foure thynges; that is to seyn, what is contricioun, and whiche been the causes that moeven a man to contricioun, and how he sholde be contrit, and what contricioun availleth to the soule. Thanne is it thus that contricioun is the verray sorwe that a man receyveth in his herte for his synnes, with sad purpos to shryve hym and to do penaunce, and nevermoore to do synne; [130] and this sorwe shal been in this manere, ay seith Seint Bernard; it shal been hevvy and grevous, and ful sharpe and poynant in herte. First, for man hath agilt his Lord and his Creatour, and moore sharpe and poynaunt for he hath agilt hys Fader celestial, and yet moore sharpe and poynaunt for he hath wrathed and agilt hym that boghte hym, which with his precious blood hath delivered us fro the bondes of synne, and fro the crueltee of the devel, and fro the peynes of helle.

The causes that oghte moeve a man to contricioun been sexe. First, a man shal remembre hym of his synnes; but looke he that thilke remembraunce ne be to hym no delit by no wey, but greet shame and sorwe for his gilt; for Job seith, synful men doon werkes worthy of confessioun. [135] And therefore seith Ezechie, 'I wol remembre me alle the yeres of my lyf in bitternesse of myn herte.' And God seith in the Apocalypse, 'Remembreth yow fro whennes that ye been falle'; for bifrom that tyme that ye synned ye were the children of God, and lymes of the regne of God; but for youre synne ye been woxen thral and foul, and membres of the feend, hate of aungels,

^{125.} *in spirit upon the avysioun of, E in the avysioun of the kyng.*

^{125.} *Nabugodonosor, Nebuchadnezzar.*

sclaunde of hooly chirche, and foode of the false serpent, perpetuel matere of the fir of helle; and yet moore foul and abhominable, for ye trespassen so ofte tyme as dooth the hound that retourneth to eten his spewyng; and yet be ye fouler for youre longe continuyng in synne and youre synful usage, for which ye be roten in youre synne as a beest in his dong. [140] Swiche manere of thoughtes maken a man to have shame of his synne and no delit, as God seith by the prophete Ezechiel, 'Ye shal remembre yow of youre weyes and they shuln displese yow.' Soothly synnes been the weyes that leden folk to helle.

The seconde cause that oghte make a man to have desdeyn of synne is this, that, as seith Seint Peter, 'Who-so that dooth synne is thral of synne'; and synne put a man in greet thraldom, and therefore seith the prophete Ezechiel, 'I wente sorweful in desdayn of my self'; and certes, wel oghte a man have desdayn of synne and withdrawe hym from that thraldom and vileynye. And lo, what seith Seneca in this matere? He seith thus: 'Though I wiste that God—neither God ne man—ne sholde never knowe it, yet wolde I have desdayn for to do synne.' [145] And the same Seneca also seith, 'I am born to gretter thynges than to be thral to my body, or than for to maken of my body a thral'; ne a fouler thral may no man ne womman maken of his body than for to yeven his body to synne. Al were it the fouleste cheryl, or the fouleste womman that lyveth, and leest of value, yet is he thanne moore foule and moore in servitute. Ever fro the hyer degree that man falleth, the moore is he thral, and moore to God and to the world vile and abhominable. O goode God! wel oghte man have desdayn of synne, sith that thurgh synne ther he was free now is he maked bonde; [150] and therefore seyth Seint Augustyn, 'If thou hast desdayn of thy servant, if he agilte, or synne, have thou thanne desdayn that thou thyself sholdest do

synne; take reward of thy value, that thou ne be to foul to thyself.' Allas! wel oghten they thanne have desdayn to been servaunt and thralles to synne, and soore been ashamed of hemself, that God of his endeles goodnesse hath set hem in heigh estaat, or yeven hem wit, strengthe of body, heele, beautee, prosperitee, and boghte hem fro the deeth with his herte blood, that they so unkyndely agayns his gentillesse quiten hym so vileynsly, to slaughtre of hir owene soules. [155] O goode God! ye wommen that been of so greet beautee, remembreth yow of the proverbe of Salomon, he seith, 'Likneth a fair womman that is a fool of hire body lyk to a ryng of gold that were in the groyn of a sowe, for right as a sowe wroteth in everich ordure, so wroteth hire beautee in the stynkyngne ordure of synne.'

The thridde cause that oghte moeve a man to contricioun is drede of the day of doome and of the horrible peynes of helle; for as Seint Jerome seith, 'At every tyme that me remembreth of the day of doome, I quake, [160] for whan I ete, or drynke, or what so that I do, ever semeth me that the trompe sowneth in myn ere, "Riseth up, ye that been dede, and cometh to the juggement."' O goode God! muchel oghte a man to drede swich a juggement, ther as we shullen been alle, as Seint Poul seith, biforn the seete of oure Lord Jhesu Crist, wher as he shal make a general congregacioun, wher as no man may be absent, for certes there availleth noon essoyne, ne excusacioun. [165] And nat oonly that oure defautesshullen be jugged, but eek that alle oure werkes shullen openly be knowe. And as seith Seint Bernard, 'Ther ne shal no pledyngne availle, ne sleighte; we shullen yeven rekenyngne of everich ydel word; ther shul we han a juge that may nat been deceyved ne corrupt.' And why? for certes alle oure thoghtes been discovered as to hym; ne for preyere, ne for meede, he shal nat been corrupt. And therefore

seith Salomon, 'The wratthe of God ne wol nat spare no wight for preyere ne for yifte'; and therefore, at the day of doom ther nys noon hope to escape.

Wherefore, as seith Seint Anselm, 'Ful greet angwyssh shul the synful folk have at that tyme. [170] Ther shal the stierne and wrothe juge sitte above, and under hym the horrible put of helle open to destroyen hym that moot biknowen his synnes, whiche synnes openly been shewed biforn God and biforn every creature; and in the left syde mo develes than herte may bithynke, for to harye and drawe the synful soules to the peyne of helle; and withinne the hertes of folk shal be the bitynge conscience, and withoute forth shal be the world al brennyng.' Whider shal thanne the wrecched synful man flee to hiden hym? Certes, he may nat hyden hym,—he moste come forth and shewen hym; for certes, as seith Seint Jerome, 'The erthe shal casten hym out of hym, and the see also, and the eyr also, that shal be ful of thonder clappes and lightnynges.'

[175] Now soothly, who so wel remembreth hym of these thynges, I gesse that his synne shal nat turne hym to delit, but to greet sorwe, for drede of the peyne of helle. And therefore seith Job to God, 'Suffre, Lord, that I may awhile biwaille, and wepe, er I go withoute, returnyng to the derke lond, covered with the derknesse of deeth, to the lond of mysese and of derknesse, where as is the shadwe of deeth, where as ther is noon ordre or ordinaunce, but grisly drede that ever shal laste.' Loo, heere may ye seen that Job preyde respit a while to biwepe and waille his trespas, for soothly oon day of respit is bettre than al the tresor of this world; and forasmuche as a man may acquiten hymself biforn God by penitence in this world, and nat by tresor, therefore sholde he preyte to God to yeve hym respit a while to biwepe and biwailen his trespas; [180] for certes, al the sorwe that a man myghte make fro the bigynnyng of the

world nys but a litel thyng at regard of the sorwe of helle.

The cause why that Job clepeth helle 'the lond of derknesse': understondeth that he clepeth it londe or erthe, for it is stable and never shal faille; dirk, for he that is in helle hath defaute of light material, for certes, the derke light that shal come out of the fyr that ever shal brenne shal turne hym al to peyne that is in helle, for it sheweth hym to the horrible develes that hym tormenten; 'covered with the derknesse of deeth'; that is to seyn, that he that is in helle shall have defaute of the sighte of God; for certes, the sighte of God is the lyf perdurable. [185] The 'derknesse of deeth' been the synnes that the wrecched man hath doon, whiche that destourben hym to see the face of God, right as dooth a derk clowde bitwixe us and the sonne. 'Lond of misee,' by-cause that ther been thre maneres of defautes agayn thre thynges that folk of this world han in this present lyf; that is to seyn, honours, delices, and riches. Agayns honour have they in helle shame and confusioun; for wel ye woot that men clepen honour the reverence that man doth to man; but in helle is noon honour ne reverence, for certes, namoore reverence shal be doon there to a kyng than to a knave. For which God seith by the prophete Jeremye, 'Thilke folk that me despisen shul been in despit.' [190] Honour is eek cleped greet lordshipe. Ther, shal no wight serven oother but of harm and torment. Honour is eek cleped greet dignytee and heighnesse, but in helle shul they been al fortroden of develes. And God seith, 'The horrible develes shulle goon and comen upon the hevedes of the dampned folk'; and this is forasmuche as the hyer that they were in this present lyf, the moore shulle they been abated and defouled in helle.

Agayns the riches of this world shul they han mysese of poverte; and this

185. *despisen*, H *displezen*.

poverte shal been in foure thynges. In defaute of tresor, of which that David seith, 'The riche folk that embraceden and oneden al hire herte to tresor of this world, shul slepe in the slepyng of deeth, and no thyng ne shal they fynden in hir handes of al hir tresor.' And mooreover the mysese of helle shal been in defaute of mete and drinke, [195] for God seith thus by Moyses, 'They shul been wasted with hunger, and the briddes of helle shal devouren hem with the bitter deeth, and the galle of the dragon shal been hire drynke, and the venym of the dragon hire morsels.' And forther-over hire mysese shal been in defaute of clothyng, for they shulle be naked in body, as of clothyng, save the fyr in which they brenne, and othere filthes; and naked shul they been of soule, as of alle manere vertues which that is the clothyng of the soule. Where been thanne the gaye robes, and the softe shetes, and the smale shertes? Loo, what seith God of hem by the prophete Ysaye? That under hem shul been strawed motthes, and hire covertures shulle been of wormes of helle. And forther-over hir mysese shal been in defaute of freendes, for he nys nat poure that hath goode freendes; but there is no frend; [200] for neither God, ne no creature, shal been freend to hem; and everich of hem shal haten oother with deedly hate. Thesones and the doghtren shullen rebelln agayns fader and mooder, and kynrede agayns kynrede, and chiden and despisen everich of hem oother bothe day and nyght, as God seith by the prophete Michias. And the lovynge children, that whilom loveden so fleshly everich oother, wolden everich of hem eten oother, if they myghte; for how sholden they love togidre in the peyne of helle, when they hated ech of hem oother in the prosperitee of this lyf? For truste wel, hir fleshly love was deedly hate, as seith the prophete David, 'Whoso that loveth wikkednesse he hateth his soule'; [205] and whoso hateth his owene

195. *the bitter deeth, H bitter teeth.*

soule, certes, he may love noon oother wight in no manere; and therefore in helle is no solas, ne no freendshipe, but ever the moore fleshly kynredes that been in helle, the moore cursynges, the more chidynges, and the moore deedly hate ther is among hem.

And forther-over they shul have defaute of alle manere delices; for certes delices been after the appetites of the five wittes, as sighte, herynge, smellynge, savorynge, and touchynge: [210] but in helle hir sighte shal be ful of derknesse and of smoke, and therefore ful of teeres, and hir herynge ful of waymentynge and of gryntyng of teeth, as seith Jhesu Crist. Hir nose-thirles shullen be ful of stynkyng stynk; and, as seith Ysaye the prophete, hir savoryng shal be ful of bitter galle; and touchynge of al hir body y-covered with fir that never shal quenche, and with wormes that never shul dyen, as God seith by the mouth of Ysaye. And forasmuch as they shul nat wene that they may dyen for peyne, and by hir deeth flee fro peyne, that may they understonden by the word of Job, that seith, 'Ther as is the shadwe of deeth.' Certes a shadwe hath the liknesse of the thyng of which it is shadwe, but shadwe is nat the same thyng of which it is shadwe. Right so fareth the peyne of helle; it is lyk deeth for the horrible angwissh; and why? For it peyneth hem ever as though they sholde dye anon, but certes, they shal nat dye, for as seith Seint Gregorie, 'To wrecche caytyves shal be deeth withoute deeth, and ende withouten ende, and defaute withoute failynge, [215] for hir deeth shal alwey lyven and hir ende shal evermo bigynne, and hir defaute shal nat faille'; and therefore seith Seint John the Evangelist, 'They shullen folwe deeth and they shul nat fynde hym, and they shul desiren to dye and deeth shal flee fro hem.'

And eek Job seith that in helle is noon ordre of rule, and al be it so that God hath creat alle thynges in right ordre and

no thyng withouten ordre, but alle thynges been ordeyned and nombred; yet natheles, they that been dampned been no thyng in the ordre, ne holden noon ordre, for the erthe ne shal bere hem no fruyt, [220] for, as the prophete David seith, 'God shal destroie the fruyt of the erthe as fro hem, ne water ne shal yeve hem no moisture, ne the eyr no refresshyng, ne fyr no light.' For as seith Seint Basilie, 'The brennyng of the fyr of this world shal God yeven in helle to hem that been dampned, but the light and the cleernesse shal be yeven in hevene to his children, right as the goode man yeveth flessch to his children and bones to his houndes.' And for they shullen have noon hope to escape, seith Seint Job atte laste, that ther shal horroure and grisly drede dwellen withouten ende.

Horroure is alwey drede of harm that is to come, and this drede shal ever dwelle in the hertes of hem that been dampned; and therefore han they lorn al hire hope for sevene causes. [225] First, for God that is hir juge shal be withouten mercy to hem, and they may nat plesse hym ne noon of his halwes; ne they ne may yeve no thyng for hir raunsoun; ne they have no voys to speke to hym; ne they may nat fle fro peyne; ne they have no goodnesse in hem that they mowe shewe to delivere hem fro peyne. And therefore seith Salomon, 'The wikked man dyeth, and whan he is deed he shal have noon hope to escape fro peyne.' Whoso thanne wolde wel understande these peynes and bithynke hym weel that he hath deserved thilke peynes for his synnes, certes, he sholde have moore talent to siken and to wepe, than for to syngen and to pleye, for as that seith Salomon, 'Whoso that hadde the science to know the peynes that been establissed and ordeyned for synne, he wolde make sorwe.' [230] Thilke science, as seith Seint Augustyn, maketh a man to waymenten in his herte.

The fourthe point that oghte maken a

man to have contricioun is the sorwefull remembraunce of the good that he hath left to doon heere in erthe, and eek the good that he hath lorn. Soothly, the goode werkes that he hath [left], outhur they been the goode werkes that he hath wroght er he fel into deedly synne, or elles the goode werkes that he wroghte while he lay in synne. Soothly, the goode werkes that he dide biforn that he fil in synne been al mortefied and astoned, and dulled, by the ofte synnyng. The othere goode werkes that he wroghte while he lay in deedly synne, thei been outrely dede as to the lyf perdurable in hevene.

[235] Thanne thilke goode werkes that been mortefied by ofte synnyng, whiche goode werkes he dide whil he was in charitee, ne mowe never quyken agayn withouten verray penitence; and ther-of seith God by the mouth of Ezechiel, 'That if the rightful man returne agayn from his rightwisnesse and werke wikkednesse, shal he lyve? Nay, for alle the goode werkes that he hath wroght ne shul never been in remembrance, for he shal dyen in his synne.' And upon thilke chapitre seith Seint Gregorie thus: 'That we shulle understonde this principally, that whan we doon deedly synne it is for noght thanne to rehercen or drawn into memorie the goode werkes that we han wroght biforn'; [240] for certes, in the werkyng of the deedly synne ther is no trust to no good werk that we han doon biforn, that is for to seyn, as for to have therby the lyf perdurable in hevene; but natheles, the goode werkes quyken agayn and comen agayn and helpen and availen to have the lyf perdurable in hevene whan we han contricioun. But soothly, the goode werkes that men doon whil they been in deedly synne, forasmuch as they were doon in deedly synne, they may never quyke agayn; for certes, thyng that never hadde lyf may never quykene; and natheles, al be it that they ne availle noght to han the lyf perdurable,

yet availen they to abregge of the peyne of helle, or elles to geten temporal riches, or elles that God wole the rather enlumyne and lightne the herte of the synful man to have repentaunce. [245] And eek they availen for to usen a man to doon goode werkes that the feend have the lasse power of his soule. And thus the curteis Lord Jhesu Crist wole that no good werk be lost, for in somewhat it shal availle. But, forasmuche as the goode werkes that men doon while they been in good lyf been al mortefied by synne folwyng, and eek sith that alle the goode werkes that men doon while they been in deedly synne been outrely dede, for to have the lyf perdurable, wel may that man that no good werk ne dooth synge thilke newe Frenshe song, '*Jay tout perdu—mon temps et mon labour.*'

For certes synne bireveth a man bothe goodnesse of nature and eek the goodnesse of grace; [250] for soothly, the grace of the Hooly Goost fareth lyk fyr that may nat been ydel, for fyr fayleth anon as it forleteth his wirkyng; and right so grace fayleth anon as it forleteth his werkyng. Then leseth the synful man the goodnesse of glorie that only is bihight to goode men that labouren and werken. Wel may he be sory thanne that oweth al his lif to God, as longe as he hath lyved and eek as longe as he shal lyve, that no goodnesse ne hath to paye with his dette to God, to whom he oweth al his lyf; for, trust wel, he shal yeven acountes, as seith Seint Bernard, of alle the goodes that han be yeven hym in this present lyf, and how he hath hem despended; noht so muche that ther shal nat perisse an heer of his heed, ne a moment of an houre ne shal nat perisse of his tyme, that he ne shal yeve of it a rekenyng.

[255] The fifte thyng that oghte moeve a man to contricioun is remembrance of the passioun that oure Lord Jhesu Crist suffred for oure synnes, for, as seith

245. *thilke newe Frenshe song.* Quoted again in the *Fortune*, l. 7.

Seint Bernard, 'Whil that I lyve I shal have remembrance of the travailles that oure Lord Crist suffred in prechyng, his werynesse in travailyng, his temptaciouns whan he fasted, his longe wakynges whan he preyde, his teeres whan that he weepe for pitee of good peple, the wo and the shame and the filthe that men seyden to hym, of the foule spitting that men spitte in his face, of the buffettes that men yaven hym, of the foule mowes and of the repreves that men to hym seyden, of the nayles with whiche he was nayled to the croys, and of al the remenaunt of his passioun that he suffred for my synnes and no thyng for his gilt.'

[260] And ye shul understonde that in mannes synne is every manere of ordre or ordinaunce turned up-so-doun. For it is sooth that God and resoun and sensualitee and the body of man been ordeyned that everich of these foure thynges sholde have lordshipe over that oother; as thus: God sholde have lordshipe over resoun, and resoun over sensualitee, and sensualitee over the body of man; but soothly, whan man synneth al this ordre or ordinaunce is turned up-so-doun. And therfore thanne, forasmuche as the resoun of man ne wol nat be subget ne obeisant to God, that is his lord by right, therefore leseth it the lordshipe that it sholde have over sensualitee, and eek over the body of man. [265] And why? For sensualitee rebelleth thanne agayns resoun, and by that wey leseth resoun the lordshipe over sensualitee and over the body, for, right as resoun is rebel to God, right so is bothe sensualitee rebel to resoun and the body also.

And certes, this disordinaunce and this rebelloun oure Lord Jhesu Crist aboghte upon his precious body ful deere; and herkneth in which wise. For as muche thanne as resoun is rebel to God, therefore is man worthy to have sorwe and to be deed. This suffred oure Lord Jhesu Crist for man, after that he hadde be betrayed of his disciple, and distreynd

and bounde, so that his blood brast out at every nayl of his handes, as seith Seint Augustyn. [270] And forther-over for as muchel as resoun of man ne wol nat daunte sensualitee whan it may, therfore is man worthy to have shame, and this suffred oure Lord Jhesu Crist for man whan they spetten in his visage. And forther-over for as muchel thanne as the caytyf body of man is rebel bothe to resoun and to sensualitee, therfore is it worthy the deeth, and this suffred oure Lord Jhesu Crist for man upon the croys, where as ther was no part of his body free withouten greet peyne and bitter passioum.

And al this suffred Jhesu Crist that never forfeled, and therfore resonably may be said of Jhesu in this manere: 'To muchel am I peyned for the thynges that I never deserved, and to muche defouled for shendshipe that man is worthy to have.' And therfore may the synful man wel seye, as seith Seint Bernard, 'Acursed be the bitterness of my synne, for which ther moste be suffred so muchel bitterness'; [275] for certes, after the diverse discordaunces of oure wikkednesses was the passioun of Jhesu Crist ordeyned in diverse thynges, as thus; certes, synful mannes soule is bitraysed of the devel by covetise of temporeel prosperitee, and scorned by deceite whan he cheseth fleshly delices, and yet is it tormented by inpacience of adversitee, and by-spit by servage and subjeccioun of synne, and atte laste it is slayn fynally. For this disordinaunce of synful man was Jhesu Crist first bitraysed, and after that he was bounde that cam for to unbynden us of synne and of peyne. Thanne was he by-scorned that onoly sholde han been honoured in alle thynges and of alle thynges. Thanne was his visage, that oghte be desired to be seyn of al mankynde, in which visage aungels desiren to looke, vileynsly bispet; [280] thanne was he scourged that no thyng hadde agilt; and finally thanne

275. *by-spit, E. dispeir.*

was he crucified and slayn. Thanne was acomplised the word of Ysaye, 'He was wounded for oure mysdedes and defouled by oure felonies.' Now, sith that Jhesu Crist took upon hymself the peyne of alle oure wikkednesses, muchel oghte synful man wepen and biwayle that for his synnes Goddes sone of hevене sholde al this peyne endure.

The sixte thyng that oghte moeve a man to contricioun is the hope of thre thynges; that is to seyn, foryifnesse of synne, and the yifte of grace wel for to do, and the glorie of hevене, with which God shal gerdone a man for his goode dedes.

And, for as muche as Jhesu Crist yeveth us thise yiftes of his largesse, and of his sovereyn bountee, therfore is he cleped *Jhesus Nazarenus, rex Judæorum*. [285] *Jhesus* is to seyn saveour, or salvacioun, on whom men shul hope to have foryifnesse of synnes, which that is proprely salvacioun of synnes; and therfore seyde the aungel to Joseph, 'Thou shalt clepen his name Jhesus that shal saven his peple of hir synnes.' And heer-of seith Seint Peter, 'Ther is noon oother name under hevене that is yeve to any man by which a man may be saved,' but onoly Jhesus. *Nazarenus* is as muche for to seye as florissyng, in which a man shal hope that he that yeveth hym remissioun of synnes shal yeve hym eek grace wel for to do, for in the flour is hope of fruyt in tyme comyng, and in foryifnesse of synnes, hope of grace wel for to do. 'I was atte dore of thyn herte,' seith Jhesus, 'and cleped for to entre; he that openeth to me shal have foryifnesse of synne; [290] I wol entre into hym by my grace and soupe with hym (by the goode werkes that he shal doon, whiche werkes been the foode of God), and he shal soupe with me' (by the grete joye that I shal yeven hym).

Thus shal man hope for his werkes of penaunce that God shal yeven hym his regne, as he bihooteth hym in the gospel.

Now shal a man understonde in which

manere' shal been his contricioun. I seye that it shal been universal and total. This is to seyn, a man shal be verray repentaunt for alle his synnes that he hath doon in delit of his thoght, for delit is ful perilous. For ther been two manere of consentynges; that oon of hem is cleped consentyng of affecciou, when a man is moeved to do synne, and deliteth hym longe for to thynke on that synne, and his resoun aperceyvet it wel that it is synne agayns the lawe of God, and yet his resoun refreyneth nat his foul delit or talent, though he se wel apertly that it is agayns the reverence of God; although his resoun ne consente noght to doon that synne in dede, [295] yet seyn somme doctours that swich delit that dwelleth longe it is ful perilous, al be it never so lite. And also a man sholde sorwe namely, for al that ever he hath desired agayn the lawe of God with perfit consentyng of his resoun, for ther-of is no doute that it is deedly synne in consentyng; for certes, ther is no deedly synne that it nas first in mannes thought, and after that in his delit and so forth into consentyng, and into dede. Wherefore, I seye that many men ne repenten hem never of swiche thoghtes and delites, ne never shryven hem of it, but oonly of the dede of grete synnes outward; wherefore, I seye that swiche wikked delites and wikked thoghtes been subtille bigileres of hem that shullen be dampned.

[300] Moore-over, man oghte to sorwe for his wikkede wordes, as wel as for his wikkede dedes; for, certes, the repentaunce of a synguler synne, and nat repente of alle his othere synnes, or elles repente hym of alle his othere synnes and nat of a synguler synne, may nat availle. For certes, God Almyghty is al good, and therefore he foryeveth al, or elles right noght. And heer-of seith Saint Augustyn, I wot certeynly that God is enemy to everich synnere, and how thanne he that observeth o synne, shal he have foryiffnesse of the remenaunt of his othere synnes? Nay.

[305] And forther-over contricioun sholde be wonder sorweful and angwissous, and therefore yeveth hym God pleynly his mercy, and therefore 'whan my soule was angwissous with-inne me, I hadde remembrance of God, that my preyere myghte come to hym.' Forther-over contricioun moste be continueel, and that man havestedefast purpos to shryven hym, and for to amenden hym of his lyf; for, soothly, whil contricioun lasteth man may ever have hope of foryiffnesse, and of this comth hate of synne, that destroyeth synne bothe in him-self and eek in oother folk, at his power; for which seith David, 'Ye that loven God, hateth wikkednesse,' for, trusteth wel, to love God is for to love that he loveth and hate that he hateth.

The laste thyng that man shal understonde in contricioun is this, 'Wher-of avayleth contricioun?' I seye that som tyme contricioun delivereth a man fro synne; of which that David seith, 'I seye,' quod David, that is to seyn, 'I purposed fermely to shryve me, and thow, Lord, relesedest my synne.' [310] And right so as contricioun availleth noght withouten sad purpos of shrifte, if man have oportunitie, right so litel worth is shrifte or satisfaccioun withouten contricioun. And moore-over contricioun destroyeth the prisoun of helle, and maketh wayk and fieblealle the strengthes of the develes, and restoreth the yiftes of the Hooly Goost and of alle goode vertues; and it clenseth the soule of synne and delivereth the soule fro the peyne of helle, and fro the compaignye of the devel, and fro the servage of synne, and restoreth it to alle goodes espiituels, and to the compaignye and comunyoun of hooly chirche.

And forther-over it maketh hym that whilom was sone of ire to be sone of grace, and alle these thynges been preved by hooly writ, and therefore he that wolde sette his entente to these thynges, he were ful wys, for, soothly, he ne sholde nat

310. *entente*, H *herte*.

thanne in al his lyf have corage to synne, but yeven his body and al his herte to the service of Jhesu Crist, and ther-of doon hym hommage; [315] for soothly oure sweete Lord Jhesu Crist hath spared us so debonairly in our folies, that if he ne hadde pitee of mannes soule a sory song we myghten alle synge.

Explicit prima pars penitentie. Et sequitur secunda pars eiusdem

The seconde partie of penitence is confessioun that is signe of contricioun. Now shul ye understonde what is confessioun, and whether it oghte nedes be doon or noon, and whiche thynges been covenable to verray confessioun.

First shaltow understonde that confessioun is verray shewynge of synnes to the preest; this is to seyn 'verray,' for he moste confessen hym of alle the condicions that bilongen to his synne, as ferforth as he kan; [320] al moot be seyd and no thyng excused, ne hyd, ne for-wrapped, and nocht avaunte thee of thy goode werkes. And forther-over it is necessarie to understonde whennes that synnes sprynge, and how they encreessen, and whiche they been.

Of the spryngynge of synnes seith Seint Paul in this wise, that 'Right as by a man synne entred first into this world, and thurgh that synne deeth; right so thilke deeth entred into alle men that synneden'; and this man was Adam, by whom synne entred into this world whan he brak the comaundementz of God. And therefore, he that first was so myghty that he sholde nat have dyed, bicam swich oon that he moste nedes dye, wheither he wolde or noon, and al his progenye in this world that in thilke man synned.

[325] Looke, that in thestaat of innocence, whan Adam and Eve naked weren in Paradys and no thyng ne hadden shame of hir nakednesse, how that the serpent, that was moost wily of alle

320. thee of thy, H⁵ him of his.

othere beestes that God hadde maked, seyde to the womman, 'Why comaunded God to yow ye sholde nat eten of every tree in Paradys?' The womman answerde, 'Of the fruyt,' quod she, 'of the trees in Paradys we feden us, but soothly, of the fruyt of the tree that is in the myddel of Paradys God forbad us for to ete, and nat touchen it, lest peraventure we sholde dyen.' The serpent seyde to the womman, 'Nay, nay, ye shul nat dyen of deeth; for sothe, God woot that what day that ye eten ther-of youre eyen shul opene, and ye shul been as goddes, knowynge god and harm.'

The womman thanne saugh that the tree was good to feedyng, and fair to the eyen, and delitable to the sighte. She took of the fruyt of the tree, and eet it, and yaf to hire housbonde, and he eet, and anon the eyen of hem bothe openeden; [330] and whan that they knewe that they were naked they sowed of fige leves a maner of breches, to hidden hire members.

There may ye seen that deedly synne hath first suggestioun of the feend, as sheweth heere by the naddre, and afterward the delit of the flesh, as sheweth heere by Eve, and after that the consentynge of resoun, as sheweth heere by Adam. For trust wel, though so were that the feend tempted Eve, that is to seyn the flesh, and the flesh hadde delit in the beautee of the fruyt defended, yet certes til that resoun, that is to seyn Adam, consented to the etynge of the fruyt, yet stood he in thestaat of innocence. Of thilke Adam tooke we thilke synne original, for of hym flesshly descended be we alle, and engendred of vile and corrupt mateere; and whan the soule is put in oure body, right anon is contract original synne, and that that was erst but oonly peyne of concupiscence is afterward both peyne and synne; [335] and therefore be we alle born sones of wrathe and of dampnacioun perdurable, if it nere baptesme that we receyven, which bynymeth us the culpe. But for sothe the peyne dwelleth with us as to temptacioun, which peyne

highte concupiscence. And this concupiscence whan it is wrongfully disposed or ordeyned in man it maketh hym coveite by coveitise of flessch, fleshly synne by sighte of his eyen as to erthely thynges, and eek coveitise of hynesse by pride of herte.

Now, as for to speken of the firste coveitise, that is concupiscence after the lawe of oure membres that weren lawefulliche y-maked and by rightful jugement of God. I seye, forasmuche as man is nat obeisaunt to God, that is his Lord, therfore is the flessch to hym disobeisaunt thurgh concupiscence, which yet is cleped norrisynge of synne, and occasion of synne. Therefore al the while that a man hath in hym the peyne of concupiscence it is impossible but he be tempted somtime and moeved in his flessch to synne, [340] and this thyng may nat faille as longe as he lyveth. It may wel wexefieble and faille by vertu of baptesme, and by the grace of God thurgh penitence, but fully ne shal it never quenche, that he ne shal som tyme be moeved in hymself, but if he were al refreyded by siknesse, or by malefice of sorcerie, or colde drynkes. For lo, what seith Seint Paul, 'The flessch coveiteth agayn the spirit, and the spirit agayn the flessch; they been so contrarie and so stryven that a man may nat alwey doon as he wolde.' The same Seint Paul after his grete penaunce in water and in lond;—in water by nyght and by day, in greet peril and in greet peyne; in lond, in famyne, in thurst, in coold, and cloothlees, and ones stoned almoost to the death,—yet seyde he, 'Allas! I caytyf man, who shal delivere me fro the prisoun of my caytyf body?' [345] And Seint Jerome, whan he longe tyme hadde woned in desert, where as he hadde no compaignye but of wilde beestes, where as he ne hadde no mete but herbes, and water to his drynke, ne no bed but the naked erthe, for which his flessch was blak as an Ethiopien for heete, and ny destroyed for coold, yet seyde he that the brennyng of lecherie

boyled in al his body; wherfore, I woot wel sykerly, that they been deceyved that seyn that they ne be nat tempted in hir body. Witnessse on Seint Jame the Apostel, that seith that every wight is tempted in his owene concupiscence, that is to seyn, that everich of us hath matere and occasioun to be tempted of the norrisynge of synne that is in his body. And therefore seith Seint John the evaungelist, 'If that we seyn that we beth withoute synne, we deceyve us selve, and trouthe is nat in us.'

[350] Now shal ye understonde in what manere that synne wexeth and encreeseth in man. The firste thyng is thilke norrisynge of synne of which I spak biforn, thilke fleshly concupiscence; and after that comth the subjeccioun of the devel, this is to seyn the develes bely, with which he bloweth in man the fir of fleshly concupiscence; and after that a man bithynketh hym wheither he wol doon, or no, thilke thing to which he is tempted. And thanne, if that a man withstonde and weyve the firste entisyng of his flessch, and of the feend, thanne is it no synne; and if it so be that he do nat so, thanne feeleth he anon a flambe of delit, and thanne is it good to be war and kepen hym wel, or elles he wol falle anon into consentynge of synne; and thanne wol he do it, if he may have tyme and place. [355] And of this matere seith Moyses, by the devel, in this manere: The feend seith, 'I wole chace and pursue the man by wikked suggestioun, and I wole hente hym by moevynge and stirynge of synne; I wol departe my prise, or my praye, by deliberacioun, and my lust shal been accompliced in delit; I wol drawe my swerd in consentynge,'—for certes, right as a swerd departeth a thyng in two peces, right so consentynge departeth God fro man,—'and thanne wol I sleen hym with myn hand in dede of synne'; thus seith the feend; for certes, thanne is a man al deed in soule. And thus is synne accompliced

by temptacioun, by delit, and by consentynge, and thanne is the synne cleped actueel.

Forsothe synne is in two maneres, outhur it is venial, or deedly synne. Soothly, whan man loveth any creature moore than Jhesu Crist oure Creatour, thanne is it deedly synne. And venial synne is it, if man love Jhesu Crist lasse than hym oughte. Forsothe the dede of this venial synne is ful perilous, for it amenuseth the love that men sholde han to God moore and moore. [360] And therefore if a man charge hymself with manye swiche venial synnes, certes, but if so be that he som tyme discharge hym of hem by shrifte, they mowe ful lightly amenuse in hym al the love that he hath to Jhesu Crist; and in this wise skippeth venial into deedly synne, for certes, the moore that a man chargeth his soule with venial synne, the moore is he enclined to fallen into deedly synne. And therefore lat us nat be negligent to deschargen us of venial synnes, for the proverbe seith that 'manye smale maken a greet.' And herkne this ensample; a greet wawe of the see comth somtyme with so greet a violence that it drencheth the shipe; and the same harm dooth som tyme the smale dropes of water that entren thurgh a litel crevace into the thurrok, and in the botme of the shipe, if men be so negligent that they ne discharge hem nat by tyme. And therefore, although ther be a difference bitwixe these two causes of drenchynge, algates the shipe is dreynt. [365] Right so fareth it somtyme of deedly synne, and of anoyouse veniale synnes, whan they multiplie in a man so greetly that thilke worldly thynges that he loveth, thurgh whiche he synneth venially, is as greet in his herte as the love of God, or moore. And therefore the love of every thyng that is nat biset in God, ne doon principally for Goddes sake, al though that a man love it lasse than God, yet is it venial synne, and deedly synne whan

the love of any thyng weyeth in the herte of man as muchel as the love of God, or moore. Deedly synne, as seith Seint Augustyn, is 'whan a man turneth his herte fro God, which that is verray sovereyn bountee, that may nat change, and yeveth his herte to thyng that may change and flitte'; and certes, that is every thyng, save God of hevене. For sooth is that if a man yeve his love, the which that he oweth al to God with al his herte, unto a creature, certes as muche as he yeveth of his love to thilke creature, so muche he bireveth fro God, [370] and therefore dooth he synne, for he that is dettour to God ne yeldeth nat to God al his dette, that is to seyn, al the love of his herte.

Now, sith man understondeth generally which is venial synne, thanne is it covenable to tellen specially of synnes whiche that many a man peraventure ne demeth hem nat synnes, and ne shryveth hem nat of the same thynges, and yet nathelees they been synnes. Soothly, as thise clerkes writen, this is 'to seyn, that at every tyme that a man eteth or drynketh moore than suffiseth to the sustenance of his body, in certain he dooth synne; and eek whan he speketh moore than nedeth it is synne; eke whan he herkneth nat benignely the compleint of the poure; eke whan he is in heele of body and wol nat faste whan hym oghte faste, withouten cause resonable; eke whan he slepeth moore than nedeth, or whan he comth by thilke enchesoun to late to chirche, or to othere werkes of charite; [375] eke whan he useth his wyf withouten sovereyn desir of engendrure, to the honour of God, or for the entente to yelde to his wyf the dette of his body; eke whan he wol nat visite the sike and the prisoner, if he may; eke if he love wyf or child, or oother worldly thyng, moore than resoun requireth; eke if he flatere or blandise moore than hym oghte, for any necessitee; eke if he amenuse or withdrawe the

370. *hym oghte, H⁶ other folk (other men).*

almesse of the poure; eke if he apparailleth his mete moore deliciously than nede is, or ete to hastily, by likerousnesse; eke if he tale vanytees at chirche, or at Goddes service, or that he be a talker of ydel wordes, of folye, or of vileynye,—for he shal yelden acountes of it at the day of doome; eke whan he biheteth or assureth to do thynges that he may nat perfourne; eke whan that he by lightnesse or folie mysseyeth or scorneth his neighebores; [380] eke whan he hath any wikked suspicioun of thyng ther he ne woot of it no soothfastnesse; these thynges and mo withoute nombre been synnes, as seith Seint Augustyn.

Now shal men understonde that al be it so that noon erthely man may eschue alle venial synnes, yet may he refreyne hym by the brennyng love that he hath to oure Lord Jhesu Crist, and by preyeres and confessioun and othere goode werkes, so that it shal but litel greve; for, as seith Saint Augustyn, 'If a man love God in swich manere that al that ever he dooth is in the love of God, and for the love of God verrailly, for he brenneth in the love of God, looke, how muche that a drope of water that falleth in a fourneys ful of fyr anyeth or greveth, so muche anyeth a venial synne unto a man that is perfit in the love of Jhesu Crist.' [385] Men may also refreyne venial synne by receyvyng worthily of the precious body of Jhesu Crist; by receyvyng eek of hooly water, by almedede, by general confessioun of *Confiteor* at masse, and at complyn, and by blessinge of bisshopes and of preestes and othere goode werkes.

Sequitur de septem peccatis mortalibus et eorum dependenciis et speciebus

Now is it bihovely thyng to telle

Sequitur de septem peccatis. At this point Chaucer begins to follow the *Somme de Vices et de Vertus* of Frère Lorens, altering, however, his arrangement, and with less close logical coherence.

whiche been the deedly synnes, this is to seyn chieftaynes of synnes. Alle they renne in o lees, but in diverse maneres. Now been they cleped chieftaynes, for-as-muche as they been chief, and spryngen of alle othere synnes. Of the roote of these sevene synnes thanne is pride, the general roote of alle harmes, for of this roote spryngen certein braunches, as ire; envye; accidie, or slewthe; avarice, or covetise, to commune understondyng; glotonye, and lecherye. And everich of these chief synnes hath his braunches and his twigges as shal be declared in hire chapitres folwyng.

De Superbia :

[390] And thogh so be that no man kan outrely telle the nombre of twigges and of the harmes that cometh of pride, yet wol I shewe a partie of hem, as ye shul understonde. Ther is inobedience, avauntynge, ypocrisie, despit, arrogance, impudence, swellynge of herte, insolence, elacioun, incipience, strif, contumacie, presumpcioun, irreverence, pertinacie, veyne glorie and many another twig that I kan nat declare. Inobedient is he that disobeyeth for despit to the comandementz of God and to his sovereyns and to his goostly fader. Avauntour is he that bosteth of the harm or of the bountee that he hath doon. Ypocrite is he that hideth to shewe hym swich as he is, and sheweth hym swich as he noght is. [395] Despitous is he that hath desdeyn of his neighebores, that is to seyn of his evene Cristene, or hath despit to doon that hym oghte to do. Arrogant is he that thynketh that he hath thilke bountees in hym that he hath noght, or weneth that he sholde have hem by his desertes, or elles he demeth that he be that he nys nat. Inpudent is he that for his pride hath no shame of his synnes. Swellyng of herte is whan a man rejoyseth hym of

385. as ire, etc. These are really treated separately, and not as branches of Pride.

harm that he hath doon. Insolent is he that despiseth in his juggement alle othere folk, as to regard of his value, and of his konnyng, and of his spekyng, and of his beryng. [400] Elacioun is whan he ne may neither suffre to have maister ne felawe. Inpacient is he that wol nat been y-taught ne undernome of his vice, and by strif werreieth trouthe wityngly, and deffendeth his folye. Contumax is he that thurgh his indignacioun is agayns everich auctoritee or power of hem that been his sovereyns. Presumpcioun is whan a man undertaketh an emprise that hym oghte nat do, or elles that he may nat do, and this is called surquidie. Irreverence is whan men do nat honour there as hem oghte to doon, and waiten to be revered. Pertinacie is whan man deffendeth his folies, and trusteth to muchel in his owene wit. [405] Veyneglorie is for to have pompe and delit in his temporeel hynesse, and glorifie hym in this worldly estaat. Janglynge is whan men speken to muche biforn folk, and clappen as a mille, and taken no kepe what they seye.

And yet is ther a privee spece of pride that waiteth first to be salewed er he wole salewe, al be he lasse worth than that oother is, peraventure; and eek he waiteth or desireth to sitte, or elles to goon above hym in the wey, or kisse pax, or been encensed, or goon to offryng biforn his neighebores, and swiche semblable thynges, agayns his duetee, peraventure, but that he hath his herte and his entente in swich a proud desir to be magnified and honoured biforn the peple.

Now been ther two maneres of pride. That oon of hem is withinne the herte of man and that oother is withoute, [410] of whiche soothly thise forseide thynges, and mo than I have seyde, apertenen to pride that is in the herte of man, and that othere spes of pride been withoute;

405. *privee spece*, secret kind. This section is Chaucer's addition.

but natheles that oon of these spes of pride is signe of that oother, right as the gaye leefsel atte taverne is signe of the wyn that is in the celer. And this is in manye thynges, as in speche and contenance, and in outrageous array of clothyng; for certes, if ther ne hadde be no synne in clothyng, Crist wolde nat so soone have noted and spoken of the clothyng of thilke riche man in the gospel. And as seith Seint Gregorie, 'That precious clothyng is cowpable for the derthe of it, and for his softnesse and for his strangenesse and degisynesse, and for the superfluitee, and for the inordinat scantnesse of it.'

[415] Allas! may men nat seen as in oure dayes the synful costlewe array of clothyng, and namely in to muche superfluitee, or elles in to desordinat scantnesse?

As to the firste synne, in superfluitee of clothyng, which that maketh it so deere to harm of the peple, nat oonly the cost of embrowdyng, the degise, endentyng, baryng, owndyng, palyng, wyndyng or bendyng, and semblable wast of clooth in vanitee, but ther is also costlewe furryng in hir gownes, so muche pownsonyng of chisel to maken holes, so muche daggyng of sheres; forth-with the superfluitee in lengthe of the forseide gownes, trailyng in the dong, and in the mire, on horse and eek on foote, as wel of men as of women, that al thilke trailyng is verrailly as in effect wasted, consumed, thredbare, and roten with donge, rather than it is yeven to the poure, to greet damage of the forseide poure folk. [420] And that in sondry wise; this is to seyn, that the moore that clooth is wasted, the moore it costeth to the peple for the scantnesse. And forther-over if so be that they wolde yeven swich powned and dagged clothyng to the poure folk, it is nat convenient to were for hire estaat, ne suffisant to beete hire necessitee

410. On the subject of clothes, Chaucer greatly expands his original.

to kepe hem fro the distemperance of the firmament.

Upon that oother side to speken of the horrible disordinat scantnesse of clothyng as been thise kuttet sloppes, or haynselyns, that thurgh hire shortnesse ne covere nat the shameful membres of man, to wikked entente. Allas ! somme of hem shewen the boce of hir shape, and the horrible swollen membres, that semeth lik the maladie of hirnja, in the wrappynge of hir hoses ; and eek the buttokes of hem faren as it were the hyndre part of a she ape in the fulle of the moone. [425] And mooreover the wrecched swollen membres that they shewethurgh the degisyng, in departynge of hire hoses in whit and reed, semeth that half hir shameful privee membres weren flayne. And if so be that they departen hire hoses in othere colours, as is whit and blak, or whit and blew, or blak and reed, and so forth, thanne semeth it as by variaunce of colour that half the partie of hire privee membres were corrupt by the fir of Seint Antony, or by cancre, or by oother swich meschaunce. Of the hyndre part of hir buttokes it is ful horrible for to see, for certes, in that partie of hir body ther as they purgen hir stynkyng ordure, that foule partie shewe they to the peple prouwdly in despit of honestitee, the which honestitee that Jhesu Crist and his freendes observede to shewen in hir lyve.

[430] Now of the outrageous array of women, God woot that though the visages of somme of hem seme ful chaast and debonaire, yet notife they in hire array of atyr likerousnesse and pride. I sey nat that honestitee in clothyng of man or woman is uncovenable, but certes the superfluitee or disordinat scantitee of clothyng is reprevable. Also the synne of aornement, or of apparaille, is in thynges that apertenen to ridynge,—as in to manye delicat horses that been hoolden for delit, that been so faire, fatte, and costlewe, and also to

many a vicious knave that is sustened by cause of hem ; in to curious harneys, as in sadeles, in crouperes, peytrels, and bridles covered with precious clothyng, and riche barres, and plates of gold, and of silver ; for which God seith, by Zakarie the prophete, 'I wol confounde the rideres of swiche horses.' [435] This folk taken litel reward of the ridynge of Goddes some of hevene and of his harneys whan he rood upon the asse, and ne hadde noon oother harneys but the poure clothes of his disciples, ne we ne rede nat that ever he rood on oother beest. I speke this for the synne of superfluitee, and nat for resonable honestitee, whan reson it requireth.

And forther, certes, pride is greetly notified in holdynge of greet meynee whan they be of litel profit, or of right no profit ; and namely whan that meynee is felonous and damageous to the peple, by hardynesse of heigh lordshipe, or by wey of offices ; for certes, swiche lordes sellen thanne hir lordshipe to the devel of helle, whanne they sustenen the wikkednesse of hir meynee. [440] Or elles whan this folk of lowe degree, as thilke that holden hostelries, sustenen the theft of hire hostilers, and that is in many manere of deceites. Thilke manere of folk been the flyes that folwen the hony, or elles the houndes that folwen the careyne. Swich forseide folk stranglen spiritually hir lordshipes, for which thus seith David the prophete, 'Wikked deeth moote come upon thilke lordshipes, and God yeve that they moote descenden into helle al doun, al doun ; for in hire houses been iniquitees and shrewednesses, and nat God of hevene.' And certes, but if they doon amendement, right as God yaf his benysoun to Pharao by the service of Jacob, and to Laban by the service of Joseph, right so God wol yeve his malisoun to swiche lordshipes as sustenen

440. *Pharao . . . Jacob.* All the seven MSS. have the names in this order, so it may be Chaucer's mistake.

the wikkednesse of hir servauntz, but if they come to amendement.

Pride of the table appeereth eek ful ofte ; for certes, riche men been cleped to festes and poure folk been put away and rebuked. [445] Also in excesse of diverse metes and drynkes, and namely swiche manere bake-metes and dissh-metes, brennyng of wilde fir, and peynted and castelled with papir, and semblable wast, so that it is abusioun for to thynke. And eek in to greet preciousnesse of vessel and curiositee of mynstralcie, by whiche a man is stired the moore to delices of luxurie. If so be that he sette his herte the lasse upon oure Lord Jhesu Crist, certeyn it is a synne ; and certainly the delices myghte been so grete in this caas that man myghte lightly falle by hem into deedly synne.

The especes that sourden of pride, soothly, whan they sourden of malice ymaged, avised, and forncast, or elles of usage, been deedly synnes, it is no doute ; and whan they sourden by freletee unavysed and sodeynly withdrawen ageyn, al been they grevous synnes, I gesse that they ne been nat deedly.

[450] Now myghte men axe wher-of that pride sourdeth and spryngeth, and I seye, somtyme it spryngeth of the goodes of nature, and somtyme of the goodes of fortune, and somtyme of the goodes of grace. Certes, the goodes of nature stonden outhur in goodes of body or in goodes of soule. Certes, goodes of body been heele of body, as strengthe, delivernesse, beautee, gentrie, franchise ; goodes of nature of the soule been good wit, sharpe understandyng, subtil engyn, vertu natureel, good memorie ; goodes of fortunè been richesse, hyghe degres of lordshipes, preisynges of the peple ; [455] goodes of grace been science, power to suffre spiritueel travaille, benignitee, vertuous contemplacioun, withstandyng of temptacioun, and semblable thynges ; of whiche forseide goodes, certes, it is a ful greet folye a man to priden hym in

any of hem alle. Now as for to speken of goodes of nature ; God woot that somtyme we han hem in nature as muche to oure damage as to oure profit. As for to speken of heele of body, certes, it passeth ful lightly, and eek it is ful ofte enchesoun of the siknesse of oure soule ; for, God woot, the flesh is a ful greet enemy to the soule, and therefore the moore that the body is hool the moore be we in peril to falle. Eke for to pride hym in his strengthe of body, it is an heigh folye, for certes, the flesh coveiteth agayn the spirit, and ay the moore strong that the flesh is, the sorer may the soule be, [460] and over al this, strengthe of body and worldly hardynesse causeth ful ofte many a man to peril and meschaunce. Eek for to pride hym of his gentrie is ful greet folie, for ofte tyme the gentrie of the body binymeth the gentrie of the soule, and eek we ben alle of o fader and of o mooder, and alle we been of o nature, roten and corrupt, bothe riche and poure. Forsothe o manere gentrie is for to preise—that apparilleth mannes corage with vertues and moralitees and maketh hym Cristes child ; for truste wel, that over what man that synne hath maistrie he is a verray cheryl to synne.

Now been ther generale signes of gentillesse, as eschewyng of vice and ribaudye and servage of synne, in word, in werk, and contenance, [465] and usynge vertu, curteisye, and clenness, and to be liberal, that is to seyn, large by mesure, for thilke that passeth mesure is folie and synne. Another is to remembre hym of bountee that he of oother folk hath receyved. Another is to be benigne to his goode subgetis, wherfore seith Senek, ' Ther is no thing moore covenable to a man of heigh estaat, than debonairetee and pitee ' ; and therefore thise flyes that men clepeth bees, whan they maken hir kyng, they chesen oon that hath no prikke wherwith he may styng.

Another is, a man to have a noble

herte, and a diligent to attayne to heighe vertuose thynges. Now certes, a man to pride hym in the goodes of grace is eek an outrageous folie, for thilke yifte of grace that sholde have turned hym to goodnesse and to medicine, turneth hym to venym and to confusioun, as seith Seint Gregorie. [470] Certes also, who-so prideth hym in the goodes of fortune, he is a ful greet fool, for somtyme is a man a greet lord by the morwe, that is a caytyf and a wrecche er it be nyght; and somtyme the richesse of a man is cause of his deth; somtyme the delices of a man is cause of the grevous maladye thurgh which he dyeth. Certes, the commendacioun of the peple is somtyme ful fals and ful brotel for to triste,—this day they preyse, tomorwe they blame; God woot, desir to have commendacioun of the peple hath caused deeth to many a bisy man.

Remedium contra peccatum Superbie

[475] Now sith that so is that ye han understonde what is pride, and whiche been the speses of it, and whennes pride sourdeth and spryngeth, now shul ye understonde which is the remedie agayns the synne of pride; and that is humylitee or mekenesse, that is a vertu thurgh which a man hath verray knoweleche of hymself, and holdeth of hymself no pris ne deyntee, as in regard of his desertes, consideryng ever his freletee.

Now been ther thre maneres of humylitee; as humylitee in herte, and another humylitee in his mouth, the thridde in his werkes.

The humilitee in herte is in foure maneres. That oon is whan a man holdeth hymself as noght worth biforn God of hevene. Another is, whan he ne despiseth noon oother man. [480] The thridde is whan he rekketh nat though men holde hym noght worth.

470. *Remedium.* In the *Somme de Vices*, etc., the remedies and the sins are kept apart. Chaucer brings each remedy after its sin.

The ferthe is whan he nys nat sory of his humiliacioun.

Also the humilitee of mouth is in foure thynges; in attempree speche, and in humblesse of speche; and whan he biknoweth with his owene mouth that he is swich as hym thynketh that he is in his herte; another is whan he preiseth the bountee of another man and no thyng therof amenuseth.

Humilitee eek in werkes is in foure maneres; the firste is whan he putteth othere men biforn hym; the seconde is to chese the loweste place over al; the thridde is gladly to assente to good conseil; the ferthe is to stonde gladly to the award of his sovereyns, or of hym that is in hyer degree. Certein this is a greet werk of humylitee.

Sequitur de Invidia

After pride wol I speken of the foule synne of envye, which is, as by the word of the philosophre, sorwe of oother mannes prosperitee; and after the word of Seint Augustyn, it is sorwe of oother mannes wele and joye of othere mennes harm. [485] This synne is platly agayns the Hooly Goost. Al be it so that every synne is agayns the Hooly Goost, yet natheles for-as-muche as bountee aperteneth proprely to the Hooly Goost, and envye comth proprely of malice, therfore it is proprely agayn the bountee of the Hooly Goost.

Now hath malice two speses, that is to seyn, hardnesse of herte in wikkednesse, or elles the flesh of man is so blynd that he considereth nat that he is in synne, or rekketh nat that he is in synne, which is the hardnesse of the devel.

That oother spece of malice is whan a man werreyeth trouthe, whan he woot that it is trouthe, and eek whan he werreyeth the grace that God hath yeve to his neighbore; and al this is by envye. Certes thanne is envye the worste synne that is; for soothly alle othere synnes been somtyme oonly agayns o special vertu,

but certes, envye is agayns alle vertues, and agayns alle goodnesses, for it is sory of alle the bountees of his neighebre; and in this manere it is divers from alle othere synnes; [490] for wel unnethe is ther any synne that it ne hath som delit in itself, save oonly envye, that ever hath in itself angwissh and sorwe.

The speses of envye been thise; ther is first, sorwe of oother mannes goodnesse and of his prosperitee; and prosperitee is kyndely matere of joye; thanne is envye a synne agayns kynde. The seconde spece of envye is joye of oother mannes harm; and that is proprely lyk to the devel, that ever rejoyseth hym of mannes harm.

Of thise two speses comth bakbityng, and this synne of bakbityng, or detraccion, hath certeine speses, as thus; som man preiseth his neighebre by a wikke entente, for he maketh alwey a wikked knotte atte laste ende, alwey he maketh a 'but' atte laste ende,—that is digne of moore blame than worth is al the preisyng. [495] The seconde spece is that if a man be good, and dooth or seith a thing to good entente, the bakbiter wol turne all thilke goodnesse up-so-doun, to his shrewed entente. The thridde is to amenuse the bountee of his neighebre. The fourthe spece of bakbityng is this, that if men speke goodnesse of a man, thanne wol the bakbiter seyn, 'Pardee! swich a man is yet bet than he,' in dispreisyng of hym that men preise.

The fifte spece is this, for to consente gladly and herkne gladly to the harm that men speke of oother folk; this synne is ful greet and ay encreeseth after the wikked entente of the bakbiter.

After bakbityng comth grucchyng or murmuracioun, and somtyme it spryngeth of inpacience agayns God, and somtyme agayns man.

[500] Agayns God it is whan a man gruccheth agayn the paynes of helle, or agayns poverte, or loss of catel, agayn reyn or tempest, or elles gruccheth that shrewes han prosperitee, or elles for that

goode men han adversitee; and alle thise thynges sholde men suffre patiently, for they comen by the rightful juggement and ordinance of God. Somtyme comth grucching of avarice, as Judas grucched agayns the Magdaleyne, whan she enoynte the heved of oure Lord Jhesu Crist with hir precious oynement. This maner murmure is swich as whan man gruccheth of goodnesse that hymself dooth, or that oother folk doon of hir owene catel.

Somtyme comth murmure of pride, as whan Simon the Pharisee grucched agayn the Magdaleyne, whan she approached to Jhesu Crist and weepe at his feet for hiresynnes. [505] And somtyme grucchyng sourdeth of envye, whan men discovereth a mannes harm that was pryvee, or bereth hym on hond thyng that is fals.

Murmure eek is ofte amonges servantz, that grucchen whan hir sovereyns bidden hem doon levelful thynges; and, for-as-muche as they dar nat openly withseye the comaundementz of hir sovereyns, yet wol they seyn harm, and grucche and murmure prively, for verray despit, whiche wordes men clepen 'the develes *Pater noster*,' though so be that the devel ne hadde never *Pater noster*, but that lewed folk yeven it swich a name. Somtyme grucchyng comth of ire, or prive hate that norisseth rancour in herte, as afterward I shal declare. [510] Thanne cometh eek bitterness of herte, thurgh which bitterness every good dede of his neighebor semeth to hym bitter and unsavory. Thanne cometh discord that unbyndeth alle manere of frendshipe. Thanne comth scornynge of his neighebor, al do he never so weel. Thanne comth accusynge, as whan man seketh occasioun to anoyen his neighebor, which that is lyk to the craft of the devel, that waiteth bothe nyght and day to accusen us alle. Thanne comth malignitee, thurgh which a man anoyeth his neighebor prively, if he may; and if he noight may, algate his wikked wil ne shal nat wante, as for to

505. *withseye*, contradict; H *withstonde*.
505. *folk . . . name*, H *men calle it so*.

brennen his hous pryvely, or empoysone or seen his beestes, and semblable thynges.

[515] *Remedium contra peccatum Invidie*

Now wol I speke of the remedie agayns this foule synne of envye. First is the lovyng of God principal, and lovyng of his neighebor as hymself, for soothly that oon ne may nat been withoute that oother. And truste wel, that in the name of thy neighebor thou shalt understonde the name of thy brother; for certes alle we have o fader fleshly, and o mooder, that is to seyn, Adam and Eve; and eek o Fader espritueel, and that is God of hevене. Thy neighebor artow holden for to love and wilne hym alle goodnesse, and therefore seith God, 'Love thy neighebor as thyself'; that is to seyn, to salvacioun of lyf and of soule. And moore-over thou shalt love hym in word, and in benigne amonestyng and chastisyng, and conforten hym in his anoyes, and preye for hym with al thyn herte. And in dede thou shalt love hym in swich wise that thou shalt doon to hym in charitee as thou woldest that it were doon to thyn owene persone; [520] and therefore thou ne shalt doon hym no damage in wikked word, ne harm in his body, ne in his catel, ne in his soule by entissing of wikked ensample; thou shalt nat desiren his wyf, ne none of his thynges. Understood eek, that in the name of neighebor is comprehended his enemy. Certes man shal loven his enemy by the comandement of God, and soothly, thy freend shaltow love in God. I seye, thyn enemy shaltow love for Goddes sake by his comandement; for if it were reson that a man sholde haten his enemy, forsothe God nolde nat receyven us to his love, that been his enemys.

Agayns thre manere of wronges that his enemy dooth to hym he shal doon thre thynges, as thus: [525] agayns hate and rancour of herte, he shal love hym in herte; agayns chidyng and wikkede

wordes, he shal preye for his enemy; and agayn wikked dede of his enemy, he shal doon hym bountee; for Crist seith, 'Loveth youre enemys, and preyeth for hem that speke yow harm, and eek for hem that yow chacen and pursewen, and dooth bountee to hem that yow haten.'" Loo, thus comaundeth us oure Lord Jhesu Crist to do to oure enemys, for soothly nature dryveth us to loven oure freendes, and *parsey*, oure enemys han moore nede to love than oure freendes; and they that moore nede have, certes, to hem shal men doon goodnesse; and certes, in thilke dede have we remembrance of the love of Jhesu Crist that deyde for his enemys. And, in as muche as thilke love is the moore grevous to perfourne, in so muche is the moore gretter the merite, and therefore the lovyng of oure enemy hath confounded the venym of the devel; [530] for, right as the devel is disconfited by humylitee, right so is he wounded to the deeth by love of oure enemy. Certes thanne is love the medicine that casteth out the venym of envye fro mannes herte. The speses of this paas shullen be moore largely in hir chapitres folwyng declared.

Sequitur de Ira

After envye wol I discryven the synne of ire; for soothly whoso hath envye upon his neighebor anon he wole comunly fynde hym a matere of wratthe in word, or in dede, agayns hym to whom he hath envye. And as wel comth ire of pride as of envye, for soothly he that is proude or envyous is lightly wrooth.

[535] This synne of ire, after the discryvyng of Seint Augustyn, is wikked wil to been avenged by word or by dede. Ire, after the philosopre, is the fervent blood of man y- quyked in his herte, thurgh which he wole harm to hym that he hateth. For certes, the herte of man, by eschawfyng and moevyng of his blood, wexeth so trouble that he is out of alle juggement of resoun.

But ye shal understonde that ire is in two maneres; that oon of hem is good and that oother is wikked. The goode ire is by jalousie of goodnesse, thurgh which a man is wrooth with wikkednesse, and agayns wikkednesse; and therefore seith a wys man, that ire is bet than pley. [540] This ire is with debonairetee, and it is wrooth withouten bitternesse, nat wrooth agayns the man, but wrooth with the mysdede of the man, as seith the prophete David, *Irascimini, et nolite peccare*.

Now understondeth that wikked ire is in two maneres, that is to seyn, sodeyn ire, or hastif ire withouten avisement and consentynge of resoun. The menyng and the sens of this is, that the resoun of man ne consente nat to thilke sodeyn ire; and thanne it is venial. Another ire is ful wikked, that comth of felonie of herte, avysed and cast biforn with wikked wil to do vengeance, and therto his resoun consenteth; and soothly this is deedly synne. This ire is so displeasent to God that it troubleth his hous and chaceth the Hooly Goost out of mannes soule, and wasteth and destroyeth the liknesse of God, that is to seyn, the vertu that is in mannes soule, [545] and put in hym the liknesse of the devel, and bynymeth the man fro God that is his rightful lord. This ire is a ful greet plesaunce to the devel, for it is the develes fourneys that is eschawfed with the fir of helle. For certes, right so as fir is moore mighty to destroyen erthely thynges than any oother element, right so ire is myghty to destroyen alle spiritueel thynges.

Looke how that fir of smale gledes, that been almost dede under asshen, wollen quike agayn when they been touched with brymstoon. Right so ire wol evermo quyken agayn when it is touched by the pride that is covered in mannes herte; for certes, fir ne may nat comen out of no thyng, but if it were first in the same thyng natureelly, as fir is drawn out of flyntes with steel. [550] And, right so as pride is ofte tyme

mater of ire, right so is rancour norice and keper of ire. Ther is a maner tree, as seith Seint Ysidre, that whan men maken fire of thilke tree and covere the coles of it with asshen, soothly the fir of it wol lasten al a yeer or moore, and right so fareth it of rancour; whan it is ones conceyved in the hertes of som men, certein it wol lasten peraventure from oon Estre day unto another Estre day and moore; but certes, thilke man is ful fer fro the mercy of God in thilke while.

In this forseide develes fourneys ther forgen thre shrewes: Pride, that ay bloweth and encreeseth the fir by chidyng and wikked wordes; [555] thanne stant Envy, and holdeth the hote iren upon the herte of man with a peire of longe toonges of long rancour; and thanne stant the synne of Contumelie or strif and cheeste, and batereth and forgeth by vileyns reprevynges. Certes, this cursed synne anoyeth bothe to the man hymself and eek to his neighebre. For soothly, almost al the harm that any man dooth to his neighebre comth of wratthe; for certes, outrageous wratthe dooth al that ever the devel hym comaundeth: for he ne spareth neither Crist, ne his sweete mooder. And in his outrageous anger and ire, alas! alas! ful many oon at that tyme feeleth in his herte ful wikkedly both of Crist and of alle his halwes.

[560] Is nat this a cursed vice? Yis, certes. Allas! it bynymeth from man his wit and his resoun and al his debonaire lif espritueel, that sholde kepen his soule.

Certes it bynymeth eek Goddes due lordshipe, and that is mannes soule and the love of his neighebores. It stryveth eek alday agayn trouthe. It reveth hyni the quiete of his herte and subverteth his soule.

Of ire comen these stynkyng engendures; first, hate, that is oold wratthe; discord, thurgh which a man forsaketh his olde frend that he hath

lovede ful longe; and thanne cometh werre, and every manere of wrong that man dooth to his neighbore in body, or in catel. Of this cursed synne of ire cometh eek manslaughtre, and understonde wel that homycide, that is manslaughtre, is in diverse wise. Som manere of homycide is spiritueel, and som is bodily.

[565] Spiritueel manslaughtre is in sixe thynges. First, by hate, as Seint John seith, 'He that hateth his brother is homycide.' Homycide is eek by bakbitynge; of whiche bakbiteres seith Salomon, that they han two swerdes with whiche they sleen hire neighbores; for soothly as wikke is to bynyme his good name, as his lyf. Homycide is eek in yevynge of wikked conseil by fraude, as for to yeven conseil to areysen wrongful custumes and taillages, of whiche seith Salomon: 'Leoun rorynge and bere hongry been like to the cruell lordshipes in withholdynge or abreggyng of the shepe (or the hyre), or of the wages of servauntz, or elles in usures or in withdrawynge of the almesse of poure folk.' For which the wise man seith, 'Fedeth hym that almost dyeth for hunger'; for soothly, but if thou feede hym, thou sleest hym. And alle these been deedly synnes. [570] Bodily manslaughtre is whan thou sleest him with thy tonge in oother manere, as whan thou comandest to sleen a man, or elles yevest hym conseil to sleen a man.

Manslaughtre in dede is in foure maneres. That oon is by lawe, right as a justice dampneth hym that is coupable to the deeth; but lat the justice be war that he do it rightfully, and that he do it nat for delit to spille blood, but for kepynge of rightwisenesse. Another homycide is that is doon for necessitee, as whan o man sleeth another in his defendaunt, and that he ne may noon ootherwise escape from his owene deeth; but certainly, if he may escape withouten manslaughtre of his adversarie and sleeth hym, he dooth synne, and he shal

penance as for deedly synne. Eek if a man, by caas or aventure, shete an arwe, or caste a stoon, with which he sleeth a man, he is homycide. [575] Eek if a womman by negligence overlyeth hire child in hir slepyng, it is homycide and deedly synne. Eek whan man destourbeth concepcioun of a child, and maketh a womman outhere bareyne by drynkyng venemouse herbes thurgh which she may nat conceyve, or sleeth a child by drynkes, or elles putteth certeine material thynges in hire secree places to slee the child, or elles dooth unkyndely synne by which man or womman shedeth hire nature, in manere or in place ther as a child may nat be conceived, or elles if a woman have conceyved and hurt hirselfe, and sleeth the child, yet it is homycide. What seye we eek of wommen that mordren hir children for drede of worldly shame? Certes, an horrible homicide! Homycide is eek if a man approacheth to a womman by desir of lecherie, thurgh which the child is perished, or elles smyteth a womman wityngly, thurgh which she leseth hir child. Alle these been homycides and horrible deedly synnes.

[580] Yet comen ther of ire manye mo synnes, as wel in word, as in thoght and in dede, as he that arretteth upon God, or blameth God of thyng of which he is hymself gilty, or despiseth God, and alle his halwes, as doon these cursede hasardours in diverse contrees. This cursed synne doon they whan they feelen in hir hertes ful wikkedly of God and of his halwes; also whan they treten unreverently the sacrament of the auter,—thilke synne is so greet that unneth may it been releessed, but that the mercy of God passeth alle his werkes, it is so greet, and he so benigne.

Thanne comth of ire attrayng, whan a man is sharply amonested in his shrifte to forleten his synne, thanne wole he be angry and answeren hokerly and angrily, and deffenden or excusen

575. *by drynkes, E adds wilfully.*

his synne by unstedfastnesse of his flesh; or elles he dide it for to holde compaignye with his felawes; or elles he seith, the fend enticed hym; [585] or elles he dide it for his youthe; or elles his compleccioun is so corageous that he may nat forbere; or elles it is his destinee, as he seith, unto a certain age; or elles, he seith, it cometh hym of gentillesse of his auncestres; and semblable thynges. Alle this manere of folk so wrappen hem in hir synnes that they ne wol nat delivere hemself; for soothly no wight that excuseth hym wilfully of his synne may nat been delivered of his synne, til that he mekely biknoweth his synne.

After this thanne cometh sweryng, that is expres agayn the comendement of God; and this bifalleth ofte of anger and of ire. God seith, 'Thow shalt nat take the name of thy Lord God in veyn,' or in ydel. Also oure Lord Jhesu Crist seith, by the word of Seint Mathew, 'Ne wol ye nat swere in alle manere; neither by hevene, for it is Goddes trone; ne by erthe, for it is the bench of his feet; ne by Jerusalem, for it is the citee of a greet kyng; ne by thyn heed, for thou mayst nat make an heer whit ne blak; [590] but seyth by youre word, "ye, ye," and "nay, nay"; and what that is moore it is of yvel,' seith Crist. For Cristes sake, ne swereth nat so synfully, in dismembrynge of Crist by soule, herte, bones, and body; for certes it semeth that ye thynke that the cursede Jewes ne dismembred nat ynough the precieuse persone of Crist, but ye disembre hym moore. And if so be that the lawe compelle yow to swere, thanne rule yow after the lawe of God in youre sweryng, as seith Jeremye, 4° c°, 'Thou shalt kepe thre condicions; 'thou shalt swere in trouthe, in doom, and in rightwisnesse'; this is to seyn, thou shalt swere sooth; for every lesyng is agayns Crist, for Crist is verray trouthe.

590. *dismembrynge*, i.e. the swearing by Christ's different members; cp. *Pardoner's Tale*, ll. 474, 475.

And thynk wel this, that every greet swerere, nat compelled lawefully to swere, the wounde shal nat departe from his hous whil he useth swich unleveful sweryng. Thou shalt sweren eek in doom, whan thou art constreynd by thy domesman to witnessen the trouthe. [595] Eek thow shalt nat swere for envye, ne for favour, ne for meede, but for rightwisnesse, and for declaracioun of it, to the worshippe of God, and helpyng of thyne evene Cristene. And therefore, every man that taketh Goddes name in ydel, or falsly swereth with his mouth, or elles taketh on hym the name of Crist, to be called a Cristene man, and lyveth agayns Cristes lyvyng and his techyng, alle they taken Goddes name in ydel.

Looke eek, what Seint Peter seith, *Actuum* 4°, *Non est aliud nomen sub celo*, etc.: 'Ther nys noon oother name,' seith Seint Peter, 'under hevene yeven to men, in which they mowe be saved'; that is to seyn, but the name of Jhesu Crist. Take kepe eek how that the name of Crist so precious is, as seith Seint Paul *ad Philipenses* 2°, *In nomine Jhesu*, etc.: that 'in the name of Jhesu every knee of hevenely creatures, or erthely, or of helle, sholden bowe'; for it is so heigh and so worshipful that the cursede feend in helle sholde tremblen to heeren it y-nempned. Thanne semeth it that men that sweren so horribly by his blessed name, that they despise hym moore booldely than dide the cursede Jewes, or elles the devel, that trembleth whan he heereth his name.

[600] Now certes, sith that sweryng, but if it be lawefully doon, is so heighly deffended, muche worse is forsweryng falsly, and yet nedeless.

What seye we eek of hem that deliten hem in sweryng and holden it a gentrie or a manly dede to swere grete othes? And what of hem that of verray usage ne cesse nat to swere grete othes, al be the cause nat worth a straw? Certes, it is horrible synne. Swerynge sodeynly, withoute avyusement, is eek a synne.

But lat us go now to thilke horrible sweryng of adjuracioun and conjuracioun, as doon thise false enchauntours or nigromanciens, in bacyns ful of water, or in a bright swerd, in a cercle, or in a fir, or in a shulder-boon of a sheepe ! I kan nat seye but that they doon cursedly and damnably agayns Crist, and al the feith of hooly Chirche.

[605] Whatseye we of hem that bileeven in divynales, as by flight or by noyse of briddes, or of beestes, or by sort, by geomancie, by dremes, by chirkyng of dores, or crakyng of houses, by gnawynge of rattes, and swich manere wrecchednesse ? Certes, al this thyng is deffended by God, and by al hooly Chirche ; for which they been acursed til they come to amendement, that on swich filthe setten hire bileeve. Charmes for woundes or maladie of men, or of beestes, if they taken any effect, it may be aventure that God suffreth it, for folk sholden yeve the moore feith and reverence to his name.

Now wol I speken of lesynges, which generally is fals signyficioun of word, in entente to deceyven his evene Cristene. Some lesyng is, of which ther comth noon avantage to no wight ; and som lesyng turneth to the ese and profit of o man, and to disese and damage of another man. [610] Another lesyng is for to saven his lyf or his catel. Another lesyng comth of delit for to lye, in which delit they wol forge a long tale and peynten it with alle circumstaunces, where al the ground of the tale is fals. Som lesyng comth for he wole sustene his word ; and som lesyng comth of recchelesnesse withouten avisement ; and semblable thynges.

Lat us now touche the vice of flaterynge, which ne comth nat gladly, but for drede, or for coveitise. Flaterie is generally wrongful preisyng. Flatereres been the develes norices, that norissen his children with milk of losengerie. Forsothe Salomon seith that flaterie is wors than detraccioun, for somtyme detraccion maketh an hauteyn man be the moore

humble, for he dredeth detraccion ; but certes, flaterie, that maketh a man to enhauncen his herte and his contenaunce. [615] Flatereres been the develes enchauntours, for they make a man to wene of hymself be lyk that he nys nat lyk ; they been lyk to Judas, that bitraysed [God, and thise flatereres bitraysen] a man to sellen hym to his enemy, that is to the devel. Flatereres been the develes chapelleyns that syngen ever *Placebo*. I rekene flaterie in the vices of ire, for ofte tyme if o man be wrooth with another, thanne wole he flaterie som wight to sustene hym in his querele.

Speke we now of swich cursyng as comth of irous herte. Malisoun generally may be seyde every maner power or harm. Swich cursyng bireveth man fro the regne of God, as seith Seint Paul. [620] And ofte tyme swich cursyng wrongfully retorneth agayn to hym that curseth, as a bryd that retorneth agayn to his owene nest. And over alle thyng men oghten eschewe to cursen hire children, and yeven to the devel hire engendrure, as ferforth as in hem is ; certes it is greet peril and greet synne.

Lat us thanne speken of chidyng and reproche, whiche been ful grete woundes in mannes herte, for they unsowen the semes of freendshipe in mannes herte. For certes, unnethes may a man pleyntly been accorded with hym that hath hym openly revyled and repreved in disclaundre. This is a ful grisly synne, as Crist seith in the gospel. And taak kepe now, that he that repreveth his neighebor, outhere he repreveth hym by som harm of peyne that he hath on his body, as, 'mesel !' 'croked harlot !' or by som synne that he dooth. [625] Now if he repreve hym by harm of peyne, thanne turneth the repreve to Jhesu Crist, for peyne is sent by the rightwys sonde of God, and by his suffrance, be it meselrie, or mayme, or maladie. And if he repreve hym uncharitably of synne, as 'thou

615. *I rekene flaterie*, etc., Chaucer's unhappy defence of the digression in the *Somme*.

dronkelewe harlot !' and so forth, thanne aperteneth that to the rejoysynge of the devel, that ever hath joye that men doon synne.

And certes chidyng may nat come but out of a vileyns herte, for after the habundance of the herte speketh the mouth ful ofte. And ye shul understonde that. Looke by any wey whan any man shal chastise another, that he be war from chidyng and reprevynge; for trewely, but he be war, he may ful lightly quyken the fir of angre, and of wratthe, which that he sholde quenche, and peraventure sleeth hym which that he myght chastise with benignitee. For as seith Salomon, 'The amiable tonge is the tree of lyf'; that is to seyn, of lyf espiritueel, and soothly, a deslavee tonge sleeth the spirites of hym that repreveth and eek of hym that is reprieved.

[630] Loo, what seith Seint Augustyn, 'Ther is no thyng so lyk the develes child as he that ofte chideth.' Seint Paul seith eek, 'A servant of God bihoveth nat to chide.' And how that chidyng be a vileyns thyng bitwixe alle manere folk, yet is it, certes, moost uncovenable bitwixe a man and his wyf; for there is never reste; and therefore seith Salomon, 'An hous that is uncovered in reyn and droppynge and a chidyng wyf been lyke.' A man that is in a droppynge hous in manye places, though he eschewe the droppynge in o place, it droppeth on hym in another place; so fareth it by a chidyng wyf; but she chide hym in o place, she wol chide hym in another; and therefore, 'Bette is a morsel of breed with joye than an hous ful of delices with chidyng,' seith Salomon. Seint Paul seith, 'O ye wommen, be ye subgetes to youre housbondes, as bihoveth in God, and ye men loveth youre wyves.' *Ad Colossenses* 3°.

[635] Afterward speke we of scornynge, which is a wikked synne, and namely whan he scorneth a man for his goode werkes; for certes, swiche scorneres faren

lyk the foule tode that may nat endure to smelle the soote savour of the vyne whanne it florisseth. These scorneres been partyng-felawes with the devel, for they han joye whan the devel wynneth, and sorwe whan he leseth; they been adversaries of Jhesu Crist, for they haten that he loveth, that is to seyn, salvacioun of soule.

Speke we now of wikked conseil, for he that wikked conseil yeveth is a traytour; he deceyveth hym that trusteth in hym, *ut Achitofel ad Absolonem*. But natheles yet is his wikked conseil first agayn hymself. [640] For, as seith the wise man, 'Every fals lyvynge hath his propertee in hymself, that he that wole anoye another man, he anoyeth first hymself.' And men shul understonde that man shal nat taken his conseil of fals folk, ne of angry folk, or grevous folk that loven specially to muchel hir owene profit; ne to muche worldly folk; namely in conseilynge of soules.

Now comth the synne of hem that sowen and maken discord amonges folk; which is a synne that Crist hateth outrely; and no wonder is; for he deyde for to make concord. And moore shame do they to Crist, than dide they that hym crucifede; for God loveth bettre that freendshipe be amonges folk than he dide his owene body, the which that he yaf for unitee. Therefore been they likned to the devel, that ever been aboute to maken discord.

Now comth the synne of double tonge swiche as speken faire byforn folk and wikkedly bihynde, or elles they maken semblant as though they speeke of good entencioun or elles in game and pley, and yet they speke of wikked entente.

[645] Now comth biwreying of conseil, thurgh which a man is defamed; certes, unneth may he restooore the damage.

Now comth manace, that is an open folye, for he that ofte manaceth, he threteth moore than he may perfourne ful ofte tyme.

Now cometh ydel wordes, that is with-

outen profit of hym that speketh tho wordes, and eek of hym that herkneth tho wordes. Or elles ydel wordes been tho that been nedelees, or withouten entente of natureel profit. And al be it that ydel wordes been somtyme venial synne, yet sholde men douten hem, for we shul yeve rekenynge of hem bifore God.

Now comth janglynge, that may nat been withoute synne. And as seith Salomon, it is a synne of apert folye, [650] and therefore a philosophre seyde, whan men axed hym how that men sholde plesse the peple, and he answerde, 'Do manye goode werkes and spek fewe jangles.'

After this comth the synne of japeres, that been the develes apes, for they maken folk to laughe at hire japerie as folk doon at the gawdes of an ape. Swich japes deffendeth Seint Paul. Looke, how that vertuouse wordes and hooly woordes conforten hem that travaillen in the service of Crist, right so conforten the vileyns wordes and knakkes of japeris hem that travaillen in the service of the devel. Thisse been the synnes that comen of the tonge, that comen of ire, and of othere synnes mo.

Sequitur remedium contra peccatum Ire

The remedie agayns ire is a vertu that men clepen mansuetude, that is debonairetee, and eek another vertu that men callen pacience, or suffrance.

[655] Debonairetee withdraweth and refreyne the stirynges and the moevynges of mannes corage in his herte, in swich manere that they ne skippe nat out by angre ne by ire.

Suffrance suffreth swetely alle the noyaunces and the wronges that men doon to man outward. Seint Jerome seith thus of debonairetee, that it dooth noon harm to no wight, ne seith, ne for noon harm that men doon or seyn he ne eschawfeth nat agayns his resoun. This

650. that is debonairetee, Cam. that Jhon de Bonavia clepith debonyretee.

vertu som tyme comth of nature, for, as seith the philosophre, 'A man is a quyk thyng, by nature debonaire and trefable to goodnesse'; but whan debonairetee is enformed of grace, thanne is it the moore worth.

Pacience, that is another remedie agayns ire, is a vertu that suffreth swetely every mannes goodnesse, and is nat wrooth for noon harm that is doon to hym. [660] The philosophre seith that pacience is thilke vertu that suffreth debonairely alle the outrages of adversitee and every wikked word. This vertu maketh a man lyk to God, and maketh hym Goddes owene deere child, as seith Crist; this vertu disconfiteth thyn enemy, and therefore seith the wise man, 'If thou wolt venquysse thyn enemy, lerne to suffre.' And thou shalt understonde that man suffreth foure manere of grevances in outward thynges; agayns the whiche foure he moot have foure manere of paciencies.

The firste grevance is of wikkede wordes; thilke suffrede Jhesu Crist withouten grucchyng, ful patiently, whan the Jewes despised and reprieved hym ful ofte. Suffre thou therfore patiently; for the wise man seith, 'If thou stryve with a fool, though the fool be wrooth or though he laughe, algate thou shalt have no reste.'

[665] That oother grevance outward is to have damage of thy catel. Ther-agayns suffred Crist ful patiently, when he was despoiled of al that he hadde in this lyf, and that nas but his clothes.

The thridde grevance is a man to have harm in his body. That suffred Crist ful patiently in al his passioun.

The fourthe grevance is in outrageous labour in werkes. Wherefor I seye that folk that maken hir servantz to travaillen to grevously, or out of tyme, as on haly dayes, soothly they do greet synne. Heer-agayns suffred Crist ful patiently and taughte us pacience, whan he baar upon his blissed shulder the croys, upon which he sholde suffren despitous deeth.

Heere may men lerne to be pacient; for certes noght oonly Cristen men been pacient for love of Jhesu Crist and for perdoun of the blisful lyf that is perdurable, but certes the olde payens that never were Cristene, commendeden and useden the vertu of pacience.

[670] A philosophre upon a tyme, that wolde have beten his disciple for his grete trespas, for which he was greetly amoeved, and broghte a yerde to scourge the child; and whan this child saugh the yerde, he seyde to his maister, 'What thenke ye to do?' 'I wol bete thee,' quod the maister, 'for thy correccioun.' 'Forsothe,' quod the child; 'ye oghten first correcte youreself, that han lost al youre pacience for the gilt of a child.' 'Forsothe,' quod the maister, al wepynge, 'thow seyst sooth; have thow the yerde, my deere sone, and correcte me for myn inpacience.' Of pacience comth obedience, thurgh which a man is obedient to Crist and to alle hem to whiche he oghte to been obedient in Crist. [675] And understond wel that obedience is perfit whan that a man dooth gladly and hastily, with good herte, entierly, al that he sholde do. Obedience generally is to perfourne the doctrine of God and of his sovereyns, to whiche hym oghte to been obeisaunt in alle rightwisnesse.

Sequitur de Accidia

After the synne of envye and of ire, now wol I speken of the synne of accidie; for envye blyndeth the herte of man, and ire troubleth a man, and accidie maketh hym hevy, thoughtful and wrawful. Envye and ire maken bitternesse in herte, which bitternesse is mooder of accidie and bynymeth hym the love of alle goodnesse. Thanne is accidie the angwissh of troubled herte; and Seint Augustyn seith, it is any of goodnesse and joye of harm. Certes this is a dampnable synne, for it dooth wrong to Jhesu Crist, in as muche as it bynymeth the service that men oghte doon to Crist

with alle diligence, as seith Salomon. [680] But accidie dooth noswich diligence. He dooth alle thyng with any, and with wrawnesse, slaknesse, and excusacioun, and with ydelnesse, and unlust; for which the book seith, 'Accursed be he that dooth the service of God negligently.'

Thanne is accidie enemy to everich estaat of man; for certes the estaat of man is in thre maneres. Outher it is thestaat of innocence, as was thestaat of Adam biforn that he fil into synne; in which estaat he was holden to wirche, as in heriynge and adowrynge of God. Another estaat is estaat of synful men, in which estaat men been holden to labour in preiynge to God for amendement of hire synnes, and that he wole graunte hem to arysen out of hir synnes. Another estaat is thestaat of grace, in which estaat he is holden to werkes of penitence; and certes to alle thise thynges is accidie enemy and contrarie, for he loveth no bisynesse at al. [685] Now certes this foule sinne, accidie, is eek a ful greet enemy to the liflode of the body, for it ne hath no purvaunce agayn temporeel necessitee, for it forsleweth and forsluggeth, and destroyeth alle goodes temporeles by recchelesnesse.

The fourthe thyng is, that accidie is lyk to hem that been in the peyne of helle, by-cause of hir slouthe and of hire hevynesse; for they that been dampned been so bounde that they ne may neither wel do, ne wel thynke. Of accidie comth first, that a man is anyed and encombred for to doon any goodnesse, and maketh that God hath abhomynacion of swich accidie, as seith Seint John.

Now cometh slouthe, that wol nat suffre noon hardnesse ne no penaunce; for soothly, slouth is so tendre and so delicat, as seith Salomon, that he wol nat suffre noon hardnesse, ne penaunce, and therfore he shendeth al that he dooth. Agayns this roten-herted synne of accidie and slouthe sholde men exercise hemself to doon goode werkes, and manly and

685. *sinne, E swyn.*

vertuously cacchen corage wel to doon, thynkyng that oure Lord Jhesu Crist quiteth every good dede, be it never so lite. [690] Usage of labour is a greet thyng, for it maketh, as seith Seint Bernard, the laborer to have stronge armes, and harde synwes; and slouthe maketh hem feble and tendre. Thanne comth drede to bigynne to werke anye goode werkes; for certes he that is enclyned to synne, hym thynketh it is so greet an emprise for to undertake to doon werkes of goodnesse, and casteth in his herte that the circumstaunces of goodnesse been so grevouse and so chargeant for to suffre, that he dar nat undertake to do werkes of goodesse, as seith Seint Gregorie.

Now comth wanhope, that is despeir of the mercy of God, that comth somtyme of to muche outrageous sorwe, and somtyme of to muche drede, ymaginyng that he hath doon so muche synne that it wol nat availen hym, though he wolde repenten hym and forsake synne; thurgh which despeir or drede he abaundoneth al his herte to every maner synne, as seith Seint Augustin. [695] Which dampnable synne, if that it continue unto his ende, it is cleped synnyng in the Hooly Goost. This horrible synne is so perilous, that he that is despeired, ther nys no felonye ne no synne that he douteth for to do, as sheweth wel by Judas.

Certes, aboven alle synnes thanne is this synne moost displesant to Crist and moost adversarie.

Soothly, he that despeireth hym is lyke the coward champioun recreant that seith 'creaunt' withoute nede. Alas! alas! nedeles is he recreant and nedeles despeired. Certes, the mercy of God is ever redy to the penitent, and is aboven alle his werkes. [700] Allas! kan a man nat bithynke hym on the gospel of Seint Luc xv., where as Crist seith that as wel shal ther be joye in hevене upon a synful man that dooth penitence, as upon nyety and nyne rightful men that never ne dede synne, ne neden no penitence.

Looke further in the same gospel, the joye and the feeste of the goode man that hadde lost his sone, whan his sone with repentaunce was retourned to his fader. Kan they nat remembren hem eek, that, as seith Seint Luc xxiii., how that the thief that was hanged bisyde Jhesu Crist seyde, 'Lord, remembre of me, whan thou comest into thy regne.' 'Forsothe,' seyde Crist, 'I seye to thee, to day shaltow been with me in paradys.' Certes, ther is noon so horrible synne of man that it ne may in his lyf be destroyed by penitence, thurgh vertu of the passion and of the deeth of Crist. [705] Allas! what nedeth man thanne to been despeired, sith that his mercy so redy is and large? Axe and have.

Thanne cometh sompnolence, that is sloggy slombryng, which maketh a man be hevye and dul in body and in soule. And this synne comth of slouthe. And certes, the tyme that by wey of resoun men sholde nat slepe, that is by the morwe, but if ther were cause resonable; for soothly the morwe tyde is moost covenable a man to sey his preyeres, and for to thynken on God, and for to honoure God, and to yeven almesse to the poure, that first cometh in the name of Crist. Lo, what seith Salomon? 'Whoso wolde by the morwe awaken and seke me, he shal fynde.' [710] Thanne cometh negligence or recchelesnesse, that rekketh of no thyng; and how that ignoraunce be mooder of alle harm, certes negligence is the norice. Negligence ne dooth no fors, whan he shal doon a thyng, wheither he do it weel or baddely.

Of the remedie of these two synnes, as seith the wise man, that he that dredeth God he spareth nat to doon that him oghte doon, and he that loveth God he wol doon diligence to plesse God by his werkes, and abaundone hymself, with al his myght, wel for to doon. Thanne comth ydelnesse that is the yate of alle harmes. An ydel man is lyk to a place that hath no walles; the develes may entre on every syde and sheten at hym at discovert,

by temptacion on every syde. [715] This ydelnesse is the thurrok of alle wikked and vileyns thoghtes and of alle jangles, trufles, and of alle ordure. Certes, the hevене is yeven to hem that wol labouren, and nat to ydel folk. Eek David seith, that they ne been nat in the labour of men, ne they shul nat been whipped with men, that is to seyn in purgatorie; certes thanne semeth it they shul be tormented with the devel in helle, but if they doon penitence.

Thanne comth the synne that men clepen *tarditas*, as whan a man is to laterede or tariynge, er he wole turne to God; and certes that is a greet folie. He is lyk to hym that falleth in the dych, and wol nat arise. And this vice comth of a fals hope, that he thynketh that he shal lyve longe; but that hope faileth ful ofte.

[720] Thanne comth lachesse; that is he that whan he biginneth any good werk, anon he shal forleten it, and stynten, as doon they that han any wight to governe and ne taken of hym namoore kepe, anon as they fynden any contrarie or any anoy. Thisse been the newe shepherdes that leten hir sheepe wityngly go renne to the wolf, that is in the breres, or do no fors of hir owene governaunce. Of this comth poverte and destruccioun, bothe of spirituel and temporel thynges. Thanne comth a manere cooldnesse, that freseth al the herte of a man. Thanne comth undevoicioun, thurgh which a man is blent, as seith Seint Bernard, and hath swich langour in soule, that he may neither rede ne singe in hooly chirche, ne heere, ne thynke of no devocioun, ne travaille with his handes in no good werk, that it nys hym unsavory and al apalled. Thanne wexeth he slough and slombry, and soone wol be wrooth, and soone is enclnyed to hate and to envye.

[725] Thanne comth the synne of worldly sorwe, swich as is cleped *tristicia*, that sleeth man, as Seint Paul seith. For certes, swich sorwe werketh to the deeth of the soule and of the body also, for

ther-of comth that a man is anoyed of his owene lif; wherfore swich sorwe shorteth ful ofte the lif of man, er that his tyme be come by wey of kynde.

Remedium contra peccatum Accidie

Agayns this horrible synne of accidie, and the branches of the same, ther is a vertu that is called *fortitudo*, or strengthe; that is, an affeccioun thurgh which a man despiseth anoyouse thynges. This vertu is so myghty and so vigorous that it dar withstonde myghtily, and wisely kepen hym self fro perils that been wikked, and wrastle agayn the assautes of the devel; [730] for it enhaunceth and enforeth the soule, right as accidie abateth it, and maketh it fieble; for this *fortitudo* may endure by long suffraunce the travailles that been covenable.

This vertu hath manye spesces, and the firste is cleped magnanimitie, that is to seyn greet corage; for certes ther bihoveth greet corage agains accidie lest that it ne swolve the soule by the synne of sorwe, or destroye it by wanhope. This vertu maketh folk to undertake harde thynges and grevouse thynges by hir owene wil, wisely and resonably. And for as muchel as the devel fighteth agayns a man moore by queyntise and by sleighte than by strengthe, therefore men shal withstonden hym by wit and by resoun and by discrecioun.

Thanne arn ther the vertues of feith and hope in God, and in his seintes, to acheve and accomplice the goode werkes, in the whiche he purposeth fermely to continue. [735] Thanne comth seuretee, or sikernesse, and that is whan a man ne douteth no travaille in tyme comynge of the goode werkes that a man hath bigonne. Thanne comth magnificence, that is to seyn whan a man dooth and perfourneth grete werkes of goodness; and that is the ende why that men sholde do goode werkes; for in the acomplissynge of grete goode werkes lith the grete gerdoun. Thanne is ther con-

staunce, that is stablesse of corage; and this sholde been in herte by stedefast feith, and in mouth, and in berynge, and in chiere, and in dede. Eke ther been mo speciale remedies agains accidie in diverse werkes, and in consideracioun of the peynes of helle, and of the joyes of hevene, and in trust of the grace of the Holy Goost, that wole yeve hym myght to perfourne his goode entente.

Sequitur de Avaricia

After accidie wol I speke of avarice and of coveitise, of which synne seith Saint Paule that the roote of alle harmes is coveitise. *Ad Thimotheum* vi. [740] For soothly, whan the herte of a man is confounded in itself, and troubled, and that the soule hath lost the confort of God, thanne seketh he an ydel solas of worldly thynges.

Avarice, after the descripcion of Saint Augustyn, is likerousnesse in herte to have erthely thynges. Som oother folk seyn that avarice is for to purchacen manye erthely thynges, and no thyng yeve to hem that han nede. And understood that avarice ne stant nat oonly in lond ne catel, but somtyme in science and in glorie, and in every manere of outrageous thyng is avarice and coveitise.

And the difference bitwixe avarice and coveitise is this; coveitise is for to coveite swiche thynges as thou hast nat, and avarice is for to withholde and kepe swiche thynges as thou hast withoute rightful nede. [745] Soothly this avarice is a synne that is ful dampnable, for al hooly writ curseth it, and speketh agayns that vice, for it dooth wrong to Jhesu Crist; for it bireveth hym the love that men to hym owen, and turneth it bakward agayns alle resoun, and maketh that the avaricious man hath moore hope in his catel than in Jhesu Crist, and dooth moore observance in keypyng of his tresor than he dooth to service of Jhesu Crist. And therefore seith Saint Paul, *ad Ephesios* v., that an avaricious man is the thraldom of ydolatrie.

What difference is betwixe an ydolastre and an avaricious man? but that any ydolastre peraventure ne hath but o mawmet or two and the avaricious man hath manye; for certes, every floryn in his cofre is his mawmet. [750] And certes, the synne of mawmettrie is the firste thyng that God deffended in the ten comaundmentz, as bereth witness *Exodi* capitulo xx. 'Thou shalt have no false goddes bifore me, ne thou shalt make to thee no grave thyng.' Thus is an avaricious man that loveth his tresor biforn God an ydolastre, thurgh this cursed synne of avarice.

Of coveitise comen these harde lordshipes thurgh whiche men been distreynd by taylages, custumes, and cariages, moore than hire duetee or resoun is; and eek they taken of hire bonde-men amercimentz, whiche myghten moore resonably ben cleped extorcions than amercimentz. Of whiche amercimentz and raunsonyng of bondemen somme lordes stywardes seyn that it is rightful, for as muche as a cherl hath no temporeel thyng that it ne is his lordes, as they seyn; but certes these lordshipes doon wrong that bireven hire bonde folk thynges that they never yave hem. *Augustinus de Civitate Dei*, libro ix. [755] Sooth is that the condicioun of thraldom and the firste cause of thraldom is for synne. *Genesis* ix.

Thus may ye seen that the gilt diserveth thraldom, but nat nature; wherfore these lordes ne sholde nat muche glorifien hem in hir lordshipes, sith that by natureel condicioun they been nat lordes of thralles, but that thraldom comth first by the desert of synne. And farther-over ther as the lawe seith that temporeel goodes of boonde folk been the goodes of hir lordshipes, ye, that is for to understonde, the goodes of the emperour, to deffenden hem in hir right, but nat for to robben

750. the firste thyng. The 1st and 2nd commandments were reckoned by the Roman Church as one, the 10th being divided.

hem ne reven hem. And therfore seith Seneca, 'Thy prudence sholde lyve benignely with thy thralles'; [760] thilke that thou clepest thy thralles been Goddes peple, for humble folk been Cristes freendes, they been contubernyal with the Lord.

Thynk eek that of swich seed as cherles spryngeth, of swich seed spryngen lordes. As wel may the cherl be saved as the lord; the same deeth that take the cherl, swich deeth taketh the lord; wherfore I rede, do right so with thy cherl as thou woldest that thy Lord dide with thee, if thou were in his plit. Every synful man is a cherl to synne. I rede thee, certes, that thou, lord, werke in swiche wise with thy cherles that they rather love thee than drede. I woot wel ther is degree above degree, as reson is, and skile it is that men do hir devoir ther as it is due; but certes, extorcions and despit of youre underlynges is dampnable.

[765] And forther-over understood wel that thise conquerours, or tirauntz, maken ful ofte thralles of hem that been born of as roial blood as been they that hem conqueren. This name of thraldom was never erst kowth, til that Noe seyde that his sone Canaan sholde be thral to his bretheren for his synne. What seyde we thanne of hem that pilen and doon extorcions in hooly chirche? Certes, the swerd that men yeven first to a knyght, whan he is newe dubbed, signifieth that he sholde deffenden hooly chirche, and nat robben it ne pilen it; and who so dooth is traitour to Crist. And, as seith Seint Augustyn, they been the develes wolves that stranglen the sheepe of Jhesu Crist, and doon worse than wolves; for, soothly, whan the wolf hath ful his wombe he stynteth to strangle sheepe, but soothly, the pilours and destroyours of Goddes hooly chirche ne do nat so, for they ne stynte never to pile.

[770] Now, as I have seyde, sith so is

765. *thraldom*, H² *cherldom*.

that synne was first cause of thraldom, thanne is it thus, that thilke tyme that al this world was in synne, thanne was al this world in thraldom and subjeccioun; but certes, sith the tyme of grace cam, God ordeyned that som folk sholde be moore heigh in estaat and in degree, and som folk moore lough, and that everich sholde be served in his estaat and his degree; and therfore in somme contrees, ther they byen thralles, whan they han turned hem to the feith, they maken hire thralles free out of thraldom. And therfore certes the lord oweth to his man that the man oweth to his lord. The pope calleth hymself servaunt of the servauntz of God; but for-as-muche as the estaat of hooly chirche ne myghte nat han be, ne the commune profit myghte nat han be kept, ne pees and reste in erthe, but if God hadde ordeyned that som men hadde hyer degree and som men lower, therfore was sovereyntee ordeyned to kepe and mayntene and deffenden hire underlynges or hire subgetz, in resoun, as ferforth as it lith in hire power, and nat to destroyen hem ne confounde.

[775] Wherfore I seye, that thilke lordes that been lyk wolves that devouren the possessiouns or the catel of poure folk wrongfully, withouten mercy or mesure, they shul receyven, by the same mesure that they han mesured to poure folk, the mercy of Jhesu Crist, but if it be amended.

Now comth deceite bitwixe marchaunt and marchaunt. And thow shalt understonde that marchandise is in many maneres; that oon is bodily, and that oother is goostly, that oon is honeste and leweful, and that oother is deshoneste and unleweful. Of thilke bodily marchandise that is leweful and honeste is this, that there as God hath ordeyned that a regne or a contree is suffisaunt to hym-self, thanne is it honeste and leweful that of habundaunce of this contree that men helpe another contree that is moore nedy; and therfore ther moote been marchantz

to bryngen fro that o contree to that oother hire marchandises.

[780] That oother merchandise, that men haunten with fraude and trecherie and deceite, with lesynges and false othes, is cursed and dampnable.

Espiritueel merchandise is proprely symonye, that is, ententif desir to byen thyng espiritueel, that is thyng that apertenteth to the seintuarie of God, and to cure of the soule. This desir, if so be that a man do his diligence to parfournen it, al be it that his desir ne take noon effect, yet is it to hym a deedly synne, and if he be ordred he is irreguleer. Certes symonye is cleped of Simon Magus, that wolde han boght for temporeel catel the yifte that God hadde yeven by the Hooly Goost to Seint Peter and to the Apostles. And therfore understood that bothe he that selleth and he that beyeth thynges espirituels been cleped symonyals, be it by catel, be it by procuryng, or by fleshly preyere of his freendes, fleshly freendes, or espiritueel freendes. [785] Fleshly in two maneres; as by kynrede, or othere freendes; soothly, if they praye for hym that is nat worthy and able, it is symonye, if he take the benefice; and if he be worthy and able ther nys noon.

That oother manere is whan a man or womman preyen for folk to avauncen hem oonly for wikked fleshly affeccion that they have unto the persone, and that is foul symonye. But certes in service for which men yeven thynges espirituels unto hir servantz it moot be understonde that the service moot been honeste, and elles nat; and eek that it be withouten bargaynyng, and that the persone be able; for, as seith Seint Damase, 'Alle the synnes of the world at regard of this synne arn as thyng of noight, for it is the gretteste synne that may be, after the synne of Lucifer and Antecrist'; for by this synne God forleseth the chirche and the soule that he boghte with his precious blood by hem that yeven churches to hem that

been nat digne, [790] for they putten in theves that stelen the soules of Jhesu Crist and destroyen his patrimoyne. By swiche undigne preestes and curates han lewed men the lasse reverence of the sacramentz of hooly chirche, and swiche yeveres of churches putten out the children of Crist, and putten into the chirche the develes owene sone. They sellen the soules that lambes sholde kepen, to the wolf that strangleth hem; and therfore, shul they never han part of the pasture of lambes, that is the blisse of hevене.

Now comth hasardrie, with his apurtenaunces, as tables and rafles, of which comth deceite, false othes, chidynges, and alle ravynes, blasphemynge and reneyng of God, and hate of his neighebores, wast of goodes, mysspendynge of tyme, and somtyme manslaughtre. Certes, hasardours ne mowe nat been withouten gret synne whil thay haunte that crafte. [795] Of avarice comen eek lesynges, thefte, fals witness, and false othes; and ye shul understonde that thise been grete synnes, and expres agayn the comauementz of God, as I have seyde. Fals witness is in word and eek in dede. In word, as for to bireve thy neighebores goode name by thy fals witnessyng, or bireven hym his catel or his heritage by thy fals witnessyng, whan thou for ire, or for meede, or for envye, berest fals witness, or accusest hym, or excusest hym, by thy fals witness, or elles excusest thyself falsly. Ware yow questemongereres and notaries. Certes, for fals witnessyng was Susanna in ful gret sorwe and peyne, and many another mo. The synne of thefte is eek expres agayns Goddes heeste, and in two maneres, corporeel and espiritueel. Corporeel, as for to take thy neighebores catel agayn his wyl, be it by force or by sleighte, be it by met or by mesure, [800] by stelyng eek of false enditementz upon hym, and in borwyng of thy neighebores catel, in entent never to payen it agayn, and semblable thynges.

Espritueel thefte is sacrilege, that is to seyn, hurtyng of hooly thynges, or of thynges sacred to Crist, in two maneres; by reson of the hooly place, as chirches or chirche-hawes, for which every vileyns synne that men doon in swiche places may be cleped sacrilege, or every violence in the semblable places. Also they that withdrawen falsly the rightes that longen to hooly chirche. And pleynly and generally, sacrilege is to reuen hooly thyng fro hooly place, or unholly thyng out of hooly place, or hooly thyng out of unholly place.

Relevacio contra peccatum Avaricie

Now shul ye understonde that the releevynge of avarice is misericorde and pitee largely taken. And men myghten axe why that misericorde and pitee is releevynge of avarice. [805] Certes, the avaricious man sheweth no pitee ne misericorde to the nedeful man, for he deliteth hym in the keypyng of his tresor and nat in the rescowynge ne releevynge of his evene Cristene; and therfore speke I first of misericorde.

Thanne is misericorde, as seith the philosophre, a vertu by which the corage of man is stired by the mysese of hym that is mysessed; upon which misericorde folweth pitee in parfournynge of charitable werkes of misericorde. And certes, these thynges moeven a man to misericorde of Jhesu Crist, that he yaf hymself for oure gilt, and suffred death for misericorde, and foryaf us oure originale synnes, and therby relessed us fro the peynes of helle, and amenused the peynes of purgatorie by penitence, and yeveth grace wel to do, and atte laste the blisse of hevене. [810] The speses of misericorde been, as for to lene and for to yeve, and to foryeven and relesse, and for to han pitee in herte, and compassioun of the meschief of his evene Cristene, and eek to chastise there as nede is.

Another manere of remedie agayns avarice is resonable largesse, but soothly

heere bihoveth the consideracioun of the grace of Jhesu Crist and of his temporeel goodes, and eek of the goodes perdurables that Crist yaf to us, and to han remembrance of the deeth that he shal receyve, he noot whanne, where, ne how; and eek that he shal forgon al that he hath, save onoly that he hath despended in goode werkes.

But, for as muche as som folk been unmesurable, men oughten eschue foollargesse, that men clepen wast. Certes, he that is fool-large ne yeveth nat his catel, but he leseth his catel. Soothly what thyng that he yeveth for veyneglorie, as to mynstrals and to folk, for to beren his renoun in the world, he hath synne ther-of, and noon almesse. [815] Certes he leseth foule his good that ne seketh with the yifte of his good no thyng but synne. He is lyk to an hors that seketh rather to drynken drovy or trouble water, than for to drynken water of the clere welle. And for as muchel as they yeven ther as they sholde nat yeven, to hem aperteneth thilke malisoun that Crist shal yeven at the day of doome to hem that shullen been dampned.

Sequitur de Glulâ

After avarice comth glotonye, which is expres eek agayn the comandement of God. Glotonye is unmesurable appetit to ete or to drynke, or elles to doon ynogh to the unmesurable appetit and desordeynee coveitise to eten or to drynke. This synne corrupted al this world, as is wel shewed in the synne of Adam and of Eve. Looke, eek, what seith Seint Paul of glotonye. [820] 'Manye,' seith Seint Paul, 'goon, of whiche I have ofte seyde to yow, and now I seye it wepyng, that been the enemys of the croys of Crist, of whiche the ende is deeth, and of whiche hire wombe is hire God, and hire glorie in confusioun of hem that so devouren erthely thynges.' He that is usaunt to this synne of glotonye

820. *devouren, H³ sauereu.*

he ne may no synne withstonde; he moot been in servage of alle vices, for it is the develes hoord ther he hideth hym and resteth.

This synne hath manye speses. The firste is dronkenesse, that is the horrible sepulture of mannes resoun, and therefore whan a man is dronken he hath lost his resoun, and this is deedly synne. But soothly, whan that a man is nat wont to strong drynke, and peraventure ne knoweth nat the strengthe of the drynke, or hath feblesse in his heed, or hath travailed, thurgh which he drynketh the moore, al be he sodeynly caught with drynke, it is no deedly synne, but venyal. The seconde spece of glotonye is, that the spirit of a man wexeth al trouble, for dronkenesse bireveth hym the discrecioun of his wit. [825] The thridde spece of glotonye is whan a man devoureth his mete, and hath no rightful manere of etynge. The fourth is, whan thurgh the grete habundaunce of his mete, the humours in his body been destempred. The fifthe is forgetelnesse by to muchel drynkyng, for which somtyme a man forgeteth er the morwe what he dide at even, or on the nyght biforn.

In oother manere been distinct the speses of glotonye, after Seint Gregorie. The firste is for to ete biforn tyme to ete; the seconde is whan a man get hym to delicaat mete or drynke; the thridde is whan men taken to muche over mesure; the fourthe is curiositee with gret entente to maken and appaillen his mete; the fifthe is for to eten to gredily. [830] Thise been the fyve syngres of the develes hand, by whiche he draweth folk to synne.

Remedium contra peccatum Gule

Agayns glotonye is the remedie abstinence, as seith Galien; but that holde I nat meritorie, if he do it oonly for the heele of his body. Seint Augustyn wole that abstinence be doon for vertu and with pacience. 'Abstinence,' he seith,

'is litel worth, but if a man have good wil ther-to, and but it be enforced by pacience and by charitee, and that men doon it for Godes sake, and in hope to have the blisse of hevене.'

The felawes of abstinence been attemperaunce, that holdeth the meene in alle thynges; eek shame, that eschueth alle deshonestee; suffisance, that seketh no riche metes ne drynkes, ne dooth no fors of to outrageous apparailynge of mete; mesure also, that restreyneth by resoun the deslavee appetit of etynge; sobrenesse also, that restreyneth the outrage of drynke; [835] sparynge also, that restreyneth the delicaat ese to sitte longe at his mete and softly, wherfore som folk stonden, of hir owene wyl, to eten at the lasse leyser.

Sequitur de Luxuria

After glotonye thanne comth lecherie, for thise two synnes been so ny cosyns, that ofte tyme they wol nat departe. God woot this synne is ful displeaunt thyng to God, for he seyde hymself, 'Do no lecherie'; and therefore he putte grete peynes agayns this synne in the olde lawe. If womman thral were taken in this synne, she sholde be beten with staves to the deeth; and if she were a gentil womman, she sholde be slayn with stones; and if she were a bisshoppes doghter, she sholde been brent, by Goddes comendement. Fortherover, by the synne of lecherie God dreynthe al the world at the diluge, and after that he brente five citees with thonder leyt and sank hem into helle.

[840] Now lat us speke thanne of thilke stynkyng synne of lecherie that men clepe avowtrie of wedded folk; that is to seyn, if that oon of hem be wedded, or elles bothe. Seint John seith that avowtiers shullen been in helle in a stank brennyng of fyr and of brymston. In fyr for lecherie, in brymston for the stynk of hire ordure. Certes, the brekyng of this sacrament is an horrible thyng; it

was maked of God hymself in paradys, and confermed by Jhesu Crist, as witnesseth Seint Mathew in the gospel: 'A man shal lete fader and mooder and taken hym to his wif, and they shullen be two in o flesh.' This sacrament bitokneth the knyttyng togidre of Crist and of hooly chirche. And nat oonly that God forbad avowtrie in dede, but eek he comanded that thou sholdest nat coveite thy neighebores wyf. [845] In this heeste, seith Seint Augustyn, is forboden alle manere coveitise to doon lecherie. Lo, what seith Seint Mathew in the gospel; that who-so seeth a womman to coveitise of his lust, he hath doon lecherie with hire in his herte. Heere may ye seen that nat oonly the dede of this synne is forboden, but eek the desir to doon that synne.

This cursed synne anyeth grevousliche hem that it haunten. And first to hire soule, for he obligeth it to synne and to peyne of deeth that is perdurable. Unto the body anyeth it grevously also, for it dreyeth hym, and wasteth, and shenteth hym, and of his blood he maketh sacrifice to the feend of helle; it wasteth his catel and his substaunce. And certes if it be a foul thyng a man to waste his catel on wommen, yet is it a fouler thyng whan that for swich ordure wommen dispenden upon men hir catel and substaunce. [850] This synne, as seith the prophete, bireveth man and womman hir goode fame, and al hire honour, and it is ful plesaunt to the devel; for ther-by wynneth he the mooste partie of this world; and, right as a marchant deliteth hym moost in chaffare that he hath moost advantage of, right so deliteth the fend in this ordure.

This is that oother hand of the devel with five fyngres to cacche the peple to his vileynye. The firste fynger is the fool lookynge of the fool womman, and of the fool man, that sleeth right as the basilicok sleeth folk by the venym of his sighte; for the coveitise of eyen folweth the coveitise of the herte. The seconde fynger is the vileyns touchynge in wikked

manere; and therefore, seith Salomon that whoso toucheth and handleth a womman he fareth lyk hym that handleth the scorpioun that styngeth and sodeynly sleeth thurgh his evenyngynge; as who-so toucheth warm pych, it shent his fyngres. [855] The thridde is foule wordes, that fareth lyk fyr, that right anon brenneth the herte. The fourthe fynger is the kysynge; and trewely he were a greet fool that wolde kisse the mouth of a brennyng ovne, or of a fourneys. And moore fooles been they that kissen in vileynye, for that mouth is the mouth of helle; and namely these olde dotardes holours, yet wol they kisse, though they may nat do, and smatre hem. Certes, they been lyk to houndes, for an hound whan he comth by the roser, or by othere [bushes], though he may nat pisse, yet wole he heve up his leg and make a contenance to pisse. And for that many man weneth that he may nat synne, for no likerousnesse that he dooth with his wyf, certes, that opinioun is fals; God woot a man may sleen hymself with his owene knyf and make hymselfen dronken of his owene tonne. [860] Certes, be it wyf, be it child, or any worldly thyng that he loveth biforn God, it is his mawmet, and he is an ydolastre. Man sholde loven his wyf by discrecioun, patiently and atemprely, and thanne is she as though it were his suster.

The fifthe fynger of the develes hand is the stynkyng dede of lecherie. Certes, the five fyngres of glotonie the feend put in the wombe of a man, and with his five fyngres of lecherie he gripeth hym by the reynes for to throwen hym into the fourneys of helle, ther as they shul han the fyr and the wormes that ever shul lasten, and wepyng and wailynge, sharpe hunger and thurst, and grymnesse of develes that shullen al to-trede hem, withouten respit and withouten ende.

[865] Of lecherie, as I seyde, sourden

^{855.} *bushes*, Tyrwhitt's emendation for *beautes* of the MSS.

diverse speses, as fornicacioun that is bitwixe man and womman that been nat maried, and this is deedly synne and agayns nature. Al that is enemy and destruccioun to nature is agayns nature. *Parfay*, the resoun of a man telleth eek hym wel that it is deedly synne, for as muche as God forbad leccherie. And Seint Paul yeveth hem the regne, that nys dewe to no wight but to hem that doon deedly synne. Another synne of leccherie is to bireve a mayden of hir maydenhede, for he that so dooth, certes, he casteth a mayden out of the hyste degree that is in this present lif, and bireveth hire thilke precious fruyt that the book clepeth the 'hundred fruyt.' I ne kan seye it noon oother weyes in Englishsh, but in Latyn it highte *Centesimus fructus*. [870] Certes, he that so dooth is cause of manye damages and vileynyes, mo than any man kan rekene, right as he somtyme is cause of alle damages that beestes don in the feeld that breketh the hegge or the closure, thurgh which he destroyeth that may nat been restooed. For certes, namoore may maydenhede be restooed than an arm that is smyten fro the body may re-tourne agayn to waxe. She may have mercy, this woot I wel, if she do penitence; but never shal it be that she nas corrupt.

And, al be it so that I have spoken somewhat of avowtrie, it is good to shewen mo perils that longen to avowtrie, for to eschue that foule synne. Avowtrie in Latyn is for to seyn, approchyng of oother mannes bed, thurgh which tho that whilom weren o flesh abawndone hir bodyes to othere persones. [875] Of this synne, as seith the wise man, folwen manye harmes. First, brekyng of feith; and certes, in feith is the keye of Cristendom, and whan that feith is broken and lorn, soothly, Cristendom stant veyn and withouten fruyt. This synne is eek a thefte; for thefte generally is for to reve a wight his thyng agayns his wille. Certes this is the fouleste thefte that may be, whan a womman steleth hir

body from hir housbonde and yeveth it to hire holour to defoulen hire, and steleth hir soule fro Crist, and yeveth it to the devel. This is a fouler thefte than for to breke a chirche and stele the chalice, for these avowtiers breken the temple of God spiritually, and stelen the vessel of grace, that is the body and the soule, for which Crist shal destroyen hem, as seith Seint Paul.

[880] Soothly of this thefte douted Joseph, whan that his lordes wyf preyed hym of vileynye, whan he seyde, 'Lo, my lady, how my lord hath take to me under my warde al that he hath in this world, ne no thyng of his thynges is out of my power, but oonly ye, that been his wyf; and how sholde I thanne do this wikkednesse and synne so horrible agayns God, and agayns my lord? God it forbeede!' Allas! al to litel is swich trouthe now y-founde.

The thridde harm is the filthe thurgh which they breken the comandement of God and defoulen the auctour of matrimoyne, that is, Crist. For certes, in so muche as the sacrament of mariage is so noble and so digne, so muche is it gretter synne for to breken it; for God made mariage in paradys, in the estaat of innocence, to multiplye mankynde to the service of God; and therefore is the brekyng moore grevous; of which brekyng comen false heires ofte tyme, that wrongfully occupien folkes heritages. And therefore wol Crist putte hem out of the regne of hevenc, that is heritage to goode folk. [885] Of this brekyng comth eek ofte tyme that folk unwar wedden or synnen with hire owene kynrede, and namely thilke harlottes that haunten bordels of these fool women, that mowe be likned to a commune gonge, where as men purgen hire ordure.

What seye we eek of putours that lyven by the horrible synne of putrie, and con-streynne women to yelden to hem a certeyn rente of hire bodily puterie,—ye, somtyme of his owene wyf, or his child, as doon this bawdes. Certes, these been

cursede synnes. Understood eek, that avowtrie is set gladly in the ten comandementz bitwixe thefte and manslaughter, for it is the gretteste thefte that may be, for it is thefte of body and of soule; and it is lyk to homycide, for it kerveth atwo and breketh atwo hem that first were maked o flesh, and therfore by the olde lawe of God they sholde be slayn. But natheles, by the lawe of Jhesu Crist, that is lawe of pitee, whan he seyde to the womman that was founden in avowtrie, and sholde han been slayn with stones after the wyl of the Jewes, as was hir lawe, 'Go,' quod Jhesu Crist, 'and have namoore wyl to synne,' or wille namoore to do synne. [890] Soothly, the vengeance of avowtrie is awarded to the peynes of helle, but if so be that it be destourbed by penitence.

Yet been ther mo speses of this cursed synne, as whan that oon of hem is religious, or elles bothe, or of folk that been entred into ordre, as subdekne, or dekne or preest, or hospitaliers, and ever the hyer that he is in ordre the gretter is the synne. The thynges that gretly agreggen hire synne is the brekyng of hire avow of chastitee, whan they receyved the ordre. And forther-over, sooth is, that hooly ordre is chief of al the tresorie of God, and his especial signe and mark of chastitee, to shewe that they been joyned to chastitee, which that is moost precious lyf that is. And thise ordred folk been specially tited to God, and of the special meignee of God, for which, whan they doon deedly synne, they been the special traytours of God and of his peple, for they lyven of the peple to preye for the peple, and while they been suche traytours her preyers availle not to the peple.

[895] Preestes been aungeles as by the dignitee of hir mysterye, but forsothe Seint Paul seith, that Sathanas transformeth hym in an aungel of light. Soothly, the preest that haunteth deedly synne, he may be likned to the aungel of derknesse transformed in the aungel of light; he semeth aungel of light, but forsothe he is

aungel of derknesse. Swiche preestes been the sones of Helie, as sheweth in the book of Kynges, that they weren the sones of Belial, that is the devel. 'Belial' is to seyn 'withouten juge,' and so faren they; hem thynketh they been free and han no juge, namoore than hath a free bole, that taketh which cow that hym liketh in the town. So faren they by wommen, for right as a free bole is ynough for al a toun, right so is a wikked preest corrupcion ynough for al a parisshe, or for al a contree.

[900] Thise preestes, as seith the book, ne konne nat the mysterie of preesthode to the peple, ne God ne knowe they nat; they ne holde hem nat apayd, as seith the book, of soden flesh that was to hem offred, but they tooke by force the flesh that is rawe. Certes, so thise shrewes ne holden hem nat apayed of roosted flesh and sode flesh with which the peple fedden hem in greet reverence, but they wole have raw flesh of folkes wyves and hir doghtres. And certes, thise wommen that consenten to hire harlotrie doon greet wrong to Crist and to hooly chirche and alle halwes, and to alle soules; for they bireven alle thise hym that sholde worshipe Crist and hooly chirche, and preye for cristene soules. And therfore han swiche preestes, and hire lemmanes eek that consenten to hir lecherie, the malisoun of al the court cristiene, til they come to amendement.

The thridde spece of avowtrie is som tyme bitwixe a man and his wyf; and that is whan they take no reward in hire assemblynge but oonly to hire fleshly delit, as seith Seint Jerome; [905] and ne rekken of no thyng but that they been assembled. By-cause that they been maried al is good ynough, as thynketh to hem. But in swich folk hath the devel power, as seyde the aungel Raphael to Thobie, for in hire assemblynge they putten Jhesu Crist out of hire herte, and yeven hem-self to alle ordure.

The fourthe spece is the assemblee of hem that been of hire kynrede, or of hem

that been of oon affynytee, or elles with hem with whiche hir fadres or hir kynrede han deled in the synne of lecherie. This synne maketh hem lyk to houndes that taken no kepe to kynrede. And certes, parenteis in two maneres, outhur goostly or fleshly : goostly, as for to deelen with his godsibbes ; for, right so as he that engendreth a child is his fleshly fader, right so is his godfader his fader espritueel ; for which a womman may in no lasse synne assemblen with hire godsib than with hire owene fleshly brother.

[910] The fifthe spece is thilke abhomynable synne of which that no man unneth oghte speke ne write, natheles it is openly reherced in holy writ. This cursednesse doon men and wommen in diverse entente, and in diverse manere, but though that hooly writ speke of horrible synne, certes hooly writ may nat been defouled, namoore than the sonne that shyneth on the mixen.

Another synne aperteneth to leccherie that comth in slepyng; and this synne cometh ofte to hem that been maydenes, and eek to hem that been corrupt. And this synne men clepen poluciou, that comth in thre maneres. Somtyme of langwissyng of body, for the humours been to ranke and habundaunt in the body of man ; somtyme of infermetee, for the fieblesse of the vertu retentif, as phisik maketh mencion ; somtyme for surfeet of mete and drynke ; and somtyme of vileyns thoghtes that been enclosed in mannes mynde whan he gooth to slepe, which may nat been withoute synne ; for which men moste kepen hem wisely, or elles may men synnen ful greuously.

Remedium contra peccatum Luxurie

[915] Now comth the remedie agayns leccherie, and that is generally chastitee and continence, that restreyneth alle the desordeynee moevynges that comen of fleshly talentes. And ever the gretter merite shal he han that moost restreyneth

the wikkede eschawfynges of the ordure of this synne, and this is in two maneres ; that is to seyn, chastitee in mariage, and chastitee of widwehode. Now shalthrow understonde that matrimoyne is leeffull assemblynge of man and of womman, that receyven, by vertu of the sacrament, the boond thurgh which they may nat be departed in al hir lyf, that is to seyn, whil that they lyven bothe. This, as seith the book, is a ful greet sacrament ; God maketh it, as I have seyde, in paradys, and wolde hymself be born in mariage ; and, for to halwen mariage, he was at a weddyng, where as he turned water in to wyn, which was the firste miracle that he wroghte in erthe biforn his disciples.

[920] Trewe effect of mariage clenseth fornicacioun and replenyseth hooly chirche of good lynage, for that is the ende of mariage ; and it chaungeth deedly synne into venial synne bitwixe hem that been y-wedded, and maketh the hertes al oon of hem that been y-wedded, as wel as the bodies. This is verray mariage that was establissed by God, er that synne bigan, whan natureel lawe was in his right poynt in paradys, and it was ordeyned that o man sholde have but o womman, and o womman but o man, as seith Seint Augustyn, by manye resouns.

First, for mariage is figured bitwixe Crist and holy chirche ; and that oother is, for a man is heved of a womman,—algate by ordinaunce it sholde be so. For, if a womman hadde mo men than oon, thanne sholde she have moo hevedes than oon, and that were an horrible thyng biforn God ; and eek a womman ne myghte nat plese to many folk at oones. And also ther ne sholde never be pees ne reste amonges hem, for everich wolde axen his owene thyng ; and forther-over no man ne sholde knowe his owene engendrure, ne who sholde have his heritage, and the womman sholde been the lasse biloved fro the tyme that she were conjoynt to many men.

[925] Now comth how that a man sholde bere hym with his wif; and namely in two thynges, that is to seyn, in suffraunce and reverence, as shewed Crist whan he made first womman. For he ne made hire nat of the heved of Adam, for she sholde nat clayme to greet lordshipe; for ther as the womman hath the maistrie she maketh to muche desray. Ther nedeen none ensamples of this, the experience of day by day oghte suffice. Also certes, God ne made nat womman of the foot of Adam, for she ne sholde nat been holden to lowe, for she kan nat paciently suffre. But God made womman of the ryb of Adam for womman sholde be felawe unto man. Man sholde bere hym to his wif in feith, in trouthe, and in love, as seith Seint Paul, that a man sholde loven his wif as Crist loved hooly chirche, that loved it so wel that he deyde for it; so sholde a man for his wif, if it were nede.

[930] Now how that a womman sholde be subget to hire housbonde, that telleth Seint Peter. First, in obedience. And eek, as seith the decree, a womman that is wif, as longe as she is a wif, she hath noon auctoritee to swere, ne bere witness, withoute leve of hir housbonde, that is hire lord,—algate he sholde be so by resoun. She sholde eek serven hym in alle honestee, and been attempree of hire array. I woot wel that they sholde setten hire entente to plesen hir housbondes, but nat by hire queyntise of array. Seint Jerome seith that wyves that been apparailled in silk and in precious purple ne mowe nat clothen hem in Jhesu Crist. What seith Seint John eek in thys matere? Seint Gregorie eek seith that no wight seketh precious array, but oonly for veyne glorie to been honoured the moore bifrom the peple. [935] It is a greet folye, a womman to have a fair array outward and in hir-self foul inward.

A wif sholde eek be mesurable in lookynge, and in berynge, and in lawghynge, and discreet in all hire wordes and

hire dedes and aboven alle worldly thyng she sholde loven hire housbonde with al hire herte, and to hym be trewe of hir body. So sholde an housbonde eek be to his wif, for, sith that al the body is the housbondes, so sholde hire herte been, or elles ther is bitwixe hem two, as in that, no parfit mariage.

Thanne shal men understonde that for thre thynges a man and his wif fleshly mowen assemble. The firste is in entente of engendrure of children, to the service of God, for certes that is the cause final of matrimoyne. [940] Another cause is to yelden everich of hem to oother the dette of hire bodies, for neither of hem hath power over his owene body. The thridde is for to eschewe leccherye and vileynye. The ferthe is forsothe deedly synne. As to the firste, it is meritorie; the seconde also, for, as seith the decree, that she hath merite of chastitee that yeldeth to hire housbonde the dette of hir body, ye, though it be agayn hir likynge and the lust of hire herte. The thridde manere is venyal synne, and trewely scarsly may ther any of thise be withoute venial synne, for the corrupcioun and for the delit. The fourthe manere is for to understonde if they assemble oonly for amorous love, and for noon of the foreseyde causes, but for to accomplice thilke brennyng delit, they rekke never how ofte, soothly it is deedly synne, and yet with sorwe somme folk wol peynen hem moore to doon than to hire appetit suffiseth.

The seconde manere of chastitee is for to been a clene wydewe and eschue the embracynges of man and desiren the embracynge of Jhesu Crist. [945] These been tho that han been wyves and han forgoon hire housbondes, and eek wommen that han doon leccherie and been releved by penitence. And certes, if that a wif koude kepen hire al chaast, by licence of hir housbonde, so that she yeve never noon occasion that he agilte, it were to hire a greet merite. These

manere wommen that observen chastitee moste be clene in herte, as wele as in body and in thoughte, and mesurable in clothyng and in contenance, abstinent in etyng and drynkyng, in spekyng and in dede. They been the vessel, or the boyste of the blissed Magdelene, that fulfilleth hooly chirche of good odour.

The thridde manere of chastitee is virginitee, and it bihoveth that she be hooly in herte, and clene of body; thanne is she spouse to Jhesu Crist, and she is the lyf of angeles. She is the preisyng of this world, and she is as thise martirs in egalitee. She hath in hire that tonge may nat telle, ne herte thynke. [950] Virginitee baaroure Lord Jhesu Crist, and virgine was hymselfe.

Another remedie agayns leccherie is specially to withdrawen swiche thynges as yeve occasion to thilke vileynye, as ese, etyng and drynkyng; for certes, whan the pot boyleth strongly the beste remedie is to withdrawe the fyr. Slepynge longe in greet quiete is eek a greet norice to leccherie.

Another remedie agayns leccherie is that a man or a womman eschue the compaignye of hem by whiche he douteth to be tempted, for al be it so that the dede is withstonden, yet is ther greet temptacioun. Soothly, a whit wal, although it ne brenne noght fully by stikyng of a candele, yet is the wal blak of the leyt. Ful ofte tyme [955] I rede, that no man truste in his owene perfeccioun, but he be stronger than Sampsoun, and hoolier than Danyel, and wiser than Salomon.

Now after that I have declared yow as I kan the sevene deedly synnes, and somme of hire braunches and hire remedies, soothly, if I koude, I wolde telle yow the ten comandementz; but so heigh a doctrine I lete to divines; natheles I hope to God they been touched in this tretice, everich of hem alle.

Sequitur secunda pars Penitencie

Now, for as muche as the seconde partie of penitence stant in confessioun of mouth, as I bigan in the firste chapitre, I seye, Seint Augustyn seith, 'Synne is every word and every dede, and al that men coveiten agayn the lawe of Jhesu Crist; and this is for to synne in herte, in mouth, and in dede, by thy five wittes, that been sighte, heryng, smellyng, tastyng or savouryng, and feelyng.'

[960] Now is it good to understonde the circumstaunces that agreggeth muchel every synne. Thow shalt considere what thow art that doost the synne; wheither thou be male or femele, yong or oold, gentil or thral, free or servant, hool or syk, wedded or sengle, ordred or unordred, wys or fool, clerk or seculeer; if she be of thy kynrede, bodily or goostly, or noon; if any of thy kynrede have synned with hire or noon, and manye mo thynges.

Another circumstaunce is this, wheither it be doon in fornicacioun, or in avowtrie, or noon, incest or noon, mayden or noon, in manere of homicide or noon, horrible grete synnes or smale, and how longe thou hast continued in synne. The thridde circumstaunce is the place ther thou hast do synne, wheither in oother mennes hous or in thyn owene, in feild or in chirche or in chirchewawe, in chirche dedicaat or noon; [965] for if the chirche be halwed, and man or womman spille his kynde in-with that place, by wey of synne or by wikked temptacioun, the chirche is entredited til it be reconciled by the bysshope; and the preest that dide swich a vileyne, to terme of al his lif he sholde namoore syng masse; and if he dide, he sholde doon deedly synne at every time that he so songe masse. The fourthe circumstaunce is, by whiche mediatours or by whiche messagers, as for enticement or for consentement to bere compaignye with felaweshipe,—for many a wrecche,

for to bere compaignye, wil go to the deuel of helle,—wher-fore they that eggen or consenten to the synne been parteners of the synne and of the dampnacioun of the synnere.

The fifthe circumstance is, how many tymes that he hath synned, if it be in his mynde, and how ofte that he hath falle; [970] for he that ofte falleth in synne he despiseth the mercy of God and encreaseth hys synne, and is unkynde to Crist, and he wexeth the moore fieble to withstonde synne and synneth the moore lightly. And the latter ariseth, and is the moore^seschew for to shryven hym, namely to hym that is his confessour; for which that folk whan they falle agayn in hir olde folies, outhere they forleten hir olde confessours al outrelly, or elles they departen hir shrift in diverse places, but soothly swich departed shrift deserveth no mercy of God of his synnes. The sixte circumstaunce is, why that a man synneth, as by whiche temptacioun, and if hymself procure thilke temptacioun, or by the excitynge of oother folke; or if he synne with a womman by force, or by hire owene assent, or if the womman maugree hir hed hath been afforced or noon, this shal she telle; for coveteise, or for poverté, and if it was hire procuringe or noon, and swiche manere harneys.

[975] The seventhe circumstaunce is, in what manere he hath doon his synne, or how that she hath suffred that folk han doon to hire, and the same shal the man tellepleynly with alle circumstaunces, and whether he hath synned with comune bordel women or noon, or doon his synne in hooly tymes or noon, in fastyng tymes or noon, or biforn his shrifte, or after his latter shrifte, and hath peraventure broken therfore his penance enjoyned; by whos helpe and whos conseil, by sorcerie or craft,—al moste be toold. Alle these thynges, after that they been grete or smale,

965. *wil, E shal.*

970. *departed shrift, cp. 1006-11.*

engreggen the conscience of man. And eek the preest, that is thy juge, may the bettre been avysed of his juggement in yevyng of thy penaunce, and that is after thy contricioun. [980] For understond wel that after tyme that a man hath defouled his baptesme by synne, if he wole come to salvacioun, ther is noon other wey but by penitence, and shrifte, and satisfaccioun; and namely by the two, if ther be a confessour to which he may shriven hym, and the thridde, if he have lyf to parfournen it.

Thanne shal man looke and considere that if he wole maken a trewe and a profitable confessioun ther moste be foure condiciouns. First, it moot been in sorweful bitternesse of herte, as seyde the kyng Ezechiel to God, 'I wol remembre me alle the yeres of my lif in bitternesse of myn herte.' This condicioun of bitternesse hath fyve signes. The firste is, that confessioun moste be shamefast, nat for to covere ne hyden his synne, for he hath agilt his God and defouled his soule; [985] and ther-of seith Seint Augustyn, 'The herte travailleth for shame of his synne, and for he hath greet shamefastnesse he is digne to have greet mercy of God.' Swich was the confessioun of the puplican that wolde nat heven up his eye to hevене, for he hadde offended God of hevене; for which shamefastnesse he hadde anon the mercy of God. And ther-of seith Seint Augustyn that swich shamefast folk been next foryevnesse and remissioun.

Another signe is humylitee in confessioun, of which seith Seint Peter, 'Humbleth yow under the myght of God.' The hond of God is myghty in confessioun, for ther-by God foryeveth thee thy synnes, for he allone hath the power. And this humylitee shal been in herte and in signe outward; for right as he hath humylitee to God in his herte; right so sholde he humble his body outward to the preest that sit in Goddes

980. *Ezechiel, Hezekiah.*

place. [990] For which in no manere, sith that Crist is sovereyn and the preest meene and mediatour bitwixe Crist and the synnere, and the synnere is the laste by wey of resoun, thanne sholde nat the synnere sitte as heighe as his confessour, but knele biforn hym or at his feet, but if maladie destourbe it; for he shal nat taken kepe, who sit there, but in whos place that he sitteth. A man that hath trespased to a lord and comth for to axe mercy and maken his accord and set him doun anon by the lord, men wolde holden hym outrageous and nat worthy so soone for to have remissioun ne mercy.

The thridde signe is, how that thy shrift sholde be ful of teeris, if man may; and if man may nat wepe with his bodily eyen, lat hym wepe in herte. Swich was the confessioun of Seint Peter, for after that he hadde forsake Jhesu Crist he wente out and weepe ful bitterly. [995] The fourthe signe is, that he ne lette nat for shame to shewen his confessioun; swich was the confessioun of the Magdelene, that ne spared for no shame of hem that weren atte feeste for to go to oure Lord Jhesu Crist and biknowe to hym hire synnes. The fifthe signe is, that a man or a womman be obeisant to receyven the penaunce that hym is enjoyned for his synnes, for certes Jhesu Crist for the giltes of a man was obedient to the deeth.

The seconde condicion of verray confession is that it be hastily doon; for certes, if a man hadde a deedly wounde, ever the lenger that he taried to warisshe hymself the moore wolde it corrupte and haste hym to his deeth, and eek the wounde wolde be the wors for to heele; and right so fareth synne that longe tyme is in a man unshewed.

[1000] Certes a man oghte hastily shewen his synnes for manye causes; as for drede of deeth that cometh ofte sodenly, and is in no certeyn what tyme it shal be, ne in what place; and eek the drecchyng of o synne draweth in another; and eek the lenger that he tarieth the fether

he is fro Crist. And if he abide to his laste day scarsly may he shryven hym, or remembre hym of his synnes, or repenten hym for the grevous maladie of his deeth. And for as muche as he ne hath nat in his lyf herkned Jhesu Crist whanne he hath spoken, he shal crie to Jhesu Crist at his laste day and scarsly wol he herkne hym.

And understand that this condicioun moste han foure thynges. Thi shrift moste be purveyed bifore and avysed, for wikked haste dooth no profit; and that a man konne shryve hym of his synnes, be it of pride, or of envye, and so forth, of the speses and circumstances; and that he have comprehended in hys mynde the nombre and the greetnesse of his synnes, and how longe that he hath leyn in synne; [1005] and eek that he be contrit of his synnes, and in stidefast purpos, by the grace of God, never eft to falle in synne; and eek that he drede and countrewaite hymself that he fle the occasiouns of synne to whiche he is enclnyed.

Also thou shalt shryve thee of alle thy synnes to o man, and nat a parcel to o man and a parcel to another; that is to understonde in entente to departe thy confessioun as for shame or drede, for it nys but stranglyng of thy soule. For certes Jhesu Crist is entierly al good; in hym nys noon inperfeccioun, and therefore outhere he foryeveth al parfitly, or never a deel. I seye nat that if thou be assigned to the penitauncer for certein synne that thou art bounde to shewen hym al the remenaunt of thy synnes of whiche thou hast be shryven to thy curaat, but if it like to thee of thyn humylitee; this is no departyng of shrifte. Ne I seye nat, ther as I speke of divisioun of confessioun, that if thou have licence for to shryve thee to a discreet and an honeste preest, where thee liketh, and by licence of thy curaat, that thou ne mayst wel shryve thee to him of alle thy synnes; [1010] but lat no blotte be bihynde, lat no synne been

untoold, as fer as thow hast remembrance. And whan thou shalt be shryven to thy curaat telle hym eek alle the synnes that thow hast doon syn thou were last y-shryven; this is no wikked entente of divisioun of shrifte.

Also, the verray shrifte axeth certeine condicions. First, that thow shryve thee by thy free wil, nocht constreyned, ne for shame of folk, ne for maladie, ne swiche thynges, for it is resoun that he that trespasseth by his free wyl, that by his free wyl he confesse his trespass; and that noon oother man telle his synne but he hymself; ne he shal nat nayte ne denye his synne, ne wratthe hym agayn the preest for his amonestyng to leve synne.

The seconde condicioun is, that thy shrift be lawful, that is to seyn that thow that shryvest thee, and eek the preest that hereth thy confessioun, been verrailly in the feith of hooly chirche, [1015] and that a man ne be nat despeired of the mercy of Jhesu Crist as Caym or Judas. And eek a man moot accusen hymself of his owene trespas, and nat another, but he shal blame and wyten hymself and his owene malice of his synne and noon oother; but natheles if that another man be occasioun or enticere of his synne, or the estat of a persone be swich thurgh which his synne is aggregated, or elles that he may nat pleynly shryven hym but he telle the persone with which he hath synned, thanne may he telle; so that his entente ne be nat to bakbite the persone, but oonly to declaren his confessioun.

Thou ne shalt nat eek make no lesynges in thy confessioun for humylitee, peraventure to seyn that thou hast doon synnes of whiche that thou were never guilty. [1020] For Seint Augustyn seith, 'If thou by cause of thyn humylitee makest lesynges on thyself, though thow ne were nat in synne biforn, yet artow thanne in synne thurgh thy lesynges.' Thou most eek shewe thy synne by thyn owene propre mouth, but thow be woxe dowmb,

and nat by no lettre, for thow that hast doon the synne thou shalt have the shame therfore. Thow shalt nat eek peynte thy confessioun by faire subtile wordes, to covere the moore thy synne, for thanne bigilestow thyself and nat the preest; thow most tellen it pleynly, be it never so foul ne so horrible.

Thow shalt eek shryve thee to a preest that is discreet to conseille, and eek thou shalt nat shryve thee for veyne glorie, ne for ypocrisye, ne for no cause, but oonly for the doute of Jhesu Crist and the heele of thy soule. Thow shalt nat eek renne to the preest sodeynly to tellen hym lightly thy synne, as who so telleth a jape or a tale, but avysely, and with greet devocioun.

[1025] And, generally, shryve thee ofte. If thou ofte falle, ofte thou arise by confessioun, and though thou shryve thee ofter than ones of synne of which thou hast be shryven, it is the moore merite. And, as seith Seint Augustyn, thow shalt have the moore lightly relesyng and grace of God bothe of synne and of peyne. And certes, oones a yeere atte leeste wey is it lawful for to been housled, for certes, oones a yeere alle thynges renovellen.

Now have I toolde you of verray confessioun, that is the seconde partie of penitence.

Explicit secunda pars penitencie et sequitur tercia pars eiusdem

The thridde partie of penitence is satisfaccioun and that stant most generally in almesse, and in bodily peyne. [1030] Now been ther thre manere of almesses: contricioun of herte, where a man offreth hymself to God; another is to han pitee of defaute of his neighebores; and the thridde is in yevynge of good conseil and comfort, goostly and bodily, where men han nede, and namely in sustenance of mannes foode. And tak kepe that a man hath nede of these thinges generally, he hath nede of foode, he hath nede of

clothyng and herberwe, he hath nede of charitable conseil and visitynge in prisone and in maladie, and sepulture of his dede body. And if thow mayst nat visite the nedeful with thy persone, visite hym by thy message and by thy yiftes. These been generally almesses or werkes of charitee of hem that han temporeel richesses or discrecioun in conseilynge. Of these werkes shaltow heren at the day of doome.

These almesses shaltow doon of thyne owene propre thynges, and hastily and prively if thow mayst; [1035] but natheles if thow mayst nat doon it prively, thow shalt nat forbere to doon almesse though men seen it, so that it be nat doon for thank of the world, but oonly for thank of Jhesu Crist; for, as witnesseth Seint Mathew, *capitulo* v., 'A citee may nat been hyd that is set on a montayne, ne men lighte nat a lanterne and put it under a busshel, but men sette it on a candlestikke to yeve light to the men in the hous; right so shal youre light lighten bifore men, that they may seen youre goode werkes and glorifie youre Fader that is in hevene.'

Now as to speken of bodily peyne; it stant in preyeres, in wakynges, in fastynges, in vertuose techinges of orisouns.

And ye shul understonde that orisouns or preyeres is for to seyn a pitous wyl of herte that redresseth it in God, and expresseth it by word outward to remoeven harmes, and to han thynges spiritueel and durable, and somtyme temporele thynges, of whiche orisouns, certes, in the orison of the *Pater noster* hath Jhesu Crist enclosed moost thynges.

[1040] Certes, it is privyleged of thre thynges in his dignytee, for which it is moore digne than any oother preyere: for that Jhesu Crist hymself made it; and it is short, for it sholde be koud the moore lightly, and for to withholden it the moore esily in herte, and helpen hym self the ofter with the orisoun, and for a man sholde be the lasse wery to seyn it, and for a man may nat excusen hym to

lerne it, it is so short and so esy; and for it comprehendeth in itself alle goode preyeres.

The expositioun of this hooly preyere that is so excellent and digne, I bitake to these maistres of theologie, save thus muchel wol I seyn, that whan thow prayest that God sholde foryeve thee thy giltes as thou foryevest hem that agilten to thee, be ful wel war that thou be nat out of charitee. This hooly orisoun amenuseth eek venyal synne, and therefore it aperteneth specially to penitence.

[1045] This preyere moste be trewely seyde, and in verray feith, and that men preyre to God ordinatly and discreetly and devoutly, and alwey a man shal putten his wyl to be subget to the wille of God. This orisoun moste eek been seyde with greet humblesse and ful pure honesty, and nat to the anoyauce of any man or womman. It moste eek been continued with the werkes of charitee. It avayleth eek agayn the vices of the soule, for, as seith Seint Jerome, 'By fastyng been saved the vices of the flesh, and by preyere the vices of the soule.'

After this thou shalt understonde that bodily peyne stant in wakyng; for Jhesu Crist seith, 'Waketh and preyeth that ye ne entre in wikked temptacioun.'

[1050] Ye shul understanden also, that fastyng stant in thre thynges: in forberynge of bodily mete and drynke, and in forberynge of worldly jolitee, and in forberynge of deedly synne, this is to seyn, that a man shal kepen hym fro deedly synne with al his myght.

And thou shalt understanden eek that God ordeyned fastyng; and to fastyng appertenen foure thynges: largenesse to poure folk, gladnesse of herte spiritueel, nat to been angry ne anoyed ne grucche for he fasteth, and also resonable houre for to ete by mesure, that is for to seyn, a man shal nat ete in untyme, ne sitte the lenger at his table to ete for he fasteth.

Thanne shaltow understonde that

bodily peyne stant in disciplyne or tychynge by word and by writynge or in ensample; also in werynge of heyres, or of stamyn, or of haubergeons on hire naked flessch, for Cristes sake, and swiche manere penaunces. But war thee wel that swiche manere penaunces on thy flessch ne make thee nat or angry or anyoed of thy self; for better is to caste away thyn heyre, than for to caste away the swetnesse of Jhesu Crist. And therefore seith Seint Paul, 'Clothe yow, as they that been chosen of God, in herte, of misericorde, debonairetee, suffraunce,' and swiche manere of clothyng, of whiche Jhesu Crist is moore payed than of heyres or haubergeons or hauberkes.

[1055] Thanne is discipline eek in knokkyng of thy brest, in scourgyng with yerdes, in knelynges, in tribulacions, in suffryng paciently wronges that been doon to thee, and eek in pacient suffraunce of maladies, or lesynge of worldly catel, or of wyf, or of child, or othere freendes.

Thanne shaltow understonde whiche thynges destourben penaunce; and this is in foure maneres; that is, drede, shame, hope, and wanhope, that is, desperacioun. And for to speke first of drede, for which he weneth that he may suffre no penaunce. Theragayns is remedie for to thynke that bodily penaunce is but short and litel, at regard of the peynes of helle, that is so cruell and so long that it lasteth withouten end.

[1060] Now again, the shame that a man hath to shryven hym, and namely thise ypocrites that wolden been holden so parfite that they han no nedē to shryven hem. Agayns that shame sholde a man thynke that by wey of resoun that he that hath nat been shamed to doon foule thinges, certes hym oghte nat been ashamed to do faire thynges, and that is confessiouns. A man sholde eek thynke that God seeth and woot alle his thoghtes and alle his werkes; to hym

1050. *swetnesse*, E² *sikernesse*.

may no thyng been hyd ne covered. Man sholden eek remembren hem of the shame that is to come at the day of doome to hem that been nat penitent and shryven in this present lyf; for alle the creatures in erthe and in helle shullen seen apertly al that they hyden in this wold.

[1065] Now for to speken of the hope of hem that been negligent and slowe to shryven hem; that stant in two maneres. That oon is that he hopeth for to lyve longe and for to purchacen muche richesse for his delit, and thanne he wol shryven hym, and as he seith, hym semeth thanne tymely ynough to come to shrifte. Another is surquidrie, that he hath in Cristes mercy. Agayns the firste vice, he shal thynke that oure lif is in no sikernesse, and eek that alle the riches in this world ben in aventure and passen as a shadwe on the wal; and, as seith Seint Gregorie, that it aperteneth to the grete rightwisesse of God, that never shal the peyne stynte, of hem that never wolde withdrawen hem fro synne hir thanks, but ay continue in synne, for thilke perpetueel wil to do synne shul they han perpetueel peyne.

[1070] Wanhope is in two maneres: the firste wanhope is in the mercy of Crist; that oother is that they thynken that they ne myghte nat longe persevere in goodnesse. The firste wanhope comth of that he demeth that he hath synned so greetly, and so ofte, and so longe leyn in synne, that he shal nat be saved. Certes, agayns that cursed wanhope sholde he thynke that the passion of Jhesu Crist is moore strong for to unbynde than synne is strong for to bynde. Agayns the seconde wanhope he shal thynke that as ofte as he falleth he may arise agayn by penitence; and though he never so longe have leyn in synne, the mercy of Crist is alway redy to receiven hym to mercy. Agayns the wanhope that he demeth that he sholde nat longe persevere in goodnesse, he shal thynke that the feblesse of

the devel may no thyng doon but if men wol suffren hym, [1075] and eek he shal han strengthe of the helpe of God, and of al hooly chirche, and of the proteccioun of aungels, if hym list.

Thanne shal men understonde what is the fruyt of penaunce; and, after the word of Jhesu Crist, it is the endeles blisse of hevene. Ther joye hath no contrariouste of wo, ne grevaunce; ther alle harmes been passed of this present lyf; ther as is the sikernes fro the peyne of helle; ther as is the blisful compaignye that rejoysen hem evermo everich of otheres joye; ther as the body of man, that whilom was foul and derk, is moore cleer than the sonne; ther as the body, that whilom was syk, freele, and fieble, and mortal, is immortal and so strong and so hool that ther may no thyng apeyren it; ther as ne is neither hunger, thurst, ne coold, but every soule replenyssed with the sighte of the parfit knowynge of God.

[1080] This blisful regne may men purchace by poverté espirituel, and the glorie by lowenesse, the plente of joye by hunger and thurst, and the reste by travaille, and the lyf by deeth and mortificacioun of synne.

Here taketh the Makere of this Book his Leve

Now preye I to hem alle that herkne this litel tretys or rede, that if ther be any thyng in it that liketh hem, that ther-of they thanken oure Lord Jhesu Crist, of whom procedeth al wit and al goodnesse; and if ther be any thyng that displese hem, I preye hem also that they arrette it to the defaute of myn unkonnyng, and nat to my wyl, that wolde ful fayn have seyde better if I hadde had konnyng; for oure boke seith, 'Al that is written is written for oure doctrine,' and that is myn entente.

Wherefore I biseke yow mekely, for the mercy of God, that ye preye for me that Crist have mercy on me and foryeve me

my giltes, [1085] and namely of my translaciouns and enditynges of worldly vanitees the whiche I revoke in my Retracciouns; as is the book of Troylus; the book also of Fame; the book of the xxv Ladies; the book of the Duchesse; the book of Seint Valentynes day, of the Parlement of Briddes; the Tales of Canterbury,—thilke that sownen in to synne; the book of the Leoun; and many another book, if they were in my remembrance; and many a song and many a lecherous lay, that Crist, for his grete mercy, foryeve me the synne.

But of the translacioun of Boece *De Consolacione* and othere bookes of Legendes of Seintes, and omelies and moralitee, and devocioun, that thanke I oure Lord Jhesu Crist, and his blisful mooder and alle the Seintes of hevene, [1090] bisekyng hem that they from hennes forth unto my lyves ende sende me grace to biwayle my giltes and to studie to the salvacioun of my soule; and graunte me grace of verray penitence, confessioun and satisfaccioun, to doon in this present lyf, thurgh the benigne grace of hym that is Kyng of Kynges, and Preest over alle Preestes, that boghte us with the precious blood of his herte, so that I may been oon of hem at the day of doome that shulle be saved. *Qui cum Patre et Spiritu Sancto vivis et regnas Deus per omnia secula. Amen.*

Heere is ended the book of the Tales of Canterbury, compiled by Geffrey Chaucer, of whos soule Jhesu Crist have mercy. Amen.

1085. *my Retracciouns*, apparently a formal document.

1086. *the book of the xxv Ladies*, the 'Legend of Good Women'; Lans. xv., H xxix.

1087. *the book of the Leoun*, lost—probably a translation from Machault.

1087. *another book*, H² *other bokes*.

1087. *remembrance*, H *mynde or remembrance*.

1088. *of Legendes of*, H *of consolacioun and of Legendes of lyves of*.

very with Newton:

EARLIER MINOR POEMS

THE DETHE OF BLAUNCHE THE DUCHESS

I HAVE gret wonder, by this lyghte,
How that I lyve, for day ne nyghte
I may slepè wel neigh noght ;
I have so many an ydel thought,
Purely for defaute of slepe,
That, by my trouthe, I take no kepe
Of no thyng how hit cometh or gooth,
Ne me nis no thyng leef nor looth.
Al is y-lichè good to me,—
Joye or sorwe, wherso hit be,—

10 For I have felyng in no thyng,
But as it were, a masèd thyng
Always in poynt to falle a-down ;
For sorwful ymagynacioun
Is alway hoolly in my mynde.
And wel ye woot agaynès kynde
Hit were to liven in this wyse,
For Nature woldè nat suffyse
To noon erthly créature
20 Not long tymè to endure
Withoute slepe, and been in sorwe ;
And I ne may, no nyght ne morwe,
Slepe ; and this melancolye
And drede I havè for to dye,
Defaute of slepe and hevynesse,
Hath sleyn my spirit of quyknesse
That I have lost al lustihede.
Suche fantasyes been in myn hede
So I noot what is best to do.

30 But men myghte axè me why so
I may not slepe, and what me is ?
But nathèless, who askè this
Leseth his asking trewely.
My selven can not tellè why
The sothe ; but trewely, as I gesse,
31-96. Tn. omits these lines ; F has them in a
later hand.

I holdè hit ben a siknesse
That I have suffred this eight yere,
And yet my boote is never the nere ;
For ther is phisicien but oon
That may me hele ; but that is doon. 40
Passe we over until eft ;
That wil not be, moot nede be left ;
Our first matere is good to kepe.

So whan I saw I might not slepe
Til now late, this other nyght
Upon my bedde I sat upryght
And bad oon rechè me a book,
A romaunce, and he hit me took
To rede, and dryve the nyght away ;
50 For me thoghte it better play
Then playen either at chesse or tablès.

And in this book were writen fablès
That clerkès hadde, in oldè tyme,
And other poets, put in ryme
To rede, and for to be in mynde
Whyl men loved the lawe of kynde.
This book ne spak but of such thynges
20 Of quenès livès, and of kynges
And many other thyngès smale.
Amonge al this I fond a tale 60
That me thoghte a wonder thyng.

This was the tale : There was a kyng
That hightè Seys, and hadde a wyf,
The bestè that mighte berè lyf ;
And this quene hightè Alcyone.
So hit befill, thereafter sone
This kyng wolde wenden over see.
To tellen shortly, whan that he
Was in the see, thus in this wyse,
Swich a tempest gan to ryse 70
That brak hir mast and made it falle,
And cleftè hir ship, and dreinte hem alle,
That never was foundè, as it telles,
Bórd ne man, ne nothyng elles.
Right thus this kyng Seys loste his lyf.

Halcyon.

Now for to spoken of his wyf.
 This lady, that was left at home,
 Hath wonder that the king ne come
 Home, for it was a longè terme.
 Anon hir hertè bigan to erme, 80
 And for that hir thoghte evermo
 It was not wel,—he dweltè so.
 She longèd so after the kyng,
 That certes, it were a pitous thyng
 To telle hir hertely sorwful lyf
 Thát she had, this noble wyf ;
 For him she lovèd alderbest !
 Anon she sente bothe eest and west
 To seke him, but they foundè nought.

' Alas,' quoth she, 'that I was wrought !
 I make avowe to my god here, 91
 But I mowe of my lordè here,
 And wher my lord, my love, be deed,
 Certes, I nylle never etè breed.'

Swich sorw this lady to hir took,
 That trewely I, which made this book,
 Had swich pitè and swich rowthe
 To rede hir sorwe, that by my throwthe,
 I ferde the worsè al the morwe
 After, to thenken on hir sorwe. 100

So whan this lady coude heere no
 word

That no man myghtè fynde hir lord,
 Ful oft she swouned, and seyde, 'Alas !'
 For sorwè ful neigh wood she was,
 Ne she koude no reed but oon ;
 But doun on knees she sat anoon
 And wepte, that pitè was to here.

' A ! mercy ! sweté ladi dere !'
 Quod she to Juno, hir goddessse ;
 ' Helpe me out of this distresse, 110
 And yeve me grace my lord to se
 Sóone, or wite wher-so he be,
 Or how he fareth, or in what wyse,
 And I shal make yow sacrificyse,
 And hoolly youres become I shal
 With good wil, body, herte, and al ;
 And but thow wilt this, ladi swete,
 Send me grace to slepe, and mete
 In my slepe som certeyn sweven,

80. *erme*, Ten Brink and Skeat's emendation of *yerne* of MSS.

82. *he dweltè*, Skeat's emendation of *her thought* of the MSS., repeated from l. 81.

87. All MSS. read *For him alas she*, etc.

91-94. All place these couplets in reverse order.

Wher-through that I may knowen even
 Whether my lord be quyk or deed.' 121

With that word she heng doun the heed
 And fil a-swown, as colde as ston.
 Hir women caughte her up anon,
 And broghten hir in bed al nakèd,
 And she, forwepèd and forwakèd,
 Was wery, and thus the dedè sleep
 Fil on hir, or she tokè keep,
 Through Juno that had herd hir bone,
 That madè hir to slepè sone ; 130
 For as she prayde, right so was don
 In dede, for Juno right anon
 Calledè thus hir messagere

To do hir erande, and he com nere.
 Whan he was come, she bad him thus :
 ' Go bet,' quod Juno, ' to Morpheus,—
 Thou knowest him wel, the god of sleep,—
 Now understond wel, and tak keep ;
 Sey thus, on my halfe, that he

Go faste in-to the gretè se, 140

And bid him that, on allè thyng,
 He take up Seys body the kyng,
 That lyeth ful pale and no-thing rody.
 Bid him crepe in-to the body
 And doo hit goon to Alcyone
 The quenè, ther she lyeth allone,
 And shewe hir shortly—hit is no nay !—
 How hit was dreynt this other day,
 And doo the body speke right soo,
 Right as hit was woned to doo 150
 The whylès that hit was alyve.
 Goo now faste, and hy the blyve !'

This messenger took leve and wente
 Upon his wey, and never ne stente,
 Til he com to the derke valeye
 That stant betwixè rochès tweye,
 Ther never yet grew corn ne gras,
 Ne tre, ne no thyng that ought was,
 Bést ne man, ne no wight elles,
 Save ther were a fewè welles 160
 Came rennyng fro the cliffes a-doun,
 That made a deedly, slepyng soun,
 And ronnen doun right by a cave
 That was under a rokke y-grave
 Amide the valey, wonder depe.

133. *messagere*, i.e. Iris.

136. *Go bet*, lit. go better, i.e. fast.

142. *He*, etc. ; F Tn. B. *That he*, etc.

158. *no thyng*. All read *nought*.

159. *no wight*. All read *nought*.

Ther this goddès laye and slepe,—
Morpheus, and Eclympasteyre,
That was the god of slepès heyre,
That sleepe and dide noon other werk.

This cavè was also as derk 170
As hellè pit over-al aboute. —
They had good leysen for to route,
To envye who might slepè beste.
Some henge hir chyn upon hir breste
And slepte upright, hir heed y-hede,
And some laye naked in hir bedde
And slepè whyles the dayès laste.

This messenger com fleynge faste 178
And cried, 'O, hoo! a-wak anoon!'
Hit was for nocht, ther herde him noon,
'A-wak!' quod he, 'who is it lyth there!'
And blew his horne right in hir ere,
And cried, 'A-waketh!' wonder hye.
This god of slepe, with his oon yè
Cast up, axed, 'Who clepèth there?'
'Hit am I,' quod this messagere,
'Juno bad thou shuldest goon,'—
And tolde him what he shuldè doon
As I have tolde yow here-to-fore,
Hit is no need reherse hit more; 190
And went his wey whan he hadde sayd.

Anoon this god of slepe a-brayd
Out of his slepe, and gan to goon,
And dide as he hadde bede him doon;
Took up the dreyntè body sone
And bar hit forth to Alcyone,
His wyf the quene, ther-as she lay,
Right even a quarter before day,
And stood right at hir beddès feete,
And callèd hir right as she heete 200
By name, and seyde, 'My swetè wyf,
Awak! let be your sorwful lyf!
For in your sorwe ther lyth no reed;
For certes, swete, I am but deed,
Ye shul me never on lyve y-se,
But, good swete hertè, [for] that ye
Burie my body, swich a tyde
Ye mowe hit fynde the see besyde,
(And far-wel, swete, my worldès blisse!)

167. *Eclympasteyre*. Meaning and derivation doubtful—represents perhaps *Icelon plastera* or *Icelon Phobetora*, cp. Ovid. *Met.* xi. 640.

181. *who is*, etc. F omits *it*; Tn. inserts *that after it*; Th. *who lyeth*.

206. *for that*. All om. *for*; B om. *herte* also.

207. *swich a*. All read *for swich a*.

I prayè god your sorwè lisse; 210
To litel whyl our blissè lasteth!'
With that hir eyen up she casteth
And saw nocht. 'Allas!' quod she for
sorwe,

And deyde within the thriddè morwe.
But what she sayde more in that swow
I may not tellè yow as now,
Hit were to longè for to dwelle,
My first matere I wil yow telle,
Wherfor I havè told this thyng
Of Alcyone and Seys the kyng. 220

For thus moche dar I sayè wel,
I had be dolven everydel,
And deed, right throug defaulte of sleepe,
Gif I nadde red and takè keepe
Of this talè next befor;
And I wol tellè yow wherfor;
For I ne might, for bote ne bale,
Slepe, or I hadde red this tale
Of this dreyntè Seys the kyng
And of the goddès of slepyng. 230

Whan I hadde red this talè wel,
And over-loked hit everydel,
Me thoughtè wonder if hit were so,
For I hadde never herd speke, or tho,
Of no goddès that koudè make
Men to sleepe, ne for to wake;
For I ne knewe never God but oon,
And in my game I sayde anoon,—
And yet me lyst right evel to pleye,—
'Rather than that I shuldè deye 240
Throug defaulte of slepyng thus
I wolde yive thilkè Morpheus
Or his goddèssè, dame Juno,
Or som wight elles, I ne rogthè who,
To make me sleepe and have som reste,—
I wil yive him the alder-beste
Yift that ever he abood his lyve.
And here on warde, right now, as blyve,
If he wol make me slepe a lite,
Of downe of purè dowvès white 250
I wil yive him a fether-bed,
Rayèd with golde, and right wel cled
In syn blak satyn *doutremere*,
And many a pilwe, and every bere
Of clothe of Reynes, to slepè softè;
Him thar not nede to turnen ofte.

255. *Rennes*, in Brittany. Linen is still made there.

And I wol yive him al that fallés
 To a chambre ; and al his hallés
 I wol do peynte with puré golde,
 And tapite hem ful many folde 260
 Of oo sute : this shal he have
 If I wiste wher were his cave,
 If he kan make me sleepè sone,
 As did the goddesse quene Alcyone ;
 And thus this ilkè god, Morpheus,
 May wynne of me mo feés thus
 Than ever he wan ; and to Juno,
 That is his goddesse, I shal so do,
 I trowe, that she shal holde hir payd.

I hadde unneth that word y-sayd 270
 Right thus as I have told it yow,
 That so deynty, I nisté how,
 Swich a lust anoon me took
 To sleep, that right upon my book
 I fil asleepe, and therwith even
 Me mette so ynly swete a sweven,
 So wonderful, that never yit
 I trowè no man hadde the wit
 To konné wel my sweven rede.
 No, not Joseph, with-outè drede, 280
 Of Egipte, he that reddè so
 The kyngés metyng, Pharao,
 No more than koude the leste of us ;
 Ne nat skarsly Macrobeus,
 He that wroot al thavisoun
 That he mette, kyng Scipioun,
 The noble man, the Affrikan,—
 Swichè mervayles, fortunèd than,—
 I trowe, a-rede my dremès even. 289
 Lo, thus hit was, this was my sweven.

The Dream

Me thought thus,—that hit was May,
 And in the dawenyng I lay,
 (Me mette thus,) in my bed al naked,
 And lokèd forth, for I was wakèd
 With smalè foulès a gret hepe,
 That had affrayed me out of my slepe
 Through noyse and swetnesse of her song.
 And as me mette they sate a-mong
 Upon my chambre roof wyth-oute
 Upon the tyles over al a-boute, 300
 And songen, everich in his wyse,

284. Macrobius, famous in the Middle Ages for his commentary on Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis*.

The mostè solempnè servyse
 By note, that ever man, I trowe,
 Hadde herd ; for som of hem songe lowe
 Som hye, and al of oon acorde.
 To tellè shortly, at oo worde,
 Was never herd so swete a steven,—
 But hit hadde be a thyng of heven,—
 So mery a soun, so swete entunes,
 That certes, for the toune of Tewnes, 310
 I nolde but I hadde herd hem syngè,
 For al my chambre gan to ryngè
 Through syngyng of hir armonye.
 For instrument nor melodye
 Was nowher herd yet half so swete,
 Nor of acordè half so mete ;
 For ther was noon of hem that feynèd
 To syngè, for ech of hem him peynèd
 To fynde out mery crafty notes ;
 They ne sparèd not hir throtes. 320

And sooth to seyn my chambre was
 Ful wel depeynted, and with glas
 Were al the wyndowes wel y-glasèd
 Ful clere, and nat an hole y-crasèd,
 That to beholde hit was gret joye ;
 For hoolly al the storie of Troye
 Was in the glasyng y-wroght thus,
 Of Ector, and of kyng Priamus ;
 Of Achilles, and of Lamedon,
 And eke of Medea and of Jasoun ;
 Of Paris, Eleyne, and of Lavyne ;
 And alle the walles with colours fyne
 Were peynted, bothè text and glose,
 And al the Romaunce of the Rose.

My wyndowes weren shet echon
 And through the glas the sunnè shon
 Upon my bed with bryghtè bemès,
 With many gladè, gilden stremès ;
 And eek the welken was so fair,—
 Blew, bryght, clere was the air, 340
 And ful attempre forsothe hit was ;
 For nother to cold nor hoot it nas,
 Ne in al the welkene was a clowde.

And as I lay thus, wonder lowde
 Me thoughte I herde an huntè blowe,
 Tassaye his horn, and for to knowe
 Whether hit were clere, or hors of soune.

And I herde goyng, bothe up and doune ;

310. *Tewnes*, Tunis.

329. of *Lamedon*. All read of *kyngè Lamedon*, caught from line above.

Men, hors, houndes, and other thyng,
And al men speken of huntyng ; 350
How they wolde slee the hert with
strengthe,

And how the hert hadde upon lengthe
So moche embosed, I not now what.

Anoon right whan I herd that
How that they wolde on huntyng goon,
I was right glad and up anoon,
Took my hors and forth I wente
Out of my chambre, I never stente
Til I com to the feld withoute.

Ther ovtok I a gret route 360
Of huntés and eek of foresteres,
With many relayes and lymeres,
And hyed hem to the forest faste,
And I with hem. So at the laste

I askéd oon, ladde a lymere,
'Say, felow, who shal hunté here?'

Quod I; and he answerde ageyn,
'Sir, themperour Octovoyen,'
Quod he, 'and is heer fasté by.'
'A goddes half, in good tyme!' quod I.
'Go we faste!' and gan to ryde. 371

Whan we came to the forest syde
Every man dide right anoon
As to huntyng fil to doon.

The mayster-hunte anoon, foot-hoot,
With a gret horné blew three mot
At the uncouplyng of his houndés.
With-inne a whyl the hert y-founde is,
Y-halowed and rechaséd faste
Longé tymé; so at the laste 380

This hert ruséd and stal away
Fro alle the houndes a prevy way.
The houndes had overshete hym alle,
And were on a defaute y-falle.

Therwyth the hunté wonder faste
Blew a 'forloyn' at the laste.

I was go walkéd fro my tree,
And as I wente ther cam by me
A whelp, that fawned me as I stood,
That hadde y-folwed and koude no good.
Hit com and crepte to me as lowe 391
Right as hit haddé me y-knowe,
Heeld down his heed and joyned his erés,

368. *Octovoyen*, a favourite character in the Carolingian romances. There is a M. Engl. metrical romance *Octavianus Imperator*. He was an Emperor of Rome who married Florauce, daughter of Dagabars (*i.e.* Dagobert), king of France.

And leyde al smothé doun his herés.
I wolde have kaught hit, and anoon
Hit fleddé, and was fro me goon;
And I him folwed, and hit forth wente
Doun by a floury grené wente
Ful thikke of gras, ful softe and sweete,
With flourés fele, faire under feete, 400
And litel used, hit seméd thus;
For bothé Flora and Zephirus,
They two that maké flourés growe,
Had mad hir dwellyng ther, I trowe;
For hit was oon to be-holde,
As though the erthe envyé wolde
To be gayer than the heven,
To have mo flourés sithés seven
As in the welkné sterres be.

Hit had forgete the poverté 410
That wynter, through his coldé morwés,
Had made hit suffren, and his sorwés,
Al was for-geten, and that was sene,
For al the wode was waxen grene;
Swetnesse of dewe hadde mad hit waxe.

Hit is no need eek for to axe
Wher ther were many grené grevés,
Or thikke of trees, so ful of levés;
And every tree stood by him-selve,
Fro other wel ten feet or twelve. 420

So greté trees, so huge of strengthe,
Of fourty, or fifty fadme lengthe,
Clene withouté bough or stikke,
With croppés brode and eek as thikke,—
They weré nat an ynche a-sonder,—
That hit was shadwe over al under;
And many an hert and many an hynde
Was bothe before me and be-hynde.

Of founés, sourés, bukkés, doés, 430
Was ful the wode; and many roés,
And many squirellés, that sete
Ful heigh upon the trees and ete,
And in hir maner madé festés.
Shortly, hit was so ful of bestés,
That though Argus, the noble countour,

408. *sithes seven*. The MSS. read *swiche seven*, which makes no sense. The reading suggested, 'seven times more flowers than there are stars in heaven,' agrees with the 'd'estre miex estelée' in the *Rom. de la Rose* (ll. 8465-8468), from which these lines are copied.

435. *Argus*, Albus the Arab mathematician, fl. early in the 9th cent.; cp. *New Engl. Dict.* s.v. *Algorism*. Through his treatise on Algebra the Arabic or 'new' numerals became known in Europe.

Sete to rekene in his countour,
 And rekene with his figures ten—
 For by tho figures new al ken,
 If they be crafty, rekene and noumbre
 And telle of every thinge the noumbre,—
 Yet sholde he fayle to rekene even 441
 The wondres me mette in my sweven.

But forth they romed right wonder faste
 Doun the wode; so at the laste
 I was war of a man in blak,
 That sat, and hadde y-turned his bak
 To an ooke, an hugé tree.

'Lord!' thoughte I, 'who may that
 be?

What ayleth hym to sitten here?'
 Anoon right I wenté nere; 450
 Than fond I sitte even upright
 A wonder wel-faryngé knyght,—
 By the maner me thoughté so,—
 Of good mochel, and right yong therto,
 Of the age of four and twenty yeer,
 Upon his berde but litel heer,
 And he was clothéd al in blake.

I stalkéd even unto his bake,
 And ther I stood as stille as ought,
 That, sooth to saye, he saw me nought;
 For why he heng hys heed adoun, 461
 And with a deedly, sorwful soun
 He made of ryme ten vers or twelve
 Of a Complaynt to him-selve,
 The mosté pitee, the mosté routhe,
 That ever I herde; for by my trouthe,
 Hit was gret wonder that Nature
 Myght suffren any creature
 To have swich sorw, and be not deed.
 Ful pitous, pale, and no-thing reed 470
 He sayde a lay, a maner song,
 Withouté note, withouté song;
 And was this, for ful wel I kan
 Reherse hit—right thus hit began.—

*I have of sorwé so grete woon
 That joyé gete I never noon,
 Now that I see my lady bright,
 Which I have loved with al my myght,
 Is fro me deed and is a-goon.*

445. John of Gaunt, who was, however, twenty-nine when his wife died; cp. l. 455.

479. Th. wrongly inserts *And thus in sorowe leste me alone* after this line.

*Allas, Deeth, what ayleth thee 480
 That thou noldest have taken me,
 Whan thou toke my lady sweete
 That was so fayr, so fresh, so fre,
 So good, that men may wel se
 Of al goodnesse she had no meete.*

Whan he hadde mad thus his com-
 playnte,
 His sorwful herté gan fasté faynte,
 And his spirités wexen dede;
 The blood was fled for puré drede 489
 Doun to his herté, to make hym warme;
 For wel hit feled the herte hadde harme;
 To wite eke why hit was a-drad
 By kynde, and for to make hit glad;
 For hit is membre principal
 Of the body; and that made al
 His hewé chaunge, and wexé grene,
 And pale, for ther no blood was sene
 In no maner lyme of his.

Anoon therwith whan I saw this,
 He ferde thus evel ther he seet, 500
 I went and stood right at his feet,
 And gretté hym, but he spak nought,
 But argued with his owné thought
 And in his wit disputéd faste,
 Why and how his lyf myght laste,—
 Hym thought his sorwés were so smerte
 And lay so colde upon his herte;
 So, through his sorw and hevly thought,
 Made hym that he herde me nought
 For he had wel-nygh lost his mynde 510
 Thogh Pan, that men clepe god of
 kynde,

Were for his sorwés never so wrooth.
 But at the last, to sayn right sooth,
 He was war of me how I stood
 Before hym, and did of myn hood,
 And hadde y-gret hym as I best coude.
 Debonayrly, and no thyng loude,
 He sayde, 'I prey the be not wrooth;
 I herde thee not, to seyn the sooth,
 Ne I saw thee not, sir, trewely.' 520
 'A! goodé sir, no fors,' quod I,
 'I am right sory if I have ought
 Destroubled yow out of your thought;
 For-yive me, if I have mis-take.'

'Yis, thamendes is light to make,'

497. *was.* All read *is.*

the game is a favorite minor allegorical device -
 "Cupid and my Campaspe playe"
 THE DETHE OF BLAUNCHE. THE DUCHESS 526-618
 at Cards the King. Cupid para' --- *fallen byly.*

Quod he, 'for ther lyth noon ther-to,
 Ther is no thyng missayd nor do.'
 Lo ! how goodly spak this knyght,
 As hit hadde been a-nother wyght.
 He made hit nouthr tough ne queynte,
 And I saw that, and gan me aqueynte 531
 With hym, and fond hym so trefable,
 Right wonder skilful and reasonable,
 As me thoghte, for al his bale ;
 A-noon right I gan fynde a tale
 To hym, to loke wher I might ought
 Have more knowyng of his thought.
 'Sir,' quod I, 'this game is doon ;
 I holdé that this hert be goon ;
 Thise huntés conne hym nowher see.' 540
 'I do no fors therof,' quod he,
 'My thought is ther-on never a del.'
 'Bi our Lord !' quod I, 'I trowe yow
 wel,
 Right so me thinketh bi your chere.
 But, sir, oo thyng, wol ye here ?
 Me thinketh in gret sorwe I yow see ;
 But certés, siré, if that ye
 Wolde ought discouré me your wo
 I wolde, as wis God helpe me so,
 Amende hit, if I can or may. 550
 Ye mowé preve hit bi assay,
 For, by my trouthe, to make yow hool,
 I wol do al my power hool ;
 And telthe me of your sorwés smerte,
 Paraunter hit may ese your herte,
 That semeth ful seke under your side.'
 With that he loked on me aside,
 As who sayth, 'Nay, that wol not be.'
 'Graunt mercy ! goodé frend,' quod he,
 'I thanke the that thou woldest so, 560
 But hit may never the rather be do.
 No man may my sorwé glade
 That maketh my hewe to falle and fade,
 And hath myn understandyng lorn,
 That me is wo that I was born !
 May nought make my sorwés slyde,—
 Nought al the remedies of Ovyde ;
 Ne Orpheus, god of melodye ;
 Ne Dedalus, with his playés slye ;
 Ne hele me may no phisicien, 570
 Noght Ypocras, ne Galyen ;

Me is wo that I lyve hours twelwe,
 But who so wol assay hym-selve,
 Whether his herté can have pite
 Of any sorwe, lat hym see me.
 I, wrecche, that deeth hath mad al naked
 Of all the blisse that ever was makéd ;
 Y-worthé worste of allé wightes,—
 That hate my dayés and my nightes ;
 My lyf, my lustés, be me lothe 580
 For al welfare, and I be wrothe.
 The puré Deeth is so ful my fo
 That I wolde deye,—hit wol not so ;
 For whan I folwe hit, hit wol flee ;
 I wolde have hym, hit nyl nat me.
 This is my peyne wythouté reed,
 Always deyinge and be not deed,
 That Cesiphus, that lyth in helle,
 May not of moré sorwé telle ;
 And who-so wiste al, bi my trouthe, 590
 My sorwé, but he haddé routhe
 And pité of my sorwés smerte,
 That man hath a feendly herte ;
 For who so seeth me first on morwe
 May seyén he hath met with Sorwe,
For I am Sorwe, and Sorwe is I.
 'Allas ! and I wol telle the why ;
 My song is turnéd to pleynyng,
 And al my laughter to wepyng,
 My gladé thoghtes to hevynesse, 600
 In travaile is myn ydelnesse,
 And eek my reste ; my wele is wo,
 My good is harm, and ever mo
 In wrathe is turnéd my pleyng,
 And my delit in-to sorwyng.
 Myn hele is turned in-to seeknesse,
 In drede is al my sykernesse ;
 To derke is turnéd al my light,
 My wit is foly, my day is night,
 My love is hate, my sleep wakyng, 610
 My mirthe and melés is fastyng,
 My countenance is nyceste,
 And al abaved wher-so I be.
 My pees, in pleydyng, and in werre.
 Allas ! how myghte I faré werre ?
 'My boldnesse is turnéd to shame,
For fals Fortune hath pleyd a game
Atte chess with me,—allas ! the while !

569. *his playes slye*, his ingenious contrivances,
 i.e. his artificial wings.
 571. *Ypocras*, Hippocrates.

588. *Cesiphus*, Sisyphus.
 598. *song*. All read *sorowe*, a contamination
 from l. 596.

*game
 of
 chess
 ↓*

The love is the one EARLIER than the one with entered will yours.

*young at
tomb
matrimon*

The trayteresse fals, and ful of gyle,
 That al behoteth, and no thyng halt, 620
 She goth upright, and yet she halt,
 That baggeth foule, and loketh faire,
 The dispitousè debonaire !
 That scorneth many a créature.
 An ydole of fals portrayture
 Is she, for she wol sonè wrien.
 She is the monstres heed y-wrien,
 As filthè over y-strawed with flourès.
 Hir mostè worship and hir flour is
 To lyen, for that is hir nature ; 630
 With-outè feythe, lawe, or mesure,
 She is fals ; and ever laghyng
 With oon eye, and that other wepyng.
 That is broght up she set al doun ;
 I likne hir to the scorpioun,
 That is a fals, flateryng beste,
 For with his heed he maketh feste,
 But, al amydd his flaterynge,
 With his taylé he wol styng
 And envenyme ; and so wol she. 640
 She is thenvyousè Charite,
 That is ay fals, and semeth weel,
 So turneth she hir falsè wheel
 Aboute, for hit is no thyng stable,
 Now by the firè, now at table ;
 For many oon hath she thus y-blent.
 She is pley of enchauntèment,
 That semeth oon, and is not so.
 The falsè thief ! what hath she do,
 Trowest thou ? By our Lord, I wol thee
 seye. 650

‘ Atte ches with me she gan to pleye ;
 With hir falsè draughtes dyvers
 She stal on me, and took my fers ;
 And when I saw my fers aweye,
 Allas ! I couthe no lenger pleye,
 But seyde, “ Far-wel, swete, y-wys !
 And far-wel al that ever ther is ! ”
 Ther-with Fortunè seyde, “ Chek heer ! ”
 And “ Mate ! ” in the myd poynt of the
 chekkere, 660
 With a poune erraunt, allas !
 Ful craftier to pley she was
 Than Athalus that made the game

*now
alwyn
complish*

651. *Atte.* All read *At the.*
 662. *Athalus.* The reputed inventor of Chess.
 According to Warton *Attalus Philometer*, King
 of Pergamus, is meant. This whole passage is
 imitated from the *Rom. de la Rose*, ll. 6644-6881.

First of the ches, so was his name.
 But God wolde, I had oones or twyes
 Y-coud and knowe the jeupardyes
 That coude the Grek Pithagores,
 I shulde have pleyde the bet at ches,
 And kept my fers the bet ther-by.
 ‘ And thogh whereto ? For trewely
 I holde that wysch nat worth a stree ! 670
 Hit had be never the bet for me,
 For Fortune can so many a wyle,
 Ther be but fewe can hir begyle,
 And eek she is the las to blame ;
 My-self I wolde have do the same,
 Before God, hadde I been as she.
 She oghte the more excusèd be
 For this. I say yet more ther-to,—
 Hadde I be God and myghte have do
 My willè, whan my fers she caughte, 680
 I wolde have drawe the samè draughte.
 For, also wys God give me reste !
 I dar wel swere, she took the beste.

‘ But through that draughte I havè lorn
 My blisse. Allas ! that I was born,
 For evermore I trowe trewely,
 For al my wil, my lust hoolly
 Is turnèd ; but yet, what to doone ?
 Be our Lorde ! hit is to deye soone,
 For no thyng I leve hit noght, 690
 But lyve and deye right in this thoght.
 For there nis planete in firmament
 Ne in ayre, ne in erthe, noon element
 That they ne yive me a yift echoon
 Of wepyng, whan I am alloon.
 For whan that I avise mè wel,
 And be-thenke me every-del,
 How that ther lyth in rekenyng
 In my sorwè for no thyng ;
 And how ther leveth no gladnesse 700
 May gladdè me of my distresse,
 And how I have lost suffisance,
 And ther-to I have no plesance,
 Than may I say I have right noght.
 And whan al this falleth in my thoght,
 Allas, than am I overcome !
 For that is doon is not to come :
 I have more sorwè than Tantale !’

665. *jeupardyes*, problems ; O.F. *jeu parti*, a
 divided game.
 681. *the same draughte*, move at chess.
 698, 699. In my account with sorrow there lies
 to my credit no amount at all.

And whan I herde hym telle this tale
 Thus pitously, as I yow telle, 710
 Unnethé myghte I lenger dwelle,
 Hit dide myn herté so moché wo.

'A, good sir!' quod I, 'say not so!
 Have som pite on your nature,
 That forméd yow to creature.
 Remembre yow of Socrates,
 For he ne counted nat three strees
 Of noght that Fortune coudè do.'

'No,' quod he, 'I can not so.'
 'Why so, sir? yis, pardè!' quod I;
 'Ne say noght soo, for trewely, 721
 Thogh ye had lost the ferses twelve,
 And ye for sorwe mordred your selve,
 Ye sholde be dampned in this cas
 Bi as good right as Medea was,
 That slow hir children for Jason;
 And Phyllis also for Demophon
 Heng hir-selfe, so weylaway!
 For he had broke his termè day
 To come to hir. Another rage 730
 Had Dydo, the queene eek of Cartage,
 That slow hir self, for Eneas
 Was fals;—which a foole she was.

And Ecquo died, for Narcisus
 Noldè nat love hir; and right thus
 Hath many another foly don.
 And for Dalida dyed Sampson,
 That slow hym-self with a pilere,—
 But ther is no man a-lyvè here
 Wolde for a fers makè this wo!' 740

'Why so!' quod he, 'hyt ys nat so;
 Thou wast ful lytel what thou menest;
 I have lost morè than thow wenest.'
 'Lo, sey, how that may be?' quod I;
 'Good sir, tel me al hoolly
 In what wyse, how, why, and wherfore,
 That ye have thus your blissè lore.'

'Blythly,' quod he; 'com sit adoun!
 I telle the upon a condicioun
 That thou shalt hoolly with al thy wit 750

720. *sir*. All read *good syr*, contamination with *quod* in line above.

722. *the ferses twelve*, i.e. 'all the pieces except the king, which could not be taken.' (Skeat.)

727. Phyllis committed suicide from fear that Demophon had forgotten her, and was changed into a tree. Demophon was a son of Theseus.

734. *Ecquo*, Echo. All these examples occur in the *Roman de la Rose*.

737. *Dalida*, Delilah.

Do thyn entent to herkene hit.'

'Yis, sir!'

'Swere thy trouthe ther-to.'

'Gladly.'

'Do than holde her-to.'

'I shal, right blythly, so God me save!
 Hoolly with al the wit I have
 Here yow as wel as I kan.'

'A Goddes half!' quod he, and began:

'Sir,' quod he, 'sith first I kouthe
 Have any maner wit fro youthe,
 Or kyndely understandyng

To comprehende in any thyng
 What love was in myn ownè wit,
 Dredeles I have ever yit

Be tributary and yiven rente
 To love, hoolly with goode entente,
 And through plesaunce become his thral
 With good wil, body, herte, and al.

Al this I putte in his servage,
 As to my lorde, and dide homage,
 And ful devoutly I prayde hym to, 770

He shulde besette myn herté so,
 That hit plesancè to hym were,
 And worship to my lady dere. ✕

'And this was longe, and many a
 year,

Or that myn herté was set owher,
 That I dide thus, and nysté why,
 I trowe, hit cam me kyndely.

Peraunter I was therto most able,
 As a whyt wal or a table,
 For hit is redy to cacche and take 780

Al that men wil therynnè make,
 Whethir-so men wil portreye or peynte,
 Be the werkès never so queynte.

'And thilkè tyme I ferde right so
 I was ablè to have lernéd tho,
 And to have kenned as wel or better

Peraunter other art or letter,
 But for love cam first in my thought,
 Therefore I forgat hit nought.

I chees love to my firstè craft, 790
 Therefore hit is with me laft.

For why? I took hit of so yong age
 That malice haddè my corage
 Nat that tyme turnéd to no thyng,

Through to mochel knowlechyng.
 For that tyme Youthé, my maistresse,
 Governéd me in ydelnesse,

For hit was in my firste youthe,
 And tho ful litel good I couthe,
 For al my werkès were flittyng
 That tyme, and thoghtès varyinge, 800
 Al were to me ylychê good,
 That I knew tho, but thus hit stood.

‘Hit happed that I cam on a day
 In-to a place ther that I say
 Trewly the fayrest companye
 Of ladyes, that ever man with yê
 Had seen to-gedres in oo place.
 Shal I clepe hyt hap, other grace
 That broghte me ther? Nay, but
 Fortune, 810

That is to lyen ful comune,—
 The falsè trayteresse, pervers !
 God wolde I couldè clepe hir wers !
 For now she worcheth me ful wo,
 And I wol tellè sone why so.

‘Among these ladies thus echoon,
 Soth to seyèn, I sawgh oon
 That was lyk noon of the route,
 For I dar swere, withoutè doute,
 That as the someres sonnè bryght 820
 Is fairer, clerer, and hath more lyght
 Than any other planete in heven,
 The monè, or the sterrès seven ;
 For al the worldè so had she
 Surmounted hem alle of beaute,
 Of maner, and of comlynesse,
 Of stature, and of wel set gladnesse,
 Of goodlihedede, so wel be-seye,—
 Shortly, what shal I more seye ?

By God, and by his halwès twelve, 830
 Hit was my swete, ryght as hir-selve !
 She had so stedfast countenance,
 So noble port and meyntenance.
 And love, that had wel herd my bone,
 Had espyèd me thus sone,
 That she ful sonè, in my thought,
 As helpe me God, so was y-caught
 So sodenly, that I ne took
 No maner counseyl, but at hir look
 And at myn hertè ; for-why, hir yèn 840
 So gladly, I trow, myn hertè syen,
 That purely tho myn ownè thought
 Seyde hit were beter serve hir for noght

798. John of Gaunt was married at nineteen.

828. *so.* All read *and so*, caught from the line above.

830. By Christ and His twelve apostles.

Than with a-nother to be wel.
 And it was sooth, for everydel
 I wil a-noon right telle the why.

‘I saw hir daunce so comlyly,
 Carole and synges so swetely,
 Laughe and pleye so womanly,
 And lokè so debonairly, 850
 So goodly speke, and so friendly,
 That certes, I trowe that ever-more
 Nas seyn so blisful a tresore,
 For every heer on hir hede,
 Soth to seyn, it was not rede,
 Ne nouthere yelw, ne broun it nas,
 Me thoghtè most lyk gold it was.

‘And whiche yèn my lady hadde !
 Debonair, goodè, glade, and sadde,
 Symple, of goode mochel, noght to wyde,
 Ther-to hir look nas not a-syde, 860
 Ne overthwert, but beset so wel,
 Hit drew and took up everydel
 Alle that on hir gan be-holde.
 Hir yèn semed anoon she wolde
 Have mercy,—foolès wenden so,—
 But hit was never the rather do.
 Hit nas no countrefeted thyng,
 Hit was hir ownè pure loking,
 That the goddessè, dame Nature, 870
 Had made hem opene by mesure,
 And close ; for were she never so glad
 Hir loking was not foly sprad,
 Ne wildèly, thogh that she pleyde ;
 But ever me thoghte hir yèn seyde,
 “By God, my wrathe is al for-yive !”

‘Therwith hir liste so wel to live,
 That dulnesse was of hir a-drad.
 She nas to sobre, ne to glad.
 In allè thyngès more mesure 880
 Had never, I trowè, creature.
 But many oon with hir loke she herte,
 And that sat hir ful lyte at herte,
 For she knew no-tyng of hir thoght,
 But whether she knew, or knew it noght,
 Algate she ne roghte of hem a stree !
 To gete hir love noo ner nas he
 That woned at home, than he in Ynde,
 The formest was alway behynde.
 But goodè folke, over al other, 890
 She loved as man may do his brother,
 Of whiche love she was wonder large
 In skilful places that berè charge.

'But which a visage had she ther-to !
 Allas, myn herte is wonder wo
 That I ne can discryven hit !
 Me lakketh bothe English and wit
 For to un-do hit at the fulle,
 And eek my spirits be so dulle
 So greet a thyng for to devyse. 900
 I have no wit that can suffice
 To comprehenden hir beauté,
 But thus moche dar. I seyn, that she
 Was, rody, fresh, and lyvely hewed ;
 And every day hir beauté newed ;
 And negh hir face was alder-best ;
 For certès, Nature had swich lest
 To make that fair, that trewly she
 Was hir cheef patron of beauté,
 And cheef ensample of al hir werke, 910
 And moustre ; for be hit never so derke,
 Me thynketh I se hir ever-mo ;
 And yet, more-over, thogh allé tho
 That ever lyved were now a-lyve,
 They ne sholde have foundé to diskryve
 In al hir face a wikked signe ;
 For hit was sad, symple, and benygne.
 'And which a goodly, softé speche
 Had that swete, my lyvès leche !
 So friendly and so wel y-founded, 920
 Up al resoun so wel y-founded,
 And so tretabè to al gode,
 That I dar swere wel by the rode,
 Of eloquence was never founde
 So swete a sownyngé facounde,
 Ne trewer tonged, ne scornéd lasse,
 Ne bet coude hele ; that by the masse
 I durste swere, thogh the pope hit songe,
 That ther was never yet through hir tonge
 Man ne woman gretly harméd, 930
 As for hir ther was al harm hyd ;
 Ne lassé flateryng in hir worde,
 That purély hir symple recorde
 Was founde as trewe as any bonde,
 Or trouthe of any mannès honde.
 Ne chyde she koudé never a del,
 That knoweth al the world ful wel.
 'But swich a fairnessé of a nekke
 Had that swete, that boon nor brekke

904. All read *white*, *rody*, etc. Skeat omits *white*, for it spoils the point of l. 948 and the metre of this line.

915. All omit *They*, which is necessary to the syntax.

Nas ther non sené that mys-sat ; 940
 Hit was smothe, streght, and puré flat,
 Wyth-outen hole ; nor canel boon,
 As be semyngé, had she noon.
 Hir throte, as I have now memoire,
 Seméd a round tour of yvoire,
 Of good gretnesse, and noight to grete.
 'And godé, fairé, White, she hete,—
 That was my lady namé ryght,—
 She was bothe faire and bryght,
 She haddé not hir namé wrong. 950
 Right fairé shuldrés, and body long,
 She hadde, and armés, every lith
 Fattyssh, flesshy, not greet therwith ;
 Right whité handes, and naylès rede,
 Roundé brestes ; and of good brede
 Hir hippès were, a streight flat bak.
 I knew on hir non other lak,
 That al hir lymmes nere pursewing,
 In as fer as I had knowyng.
 'Therto she coude so wel pleye, 960
 Whan that hir lysté, that I dar seye
 That she was lyk to torché bright
 That every man may take of light
 Ynogh, and hit hath never the lesse.
 'Of maner and of comlynesse,
 Right so ferde my lady dere,
 For every wyght of hir manere
 Myght cacche ynogh, if that he wolde,
 If he had yēn hir to be-holde ;
 For I dar swere wel if that she 970
 Hadde among ten thousand be,
 She woldé have be, at the leste,
 A cheef mirour of al the feste,
 Thogh they had stonden in a rowe,
 To mennés yēn that coude have knowe.
 For wher-so men had pleyed or wakéd,
 Me thoghte the felawship as naked
 Withouten hir, that saw I ones,
 As a coroune withouté stones.
 Trewly she was to myn yē 980
 The soleyn fenix of Arabye,
 For ther lyveth never but oon ;
 Ne swich as she ne knew I noon.
 'To speke of goodnesse ; trewly she

941. All read *white*, *smothe*, etc.; cp. l. 904 note. Skeat here omits *pure*.

942. All read *or*.

947. A reference to the name of the Duchess, viz. *Blaunche*.

958. All read *pure sewing*.

Hadde as moche debonairtè
 As ever hadde Hester in the Bible,
 And more, gif morè were possible.
 And soth to seynè, therwyth-al
 She had a wyt so general,
 So hool enclnyed to allè gode, 990
 That al hir wyt was set, by the rode,
 With-oute malyce upon gladnesse ;
 And ther-to I saw never yet a lesse
 Harmful than she was in doying.
 I sey nat that she ne had knowyng
 Whát harm was, or ellès she
 Had coud no good, so thynketh me.

'And trewly, for to speke of trouthe,
 But she hadde had, it hadde be routhe.
 Therof she had so moche hir del, 1000
 And I dar seyn, and swere hit wel,
 That Trouthe hym-self, over al and al,
 Had chose his maner principal
 In hir, that was his restyng-place.
 Ther-to she hadde the mostè grace
 To have stedfast perseveraunce
 An esy, atempre governaunce,
 That ever I knew, or wystè yit,
 So purè, suffraunt, was hir wyt.
 And resoun gladly she understood ; 1010
 Hit folowed wel she coudè good.
 She usèd gladly to do wel :
 These were hir maners everydel.

'Therwith she lovèd so wel right,
 She wrong do woldè to no wyght ;
 Nò wyght myghte do hir no shame,
 She loved so wel hir ownè name.
 Hir luste to holde no wyght in honde,
 Ne, be thou siker, she wolde not
 fonde
 To holdè no wyght in balaunce 1020
 By half word, ne by countenaunce,
 But if men wolde upon hir lye ;
 Ne sende men in-to Walakye,
 To Pruyse, and in-to Tartarye,
 To Alysandre, ne in-to Turkye ;
 And bidde hym faste, anon that he
 Go hoodles in-to the dryè se,

986. *Hester*, Esther.1024. *Pruyse*, Prussia.1027. *the drye se*. According to Mr. Brae (Appendix to his ed. of Chaucer's *Astrolabe*, p. 101) this refers to the variable Lake Czirknitz, near Laibach, N.E. of Trieste, which is sometimes dry.

And come hoom by the Carrenare ;
 And seyè, "Sir, be now right ware
 That I may of yow herè seyn 1030
 Worship, or that ye come ageyn !"
 She ne usèd no suche knakkès smale.
 'But wherfor that I telle my tale ?
 Right on this same, as I have seyde,
 Was hoolly al my lovè leyde,
 For certès, she was, that sweté wyf
 My suffisauncè, my lust, my lyf,
 Myn hap, myn hele, and al my blisse,
 My worldes welfare, and my [goodè lisse,]
 And I hoolly hirs, and everydel.' 1040

'By our Lord,' quod I, 'I trowe yow
 wel !

Hardely, your love was wel beset,
 I not how ye myghte have do bet.'

'Bet ? ne noight so wel !' quod he.

'I trowe hit, sir,' quod I, 'parde !'

'Nay, leve hit wel !'

'Sire, so do I ;

I leve yow wel, that trewèly
 Yow thoughtè that she was the beste,
 And to be-holde the alderfayreste, 1049
 Who so had loked hir with your eyen'—

'With myn ? nay, allè that hir seyen
 Seyde, and sworn hyt was so.

And thogh they ne hadde, I woldè tho
 Have lovèd best my lady fre,

Thogh I hadde had al the beautè

That ever hadde Alcipyades,

And al the strengthe of Ercules,

And therto hadde the worthynesse

Of Alysandre, and al the rychesse

That ever was in Babyloyne,

In Cartage, or in Macedoynne,

Or in Rome, or in Nynyvè ;

And therto also as hardy be

As was Ector, so have I joye,

That Achilles slow at Troye,—

And ther-for was he slayn also

In a temple, for bothè two

Were slayn, he and Antylegyus,

1028. Mr. Brae suggests that this is the Gulf of Carnaro or Quarnaro in the Adriatic to which Dante refers; cp. *Inf.* ix. 113. It is within 40 miles of Lake Czirknitz.1039. *goodè lisse*. All read *goddesse*. Skeat *lisse*.1056. *Alcipyades*, Alcibiades.1068. *Antylegyus*, Antiochus.

And so seyth Dares Frigius,
 For love of Polixena,— 1070
 Or ben as wys as Mynerva,
 I wolde ever, withoute drede,
 Have loved hir, for I moste nede !
 “Nede !” nay, trewly, I gabbé
 now,—

Noght “nede,” and I wol tellé how,
 For of good wille myn herte it wolde,
 And eek to love hir I was holde,
 As for the faireste and the beste.

‘She was as good, so have I reste,
 As ever was Penelope of Grece, 1080
 Or as the noble wyf Lucrece,
 That was the beste,—he telleth thus
 The Romayn, Tytus Lyvyus,—
 She was as good, and no thyng lyke,
 Thogh hir stories be autentyke ;
 Algate she was as trewe as she.

‘But wherfor that I tellé the
 Whan I first my lady say ?
 I was right yong, soth to say,
 And ful greet need I hadde to lerne 1090
 Whan my herté worldé yern
 To love, it was a greet emprise ;
 But as my wyt coude beste suffise,
 After my yongé, childly wit,
 Withoute drede, I be-setté hit
 To love hir in my besté wyse,
 To do hir worship, and the servise.
 That I coude tho, by my trouthe,
 Withouté feynyng, outhr slouthe,
 For wonder fayn I wolde hir se. 1100

‘So mochel hit amended me,
 That whan I saw hir first a-morwe,
 I was warished of al my sorwe
 Of al day after, til hit were eve ;
 Me thoghté no-tyng myghte me greve,
 Were my sorwés never so smerte ;
 And yet she syt so in myn herte,
 That by my trouthe, I noldé noght,
 For al this worlde, out of my thought
 Levé my lady ; no, trewély !’ 1110

1069. Dares Phrygius, the Trojan priest of Vulcan, in whose name the popular spurious history of Troy was written by a Roman after the fall of Rome. The reference here, however, is to the mediæval version of the story, written by Guido delle Colonne, which was based on Benoit de Sainte-Maure’s *Roman de Troie*.

1089. Possibly, as Skeat thinks, the has been omitted before *soth*, but cp. l. 1180.

‘Now, by my truthé, sir,’ quod I,
 ‘Me thynketh ye have such a chaunce,
 As shrift wythouté répentance.’

‘“Répentance !” nay, fy !’ quod he,
 ‘Shulde I now repenté me
 To love ? nay, certés, than were I wel
 Wers than was Achitofel,
 Or Anthenor, so have I joye,
 The traytour that betrayéd Troye,
 Or the falsé Genellon, 1120
 He that purchased the treson
 Of Rowland and of Olyvere.

Nay, whil I am a-lyvé here
 I nyl foryete hir, never mo !’
 ‘Now, goodé siré,’ quod I tho,
 ‘Ye han wel told me her-before,
 Hit is no need to reherse hit more
 How ye sawe hir first, and where ;
 But wolde ye telle me the manere
 To hir which was your firsté speche,—
 Therof I worldé yow be-seche,— 1131
 And how she knewé first yow thought,
 Whether ye lovéd hir or noght,
 And telleth me eek what ye have lore,
 I herde yow tellé herbefore.’

‘Ye,’ seyde he, ‘thou nost what
 thou menest ;

I have lost moré than thou wenest.’
 ‘What los is that ?’ quod I tho ;
 ‘Nyl she not love yow ? is hit so ?
 Or have ye oght doon amys, 1140
 That she hath left yow ? is it this ?
 For Goddés lové, telle me al.’

‘Be-fore God,’ quod he, ‘and I shal.
 I sayé right as I have seyde,
 On hir was al my lové leyde,
 And yet she nyste it never a del
 Noght longé tymé, leve it wel !
 For be right siker, I dursté noght,
 For al this worlde, tel hir my thought,
 Ne I wolde have wratthed hir trewély.
 For wostow why ? she was lady 1151
 Of the body,—she had the herte,
 And who hath that may not asterte.

‘But, for to kepe me fro ydelnesse,

1120. *Genellon*, one of Charlemagne’s officers, whose treachery caused the defeat at Roncevaux and the death of Roland.

1122. *Rowland and Oliver*, the two most celebrated of Charlemagne’s knights.

1146. All read *not never*.

Trewly I did my besynesse
 To makè songes, as I best coude ;
 And oftè tyme I song hem loude,
 And madè songes thus a greet del,
 Al thogh I coude not make so wel
 Songès, ne knowè the art al 1160
 As coudè Lamekes sone, Tubal,
 That fond out first the art of songe ;—
 For as his brothres hamers ronge
 Upon his anvelt up and down
 Therof he took the firstè soun ;
 But Grekès seyn Pictagoras,
 That he the firstè fynder was
 Of the art, *Aurora* telleth so ;
 But therof no fors, of hem two.
 Algatès, songès thus I made 1170
 Of my felyng, myn herte to glade.
 And lo ! this was the alther-firste,—
 I not wher it were the werste.

*Lordè, hyt maketh myn hertè lyght
 Whan I thenke on that swetè wyght
 That is so semely on to see ;
 And wisshe to God it myght so bee*

*That she wolde holde me for hir knyght,
 My lady that is so fair and bright !*

‘ Now have I told the, soth to saye,
 My firstè song. Upon a daye 1181
 I be-thoghtè me what wo
 And sorwè that I suffrèd tho
 For hir, and yet she wyste it noght,
 Ne telle hir durste I nat my thought.
 Allas ! thoghte I, I can no reed ;
 And but I telle hir I nam but deed,
 And if I telle hir, to seye right sooth,
 I am a-dred she wol be wrooth.
 Allas ! what shal I thannè do ? 1190

‘ In this debat I was so wo,
 Me thoghte myn hertè braste a-tweyn !
 So at the lastè, soth to sayn,
 I be-thoghte me that Nature
 Ne formèd never in créature
 So mochè beauté, trewely,
 And bountè, wyth-outè mercy.

1161. *Tubal*, an error for Jubal, ‘the father of all such as handle the harp and organ.’

1166. *Pictagoras*, Pythagoras.

1168. *Aurora*, a Latin metrical version of parts of the Bible allegorised by Petrus de Riga, Canon of Rheims, in the 12th century.

1172. *the alther-firste*. All omit *the*, but the rime proves the necessity of the demonstrative.

‘ In hope of that my tale I tolde
 With sorwe, as that I never sholde
 For nedès ; and, maugree my hede, 1200
 I moste have told hir or be deed.
 I not wel how that I began,
 Ful evel rehersen hit I can,
 And eek, as helpe me God, with-al
 I trowe hit was in the dismal
 That was the ten woundes of Egipte,
 For many a word I over-skipte
 In my tale, for purè fere
 Lest my wordès mys-set were,
 With sorwful herte, and woundès dede,
 Softe, and quakyng for purè drede 1211
 And shame, and styntyng in my tale
 For ferdè, and myn hewe al pale,
 Ful ofte I wex bothe pale and reed ;
 Bowyng to hir, I heng the heed,
 I durste nat onès loke hir on,
 For wit, manere, and al was goon.
 I seyde “ Mercy ! ” and no more.
 Hit nas no game, hit sat me sore.

‘ So at the lastè, sooth to seyn, 1220
 Whan that myn herte was come ageyn,
 To tellè shortly al my speche,
 With hool herte I gan hir beseche
 That she wolde be my lady swete ;
 And swor, and gan hir hertely hete
 Ever to be stedfast and trewe,
 And love hir alwey freshly newe,
 And never other lady have,
 And al hir worship for to save
 As I best coude,—I swor hir this,— 1230
 “ For youres is al that ever ther is
 For evermore, myn hertè swete !
 And never to false yow, but I mete,
 I nyl, as wys God helpe me so ! ”

‘ And whan I hadde my tale y-do,
 God wot she acounted nat a stree
 Of al my tale, so thoghtè me.
 To tellè shortly, right as it is,
 Trewly hir answerè hit was this ;
 I can not now wel counterfete 1240
 Hir wordès, but this was the grete
 Of hir answerè : she saydè, “ Nay ! ”
 Al-outerly. Allas ! that day
 The sorwe I suffred and the wo,

1205. *dismal*, on an evil day ; Anglo-French *dis mal* (Lat. *dies mali*). The form of the word caused it to be used as an adjective later.

That trewely Cassandra, that so
 Bewayléd the destruccioun
 Of Troyé and of Ilioun,
 Had never swich sorwe as I tho.
 I durste no moré say ther-to
 For puré fere, but stal away ; 1250
 And thus I lyved ful many a day,
 That trewely, I hadde no need,
 Ferther than my beddés heed,
 Never a day to seché sorwe ;
 I fond hit redy every morwe,
 For why I loved hir in no gere.

‘So hit befel another yere,
 I thoughté ones I woldé fonde
 To do hir knowe and understonde 1260
 My wo ; and she wel understood
 That I ne wilned no thyng but good,
 And worship, and to kepe hir name
 Over allé thyng, and drede hir shame,
 And was so besy hir to serve,
 And pite were I shuldé sterve,
 Sith that I wilned noon harm y-wys.

‘So whan my lady knew al this,
 My lady yaf me al hoolly
 The noble yift of hir mercy, 1270
 Savyng hir worship by al weyes ;
 Dredles, I mene noon other weyes.
 And therwith she yaf me a ryng,
 I trowe hit was the firsté thyng ;
 But if myn herté was y-waxe
 Glad, that is no need to axe !

As helpe me God, I was as blyve
 Reyséd, as fro dethe to lyve,
 Of al happés the alder-beste,
 The gladdest, and the moste at reste.
 For trewely that sweté wyght 1280
 Whan I hadde wrong and she the right,
 She wolde alway so goodely
 For-yeve me so debonairly !
 In alle my youthe, in allé chaunce
 She took me in hir governaunce.

‘Therwyth she was alway so trewe
 Our joye was ever y-liché newe,
 Our hertés wern so even a payre
 That never nas that oon contraire 1290
 To that other, for no wo ;
 For sothe y-liche they suffred tho
 Oo blysse, and eek oo sorwé bothe ;

1261. *thyng*. All read *thynges*, unidiomatically.

Y-liche they were bothe gladdé and wrothe,
 Al was us oon withouté were.
 And thus we lyved ful many a yere
 So wel, I can nat tellé how.’

‘Sir,’ quod I, ‘wher is she now?’
 ‘“Now!”’ quod he, and stynte anoon.
 Therwith he wex as deed as stoon
 And seyde, ‘Allas, that I was bore ! 1300
 That was the los, that her-before
 I toldé the that I hadde lorn ;
 Bethenk how I seyde herbefore ;
 “Thow wost ful litel what thou menest ;
 I have lost moré than thou wenest !”
 God wot, allas ! right that was she !’
 ‘Allas ! sir, how ? what may that be ?’
 ‘She ys deed !’

‘Nay !’
 ‘Yis, by my trouthe !’
 ‘Is that your los ? by God, hit is
 routhe !’

And with that wordé right anoon 1310
 They gan to strake forth ; al was doon
 For that tyme, the hert-huntyng.

With that me thoughté that this kyng
 Gán homwardés for to ryde,
 Unto a place was ther besyde,
 Which was from us but a lyte ;
 A long castel with wallés white
 Be Seynt Johan ! on a riché hil,
 As me mette ; but thus hyt fil.

Ryght thus me mette, as I yow telle, 1320
 That in the castell ther was a belle,
 As hit hadde smyten hourés twelve.

Therewyth I a-wook my selve
 And fond me lying in my bed ;
 And the book that I hadde red,
 Of Alcyone and Seys the kyng,
 And of the goddés of slepyng,
 I fond it in myn honde ful even.

Thoghte I, ‘This is so queynt a sweven,
 That I wol, be processe of tyme, 1330
 Fonde to putte this sweven in ryme
 As I can best’ ; and that anoon.
 This was my sweven ; now hit is doon !

1314. All read *Gan homward*, which seems to make the line too short.

1317. *A long castel*, presumably Windsor.

a great dramatic

↓

fully conclude

↓

THE COMPLEYNTE UNTO
PITE

*Complainte of the Deathe of Pitie, in
Stowe's hand.*

PITÈ that I have sought so yore ago
With hertè sore and ful of besy peyne,
That in this worlde was never wight so wo
With-outè dethe ; and if I shal not feyne,
My purpos was to Pite to compleyne
Upon the crueltee and tyrannye
Of Love, that for my trouthe doth me dye.

And when that I, by lengthe of certeyn
yeres,

Had evere in oon a tymè sought to speke,
To Pite ran I, al bespreynt with teres, ¹⁰
To preyen hir on Crueltee me a wreke ;
But er I myght with any worde out-breke,
Or tellen any of my peynès smerte,
I fond hir deed and buried in an herte.

Adoun fel I when that I saugh the herse,
Deed as a stoon, whyl that the swogh me
laste ;

But up I roos with colour ful dyverse,
And pitously on hir myn eyen I caste,
And ner the corps I gan to presen faste,
And for the soule I shoop me for to
preye ; ²⁰
I nas but lorne, ther was no more to sey.

Thus am I slayn sith that Pitè is deed ;
Allas the day ! that ever hit shulde falle !
What maner man dar now holde up his
heed ?

To whom shal any sorwful hertè calle ?
Now Crueltee hath cast to sleen us alle,
In ydel hope, folk redèeles of peyne,—
Sith she is deed, to whom shul we compleyne ?

But yet encreseth me this wonder newe, ²⁹
That no wight woot that she is deed but I ;
So many men as in her tyme hir knewe,
And yet she dyèd not so sodeynly ;
For I have sought hir ever ful besily
Sith I first haddè wit or mannès mynde ;
But she was deed er that I coude hir fynde.

21. *nas.* All read *was.*

Aboute hir herse ther stoden lustily,
Withouten any wo, as thoughtè me,
Bountee parfit, wel-armed and richely,
And fresshè Beautee, Lust and Jolitee,
Assured Maner, Youthe and Honestee, ⁴⁰
Wisdom, Estaat, and Dreed, and Govern-
aunce,
Confedred bothe by bonde and alliaunce.

A compleynte hadde I writen in myn
hond,
For to have put to Pite as a bille ;
But whan I al this companye ther fond,
That rather wolden al my causè spille
Than do me help, I held my pleyntè stille ;
For to tho folk, with-ouen any faile,
Withoutè Pite may no bille availe.

Then leve I al thise vertues, sauf Pitè, ⁵⁰
Kepying the corps, as ye have herd meseyn,
Cofedred alle by bonde of Crueltee,
And ben assented that I shal be sleyn.
And I have put my Compleynte up ageyn ;
For to my foes my bille I dar not shewe,
Theffect of whichseith thus in wordès fewe.

The Bille

Humblest of herte, highest of reverence,
Benygnè flour, coroune of vertues alle !
Sheweth un-to your rial excellence
Your servaunt, if I durstè me so calle, ⁶⁰
His mortal harm in which he is y-falle ;
And noght al only for his evel fare,
But for your renoun, as he shal declare.

Hit stondesth thus, your contraire
Crueltee
Allyed is ageynst your regalye,
Under colour of womanly Beautee,—
For men ne shulde not knowe hir
tirannye,—
With Bountee, Gentillesse, and Curtesye,
And hath depryvd yow now of your place,
That highte 'Beautee apertenant to
Grace.' ⁷⁰

41. All omit *and* after *Estaat*; Ten Brink supplies it.

67. All omit *ne*, which Ten Brink supplies.

For kyndly, by your heritagé right,
 Ye been annexéd ever unto Bountee,
 And verrayly ye oughté do your myght
 To helpé Trouthe in his adversitee.
 Ye been also the coroune of Beautee,
 And certes, if ye wanten in thise tweyne
 The world is lore; thernis no more to seyne.

Eek what availeth Maner and Gentilesse
 Withouté you, benygné creature!
 Shal Crueltee be your governeresse? 80
 Allas! what herté may hit long endure?
 Wherfor but ye the rather také cure
 To breké that perilous alliaunce,
 Ye sleen hem that ben in your obeisaunce.

And further over, if ye suffre this,
 Your renoun is fordo than in a throwe;
 Ther shal no man wite wel what Pite is.
 Allas! that your renoun shoulde be so lowe;
 Ye be than fro your heritage y-throwe
 By Crueltee, that occupieth your place, 90
 And we despeired that seken to your grace.

Have mercy on me, thou serenous quene,
 That you have sought so tenderly and yore,
 Let som stream of your light on me be sene,
 That love and drede yow ever lenger the
 more;

For, sothly for to seyne, I bere the sore,
 And though I be not cunnying for to pleyne,
 For Goddés love, have mercy on my peyne!

My peyne is this, that what-so I desire, 99
 That have I not, ne no thing lyk therto;
 And ever set Desire myn herte on fire,
 Eek on that other syde where-so I go.
 What maner thinge that may encrese my wo
 That have I redy, unsoght, everywhere,
 Me ne lakketh but my deth, and than my
 bere.

What nedeth to shewé parcel of my
 peyne,
 Sith every wo that herté may be-thynke,
 I suffre? And yet I dar not to you pleyne,
 For wel I woot, although I wake or wynke,
 Ye rekké not whether I flete or synke 110

92. *serenous*, Mr. Liddell's emendation for *herenus*, *heremus*, and *vertuose*, of the MSS.
 105. All omit *ne*.

But nathéles, my trouthe I shal sustene
 Unto my deth, and that shal wel be sene.

This is to seyne, I wol be yourés ever;
 Though ye me slee by Crueltee your fo,
 Algate my spirit shal never dissever
 Fro your servyse, for any peyne or wo!
 Sith ye be deed,—allas! that hit is so!—
 Thus for your deth I may wel wepe and
 pleyne

With herté sore, and ful of besy peyne!

*Here endeth the exclamacion of the Deth
 of Pyte.*

CHAUCER'S A B C

*Incipit carmen secundum ordinem
 Litterarum alphabeti.*

AL myghty and al mercyable Queene,
 To whom that al this world fleeth for socour
 To have relees of sinne, of sorwe, and teene!
 Glorious Virgine, of allé flourés flour,
 To thee I flee confounded in error.
 Help, and releeve, thou mihti debonayre,
 Have mercy on my perilous langour!
 Venquissed me hath my cruel adversaire.

Bountee so fix hath in thyn herte his
 tente,
 That wel I wot, thou wolt my socour be;
 Thou canst not warne him that with good
 entente 11

Axeth thyn helpe, thyn herte is ay so free!
 Thou art largesse of pleyn felicitee,
 Haven of refute, of quiete, and of reste.
 Loo! how that theevés seven chasen mee!
 Help! Lady bryght, er that my ship to-
 breste!

Comfort is noon, but in you, Ladi deere!
 For loo, my sinne and my confusioun,
 Which oughten not in thy presence appeere,
 Han take on me a grevous accioun 20
 Of verrey right and desperacioun!
 And as bi right they mighten wel susteene
 That I were worthy my dampnacioun,
 Nere merci of you, blisful havené Queene!

Doute is ther noon, Queen of miseri-
 corde,
 That thou nart cause of grace and merci
 here;

God vouchéd-sauf thurgh thee with us to
accorde.

For certès, Crystès blisful mooder dere,
Were now the bowè bent in swich manere
As it was first, of justice and of ire, ³⁰
The rightful God nolde of no mercy here ;
But thurgh thee han we grace as we desire.

Everhath myn hope of refut been in thee,
For heer-biforn ful ofte in many a wyse
Hast thou to misericorde resceyvèd me ;
But merci, Lady at the grete assyse,
Whan weshul come bifore the hye justyse !
So litel fruit shal thanne in me be founde
That, but thou er that day me wel chastyse,
Of verrey right my werk wol me confounde.

Fleeyng, I flee for socour to thy tente ⁴¹
Me for to hide from tempest ful of dreede,
Biseeching you that ye you not absente
Though I be wikke; Ohelpyit at this neede!
Al have I ben a beste in wille and deede,
Yit, Lady, thou me clothè with thy grace.
Thyn enemy and myn, Lady, tak heede,
Un-to my deth in poynt is me to chace !

Glorious mayde and moder which that
never ⁴⁹

Were bitter, neither in erthè nor in see,
But ful of swetnesse and of merci ever,
Help that my Fader be not wroth with me !
Spek thou, for I ne dar not him y-see,
So have I doon in erthe, allas the while !
That certès, but if thou my socour be
To stynk eterne he wol my gost exile !

He vouchéd-sauf, tel him, as was his
wille

Bicome a man to have our alliaunce,
And wìth his precious blood he wrot the
bille

Up-on the crois as general acquitaunce
To every penitent in ful creauunce. ⁶¹
And therfor, Lady bright, thou for us praye !
Thanne shalt thou bothè stinte al his
grevaunce,

And make our soo to failen of his praye.

Iwot it wel thou wolt ben our socour,
Thou art so ful of bountee in certeyn ;
For whan a soulè falleth in error
Thi pitee goth and haleth him ageyn.
Thanne makest thou his pees with his
sovereyn,

And bringest him out of the crooked strete.

Who-so thee loveth he shal not love in
veyn : ⁷¹

That shal he fynde as he the lyf shal lete.

Kalenderès enlumynèd ben they
That in this world ben lighted with thy
name,

And who-so goth to yow the rihtè wey,
Him thar not drede in soulè to be lame.
Now, Queen of comfort ! sith thou art
that same

To whom I sechè for my medicyne,
Lat not my foo no more my wounde entame,
Myn hele in-to thyn hand al I resigne. ⁸⁰

Lady, thi sorwè kan I not portreye
Under the cros, ne his grevous penaunce,
But for your bothès peynès I yow preye,
Lat not our alder foo make his bobaunce
That he hath in his listès of mischaunce
Convict that ye bothe have hought so dere.
As I seide erst, thou ground of our
substaunce

Continue on us thy pitous eyen clere.

Moises that saugh the bush with
flaumès rede ⁸⁹

Brenninge, of whichè never a stikkè brende,
Wassigne of thyn unwemmèd maiden hede ;
Thou art the bush on which ther gan
descende

The Holy Goost, the which that Moyses
wende

Had ben a-fyr ; and this was in figure.
Now, Lady, from the fyr thou us defende
Which that in helle eternally shal dure.

Noble princessè that never haddest pere !
Certès, if any comfort in us be
That cometh of thee, thou Cristès moder
deere,

We han noon other melodye or glee ¹⁰⁰
Us to rejoyse in our adversitee,
Ne advocat noon that wol and dar so preye
For us, and that for litel hire as ye,
That helpen for an Ave Marie or tweye.

O verrey light of eyen that ben blynde !
O verrey lust of labour and distresse !
O tresorere of bountee to mankynde !
Thee whom God ches to moder for
humblese !

From his ancille he madè thee maistresse
Of hevене and erthe, our bille up for
to bede. ¹¹⁰

This world awaiteth ever on thy goodnesse,
For thou ne failest never wight at nede.

Purpos I have sum tymè for to enquire
Wherfore and why the Holy Gost the
soughte,

Whan Gabriellès vois cam to thyn ere;
He not to werre us swich a wunder
wroughte,

But for to save us that he sithen boughte;
Than needeth us no wepen us for to save,
But oonly ther we did not as us oughte,—
Do penitence, and merci axe and have. 120

Queen of comfort! yit whan I me bi-
thinke

That I agilt have bothè him and thee,
And that my soule is wurthi for to sinke,
Allas! I caitif, whider may I flee?

Who shal un-to thi Sone my menè bee?
Who, but thy-self, that art of pitee welle?
Thou hast more reuthe on our adversitee
Than in this world mighte any tungè telle.

Redressè me, moder, and me chastise,
For certeynly my Fadres chastisyngè 130
That dar I nought abiden in no wise,
So hidous is his rightful rekenyngè.

Moder, of whom our merci gan to spryngè,
Beth ye my juge and eek my soulès leche,
For ever in you is pitee haboundyngè
To eche that wol of pitee you biseche.

Soth is that God ne granteth no pitee
With-outèthee; for God, of his goodnesse,
Foryiveth noon, but it like un-to thee;
He hath thee makéd vicairè and
maistresse 140

Of al the world, and eek governeresse
Of hevène, and he represseth his justise
After thy wille, and therefore in witnessè,
He hath thee crownéd in so ryal wise.

Temple devout, ther God hath his
wonyngè

Fro which these misbileved deprived
been,

To you my soulè penitent I bryngè.
Resceyvè me,—I can no ferther flee.
With thornès venymous, O hevènè Queen!
For which the erthe acurséd was ful yore.
I am so wounded as ye may wel seen 151
That I am lost almost, it smert so sore.

Virgine, that art so noble of appaiaile,
And ledest us in-to the hyè tour

Of paradys, thou me wisse and counsaile
How I may have thy grace and thy socour,
Al have I ben in filthe and in errour.

Lady, un-to that court thou me ajourne
That clepèd is thy bench, O freshè flour
Ther as that merci evere shal sojourne. 160

Xristus, thi sone, that in this world
alighte

Up-on the cros to suffre his passioun,
Eek suffréd that Longiús his hertè prihte,
And made his hertè blood to renne adoun,
And al was this for my salvacioun,
And I to hym am fals and eek unkynde,
And yit he wol not my dampnacioun;
This thanke I you, socour of al mankynde!

Ysaac was figure of his deth certeyn,
That so ferth his fader wolde obeye, 170
That him ne rouhtè no thing to be slayn;
Right soo thy Sone lust as a lamb to deye.
Now, Lady ful of mercy! I you preye,
Sithe he his mercy mesuréd so large,
Be ye not skant, for alle we singe and seye
That ye ben from vengeauncè ayoure targe.

Zacharie you clepeth the openè welle,
To wasshè sinful soule out of his gilt;
Therefore this lessoun ought I wel to telle,
That nere thy tender herte we weren spilt.
Now, Lady brihtè, sith thou canst and wilt,
Ben to the seed of Adam merciabile,
So bring us to that palais that is bilt
To penitents that ben to mercy able.

Amen.

Explicit carmen.

1376.79

THE COMPLEYNTE OF MARS

The Proem

'GLADETH, ye foulès, of the morwè
gray!

Lo, Venus, risen among you rowès rede!
And flourès fresshe, honoureth ye this day;
For when the sonne uprist, then wol ye
sprede.

163. All read *And* at the beginning of this line, destroying the syntax of the stanza. It is clearly caught from the lines below. All read *pihte* for *prighte*, which is Skeat's suggestion; *pihte* does not mean 'pierced.'

2. *Venus*, the planet which sometimes rises in the morning.

But ye lovers, that lye in any drede,
 Fleëth, lest wikked tongés yow espye!
 Lo yond the sonne, the candel of jelosye!

‘Wyth terés blewe, and with a
 wounded herte,
 Taketh your leve; and with Seynt John
 to borwe, -⁹
 Apeseth somewhat of your sorwés smerte,
 Tyme cometh eft that cesè shal your
 sorwe;
 The gladè nyght is worth an hevye morwe!’
 (Seynt Valentyne! a foul thus herde I synge
 Upon thy day, er sonnè gan up-sprynge.)

Yet sang this foul, ‘I rede yow alle a-
 wake,
 And ye that han not chosen in humblè wyse,
 With-out repentyng cheseth yow your
 make;
 And ye that han ful chosen as I devyde,
 Yet at the leste renoveleth your servyse;
 Confermeth hit perpetuely to dure,²⁰
 And paciently taketh your aventure.’

And for the worship of this highè feste,
 Yet wol I, in my briddés wisè, synge
 The sentence of the compleynt at the leste
 That woful Mars made attè departyng
 Fro fresshè Venus, in a morwenyng
 Whan Phebus, with his firy torchés rede,
 Ransakéd every lover in his drede.

Whilom the thriddè hevenés lord above,
 As wel by hevenysh revolucioun³⁰
 As by desert, hath wonne Venus, his love,
 And she hath take him in subjeccioun,
 And as a maistresse taught him his lessoun,
 Commaundyng him that never, in her
 servyse,
 He nere so bold no lover to despise.

For she forbad him jelosye at alle,
 And crueltee, and bost, and tyrannye;
 She made hym at hir lust so humble and
 talle,
 That when hir deynd caste on hym her ye,
 He took in pacience to lyve or dye;⁴⁰

9. *Seynt John*, the apostle of truth.

31. All read *his* except Harl., which omits the word.

And thus she brydeleth him in hir manere,
 With no-thing but with scourgyng of hir
 chere.

Who regneth now in blissè but Venus,⁵⁰
 That hath this worthy knyght in govern-
 aunce?
 Who syngeth now but Mars, that serveth
 thus
 The fairè Venus, causer of plesaunce?
 He bynt him to perpetual obeisaunce,
 And she bynt hir to loven him for ever,
 But so be that his trespas hit dissever.

Thus be they knyght, and regnen as in
 heven⁵⁰
 Be lokyng most; til hit fil on a tyde
 That by her bothe assent was set a steven
 That Mars shal entre, as fast as he may
 glyde,
 Into hir nextè paleys, and abyde,
 Walkyng his cours til she hadde him a-take;
 And he preyde hir to haste hir for his sake.

Then seyde he thus, ‘Myn hertés lady
 swete
 Ye knowè wel my myschef in that place;
 For sikerly, til that I with yow mete,
 My lyf stant ther in áventure and grace,⁶⁰
 But when I se the beautee of your face,
 Ther nis no dreed of deth may do me smerte,
 For al your lust is esè to myn herte.’

She hath so gret compassion of hir knyght
 That dwelleth in solitudè til she come,—
 For hit stood so, that ilkè tyme, no wyght
 Counseyléd hym, ne seyde to him wel-
 come,—
 That nygh her wit for sorwe was overcome;
 Wherefore she spedde hir as faste in her weye
 Almost in oon day as he dide in tweye.⁷⁰

The gretè joye that was betwix hem two
 When they bemet, ther may no tungè telle;
 Ther is no more, but unto bed they go;
 And thus in joye and blisse I let hem dwelle;
 This worthi Mars, that is of knyghthod
 welle,

62. *nis*. All read *is*.

70. The orbit of Venus is smaller than that of Mars, so her apparent motion is twice as great.

The flour of fairnes lappeth in his armés,
And Venus kisseth Mars, the god of armés.

Sojourned hath this Mars of which I rede
In chambre amynd the paleys, prively,
A certeyn tymé, til him fel adrede, 80
Through Phebus, that was comen hastely
Within the paleys gatès, sturdely,
With torche in honde, of which the
stremès bryghte
On Venus chambre knockeden ful lighte.

The chambre ther as lay this fresshé
quene
Depeynted was with whitè bolès grete,
And by the light she knew, that soon
so shene,
That Phebus cam to brenne hem with his
hete ;
This sely Venus, nygh dreynt in terès wete,
Enbraceth Mars, and seyde, 'Alas, I dye !
The torch is come that al this world wol
wrie.' 91

Up stertè Mars, hym listè not to slepe,
When he his lady herdè so compleyne,
But for his nature was not for to wepe,
Instede of terès, from his eyen tweyne
The firy sparkès brosten out for peyne ;
And hente his hauberk, that lay hym besyde.
Flee wolde he not, ne myghte him-selven
hyde.

Hethroweth on his helm of hugé wyghte,
And girt him with his swerde ; and in
his honde 100
His myghty spere, as he was wont to fighte
He shaketh so that almost hit to-wonde.
Ful hevvy was he to walken over londe,
He may not holde with Venus companye,
But bad her fleen, lest Phebus hir espye.

O woful Mars ! alas ! what mayst thou
seyn,
That in the paleys of thy disturbaunce
Art left behynde in peril to be sleyn ?
And yet ther-to is double thy penaunce,
For she that hath thyn herte in govern-
aunce 110

86. *white boles*, the sign of Taurus, in which
both Mars and Venus now are.

Is passèd halfe the stremès of thyn yēn ;
That thou nere swift wel mayst thou wepe
and crien.

Now fleeth Venus un-to Cylenius tour,
With voidè cours, for fere of Phebus light,
Alas ! and ther ne hath she no socour,
For she ne fond ne saugh no maner wyght ;
And eek as ther she had but litil myght ;
Wher-for her-selven for to hyde and save,
Within the gate she fledde in-to a cave.

Derk was this cave, and smokyng as
the helle, 120
Not but two pas within the gate hit stood ;
A naturel day in derk I lete her dwelle.
Now wol I speke of Mars, furious and wood.
For sorwe he wolde have seen his hertè
blood ;
Sith that he myghte don her no companye,
He ne roghtè not a mytè for to dye.

So feble he wex for hete and for his wo
That nygh he swelt, he myghte unnethe
endure,
He passeth but oo steyre in dayès two,
But nathèles for al his hevvy armure,
He foloweth hir that is his lyvès cure ; 131
For whos departyng he toke gretter ire
Thannè for al his brennyng in the fire.

After he walketh softely a pas,
Compleynnyng, that it pite was to here ;
He seyde, 'O lady bryght, Venus ! alas !
That ever so wyde a compas ys my spere !
Alas ! when shal I mete yow, hertè dere ?
This twelfthè day of April I endure,
Through jelous Phebus, this mysaventure.'

Now God helpèsely Venùs, ala-lone ! 141
But, as God wolde, hit happèd for to be
That while that Venus wepyng made her
mone

112. *Cylenius*, Mercury, born on Mt. Cyllene
in Arcadia. The Tower of Cyllenium, *i.e.* man-
sion of Mercury, is the sign Gemini into which
Venus now passes.

119. *cave*, according to Skeat a translation of
the technical Latin astrological term *puteus*.
The *putei* in Gemini are the degrees numbered
2, 12, 17, 26, 30. So Venus was now in the
second degree of the sign.

139. On 12th April the sun entered Taurus.

Cylenius, ridyng in his chevauche
 Fro Venus valance, myghte his paleys se,
 And Venus he salueth, and maketh chere,
 And her receyveth as his frend ful dere.

Mars dwelleth forth in his adversité,
 Compleynyng ever in on hir departyng,
 And what his compleynt was, remem-
 breth me, 150
 And therfor in this lusty morwenyng,
 As I best can, I wol it seyn and synge,
 And after that I wol my levè take ;
 And God yeve every wyght joye of his
 make !

THE COMPLEYNTE OF MARS

The Proem

The ordre of compleynt requireth skil-
 fully,
 That if a wyght shal pleyné pitously
 Ther mot becausé wherfor that men pleyne ;
 Or men may deme he pleyneth folily,
 And causéles ; alas, that am not I !
 Wherfor the ground and cause of al my
 peyne, 160
 So as my troubléd wit may hit ateyne,
 I wol reherse ; not for to have redresse,
 But to declare my ground of hevynesse.

I

The firsté tyme, alas ! that I was wrought,
 And for certeyn effectés hider broght,
 By him that lordeth ech intelligence,
 I yaf my trewé servise and my thought,
 For ever-more,—how dere I have it
 boght !—
 To hir, that is of so gret excellence
 That what wyght that first sheweth his
 presence 170
 When she is wroth and taketh of hym no
 cure,
 He may not longe in joye of love endure.

145. *valance*, according to Skeat, is either the Fr. *fallance*, *faillance*, failure, and an exact translation of the Latin astrological term *detrimētum*, or it is *avalance*, a translation of the Latin *occasus*, an alternative expression for the same thing. The *detrimētum* is the sign of the Zodiac opposite the planet's mansion, and is here equivalent to Aries.

This is no feynéd mater that I telle ;
 My lady is the verrey sours and welle
 Of beaute, lust, fredom, and gentilnesse,
 Of riche aray,—how derè men it selle !—
 Of al disport in which men frendly dwelle,
 Of love and pley, and of benigne humblesse,
 Of soun of instruments of al swetnesse,
 And therto so wel fortunéd and thewéd
 That through the world hir goodnesse is
 y-shewed. 181

What wonder is then, thogh that I besette
 Myservise on suche oon that may me knette
 To wele or wo, sith hit lyth in her myght ?
 Therfor my herte for ever I to her hette,
 Ne trewly for my dethe I shal not lette
 To ben her trewest servaunt, and her
 knyght.
 I flater noght, that may wite every wyght,
 For this day in hir servise shal I dye ;
 But gracé be, I se hir never with jē. 190

II

To whom shal I then pleyne of my
 distresse ?
 Who may me helpe ? Who may my harm
 redresse ?
 Shal I compleyne unto my lady fre ?
 Nay, certes ! for she hath such hevynesse
 For fere, and eek for wo, that, as I gesse,
 In litil tyme it wol her bané be.
 But were she sauf, it were no fors of me !
 Alas ! that ever lovers mote endure,
 For love, so many a perilous aventure !

For thogh so be that lovers be as trewe
 As any metal that is forgéd newe, 201
 In many a cas hem tydeth ofté sorwe.
 Somtyme hir ladies will not on hem rewe ;
 Somtymé if that Ielosie hit knewe,
 They myghten lightly leye hir heed to
 borwe ;
 Somtyme envyous folke with tungès horwe
 Depraven hem ; alas ! Whom may they
 plese ?
 But he be fals, no lover hath his ese !

But what availeth suche a long sermoun
 Of áventures of lovè up and down ? 210

I wol returne and speken of my peyne ;
 The poynt is this of my destruccioun,—
 My rightè lady, my salvacyoun,
 Is in affray, and not to whom to pleyne.
 O hertè swete ! O lady sovereyne !
 For your disese wel oghte I swouned and
 swelte,
 Thogh I non other harm ne dredè felte.

III

To what fyn made the God that sitso hye,
 Be-nethen him love other companye,
 And streyneth folk to love malgrè hir hede,
 And then hir joye, for oght I canespye, ²²¹
 Ne lasteth not the twynkelyng of an yē ;
 And somme han never joye til they be dede.
 What meneth this? what is this mystihede?
 Wherto constreyneth he his folk so faste
 Thyng to desyrè, but it sholdè laste ?

And thogh he made a lover love a thyng,
 And maketh it semè stedfast and duryng,
 Yet putteth he in it such mysaventure
 That restè nis ther noon in his yevyng ; ²³⁰
 And that is wonder that so just a kyng
 Doth such hardnessè to his creature.
 Thus, whether lovè breke, or ellès dure,
 Algatès he that hath with love to done
 Hath ofter wo then changéd is the mone.

Hit semeth he hath to lovers enmyte,
 And lyk a fissher, as men alday may se,
 Baiteth his angle-hook with som plesaunce,
 Til mon ya fish is wood, til that he be ²³⁹
 Seséd ther-with ; and then at erst hath he
 Al his desire, and ther-withal myschaunce ;
 And thogh the lynè breke, he hath penaunce,
 For with the hook he wounded is so sore
 That he his wages hath for ever-more.

IV

The broche of Thebès was of such a
 kynde ;

^{245.} *The broche of Thebes* or magic bracelet (cp. *Thebais* of Statius, Bk. ii.) was made by Vulcan for Harmonia, a daughter of Mars and Venus, in order to bring an evil fate on her and all later possessors of it.

So ful of rubies, and of stonès Inde,
 That every wyght that sette on hit an yē,
 He wende anon to worthe out of his
 mynde,—

So sore the beautè wold his hertè bynde,—
 Til he hit hadde him thoghte he mostè dye,
 And whan that hit was his, then sholde
 he drye ²⁵¹
 Such wo for drede, ay while that he hit
 hadde,
 That welnygh for thefere he sholdè made.

And whan hit was fro his possessioun
 Then hadde he double wo and passioun,
 For he so fair a tresor had forgo ;
 But yet this broche, as in conclusioun,
 Was not the cause of this confusioun ;
 But he that wroghte hit enfortuned hit so
 That every wyght that hadde hit sholde
 have wo ; ²⁶⁰
 And therfor in the worcher was the vyce,
 And in the covetour that was so nyce.

So fareth hit by lovers and by me ;
 For thogh my lady have so gret beautè
 That I was mad til I had gete hir grace,
 She was not cause of myn adversitè,
 But he that wroghte hir, also mot I thee,
 That puttè such a beaute in hir face,
 That madè me coveten and purchase ²⁶⁹
 Myn ownè deth ; him wyte I that I dye,
 And myn unwit that ever I clomb so hye.

V

But to yow, hardy knyghtès of renoun,
 Syn that ye be of myn divisioun,—
 Al be I not worth to so grete a name,
 Yet seyn these clerkès I am your patroun,—
 Ther-for ye oghte have som compassioun
 Of my disese, and take hit noght a-game,
 The proudest of yow may be mad ful tame.
 Wherfor I prey yow of your gentillesse,
 That ye compleynè for myn hevynesse. ²⁸⁰

And ye, my ladies, that ben trewe and
 stable,
 By way of kynde, ye oghten to been able
 To have pitè of folk that been in peyne ;

^{246.} *Inde* is an adjective ; cp. *Romaunt of the Rose*, l. 67.

Now have ye cause to clothé yow in sable;
 Sith that your empericé, the honorable,
 Is desolat, wel oghté ye to pleyne;
 Nowsholde your holyterés falle and reyne.
 Alas! your honour and your emperice,
 Nighdeed for drede, necan hir not chevise!

Compleyneth eek, ye lovers, al in-fere,
 For hir that with unfeynéd humblé chere
 Was ever redy to do yow socour; ²⁹²
 Compleyneth hir that ever hath had yow
 dere;

Compleyneth beaute, fredom, and manere;
 Compleyneth hir that endeth your labour;
 Compleyneth thilke ensample of al honour,
 That never didé but al gentillesse;
 Kytheth therfor on hir som kyndénesse!

A COMPLEYNT TO HIS LADY

I

THE longé nightes, whan every creature
 Shulde have hir rest in somwhat, as by
 kynde,
 Or elles ne may hir lif nat long endure,
 Hit falleth most into my woful mynde
 How I so fer have broght myself behynde,
 That, sauf the deeth, ther may no-thing
 me lisse,
 So desespaired I am from allé blisse.

This samé thoght me lasteth til the morwe
 And from the morwé forth til hit be eve;
 Ther nedeth me no caré for to borwe, ¹⁰
 Forbothe I have good leysur and good leve;
 Ther is no wyght that wol me wo bereve
 To wepe y-nogh, and wailen al my fille;
 The soré spark of peyne now doth me spille.

II

This Love, that hath me set in swich
 a place
 That my desir wol never he fulfille,
 For neither pitee, mercy, neither grace,

2, 3. Shirley, *theyre* for *hir*.
 15-43. This passage is in *terza rima*, the first
 example of the measure in English literature.

16. Shirley omits *he*.

Can I nat fynde; and yit my sorwful
 herte,
 For to be deed, I can hit nought arace;
 The more I love, the more she doth me
 smerte. ²⁰
 Through which I see, withouté remedye
 That from the deeth I may no wyse
 asterte;

III

Now sothly, what she hight I wol reherse.
 Hir name is Bountee, set in womanhede,
 Sadnesse in youthe and Beautee
 pyrdélees
 And Plesaunce, under governaunce
 and drede;
 Her surname is eek Fairé Rewthélees,
 The Wyse, y-knit un-to Good Adventure,
 That, for I love hir, she sleeth me
 giltélees. ³⁰
 Hir love I best, and shal, whyl I may dure,
 Bet than my-self an hundred thousand
 deel,
 Than al this worldes richesse or créature.
 Now hath not Lové me bestowed weel
 To lové ther I never shal have part?
 Allas! right thus is turnede me the wheel,
 Thus am I slayn with Lovés fryr dart.
 I can but love hir best, my sweté fo;
 Love hath me taught no more of his art
 But serve alwey, and stinté for no wo. ⁴⁰

IV

In my trewe and careful herte ther is
 So moché wo, and [eek] so litel blis
 That wo is me that ever I was bore;

23. It is possible that another line to rime
 with l. 22 is missing here.

24. Skeat thinks two lines have fallen out before
 this, forming the opening to this section, but it is
 more probable that l. 24, which is not necessary to
 the sense, has been inserted. Shirley or his author-
 ity has tried to reduce this passage of *terza rima*
 to a series of eight-line stanzas. He divides at l.
 23, l. 32, and l. 41; the last stanza, being hard to
 amend, had to remain with nine lines.

39. This line seems to be a syllable short.

41. So Shirley, who first wrote *In my trewe
 hert*, etc., and then corrected *hert* into *and*. The
 line is probably corrupt. Ed. 1561 omits *and*.

42. Shirley omits *eek*, which Skeat supplies.

For al that thyng which I desyre I mys,
 And al that ever I woldé not, y-wys,
 That finde I redy to me evermore ;
 And of al this I not to whom me pleyne.
 Forshe that mighté me out of this brynge
 Ne reccheth nought whether I wepe
 or syngé ; 49
 So litel rewthe hath she upon my peyne.

Allas ! whan slepyng-tyme is, than I wake,
 Whan I shulde daunce, for ferè than I
 quake ;
 This hevy lif I ledé for your sake
 Thogh ye ther-of in no wyse hedé take,
 My hertés lady, and hool my lyvès quene !
 For trewly dorste I seye, as that I fele,
 Me semeth that your sweté herte of stele
 Is whettéd now ageynès me to kene.

My derè herte and best beloved fo,
 Why liketh yow to do me al this wo, 60
 What have I doon that greveth yow, or
 sayd,
 But for I serve and love yow and no mo ?
 And whilst I lyve I wol ever do so ;
 And therfor, swete, ne beth nat yvel
 apayd.
 For so good and so fair as ye be
 Hit werè right gret wonder but ye hadde
 Of allè servantes, bothe of gode and
 badde ;
 And leest worthy of alle hem, I am he.

But never-the-les, my righté lady swete,
 Thogh that I be unconnyng and unmete
 To serve, as I coude best, ay your
 hynesse. 71
 Yit is ther fayner noon, that wolde I hete,
 Than I, to do yow ese, or ellés bete
 What so I wiste that were to your
 [distresse] ;

44-46. Cp. *Parl. Foules*, ll. 90, 91, and *Compl. of Pite*, ll. 99-104.

47. Cp. *Anelida*, l. 237.

51. Shirley inserts *to* before *than*.

51. This stanza is different in form from those that precede and follow it.

53. Shirley inserts *to* after *lede*.

65. *fair* seems here to be dissyllabic as in A.S.

72. Shirley, *noon fayner*.

74. Shirley, *to youre hynesse*, caught from l. 71. Skeat reads *to yow distresse*. Perhaps that was

And hadde I myght as good as I have wille
 Than shulde ye fele wher it were so
 or noon ;

For in this worldé lyvyng is ther noon
 That fayner wolde your hertés wil fulfillle.

For bothe I love and eek dredeyow so sore,
 And algates moot, and have doon yow,
 ful yore, 80

That betré loved is noon, ne never shal ;
 And yit I wolde beseche yow of no more,
 But leveth wel, and be not wrooth ther-fore,
 And lat me serve yow forth ; lo, this is al !
 For I am not so hardy, ne so wood,
 For to desire that ye shulde lovè me ;
 For wel I wot, allas ! that may nat be ;
 I am so litel worthy, and ye so good.

For ye be oon the worthiest on-lyve
 And I the most unlikly for to thryve ; 90
 Yit for al this witeth ye right wele
 That ye ne shul me from your servyce dryve
 That I nil ay, with alle my wyttès fyve,
 Serve yow trewly, what wo so that I fele.
 For I am set on yow in swich manere,
 That, thogh ye never wil upon me rewe,
 I moste yow love, and beén everas trewe
 As any man can, or may, on-lyvè [here].

But the morè that I love yow, goodly free,
 The lassé fynde I that ye loven me ; 100
 Allas ! whan shal that hardé wyt amende ?
 Wher is now al your wommanly pitee,
 Your gentillesse and your debonairtee
 Wilye no-thing ther-of upon mespende ?
 And so hool, swete, as I am yourès al,
 And so gret wil as I have yow to serve,
 Now, certés, and ye leté me thus sterve,
 Yit have ye wonné ther-on but a smal.

Fór at my knowyng, I do nought why,
 And this I wol beseche yow hertély, 110

not in the original text and *wiste* was pronounced as a dissyllable.

91. Skeat inserts *now* before *witeth*, but the whole poem is experimental, and possibly this line is as Chaucer wrote it. Cp. ll. 39, 109, and 116. In all a heavy stress on the first syllable lends dramatic value to the line.

93. Shirley, *ne wil*.

98. *here* supplied by Skeat.

99. Shirley, *But the more*, etc. Skeat omits *But*.

That, ther ever ye fyndé, whil ye lyve,
A trewer servant to yow than am I,
Leveth thanne, and sleeth me hardély

And I my deeth to yow wol al foryive.
And if ye fynde no trewer verély

Will ye suffrè than that I thus spille,
And forno maner gilt but my good wille?
As good wer thanne untrewé as trewe to be.

But I, my lyf and deeth, to yow obeye,
And with right buxom herte hooly I preyé

As is your mosté plesure, so doth by me;
Wel lever is me liken yow and dye ¹²²
Than for to anythyng or thynke or seye

That myghté yow offende in any tyme.
And ther-for, swete, rewe on my peynés
smerte

And of your gracé granteth me som
drope;

For ellés may me laste ne blis, ne hope,
Ne dwellen in my troublé careful herte.

THE COMPLEYNTE OF FAIRE ANELIDA AND FALSE ARCITE

THOU fersé God of armés, Mars the rede,
That in the frosty contree calléd Trace,
Within thy grisly temple ful of drede,
Honoured art, as patroun of that place!
With thy Bellona, Pallas, ful of grace!
Be present, and my song contynue and gye.
At my begynnyng thus to the I crye.

For hit ful depe is sonken in my mynde,
With pitous herte, in Englysh for tendyte
This oldé storie, in Latyn which I fynde, ¹⁰
Of quene Anelyda and fals Arcite,
That eldé, which that al can frete and
bite,—

111. Shirley, *whyles*.

115. Shirley, *no trewer so verrayly*. Ed. 1561
no trewer verely, a false rime.

119-128. This stanza is only found in the Philipps
MS., and I take the text from Skeat. I am doubt-
ful of its authenticity.

1-70. These first ten stanzas are based on the
Teseide, i. and ii.

1. *Mars the rede*, 'O Marte rubicondo,' *Tes*.

i. 3.

2. *Trace*, Thrace.

As hit hath fretén mony a noble storie,—
Hath nygh devoured out of our memórie.

Be favorable eek, thou Polýmnyá,
On Párnaso that with thy sustrés glade,
By Elicon, not fer from Cirreá,
Syngest with vois memorial in the shade,
Under the laurer, which that may not fade,
And do that I my shippe to haven wyne.
First folwe I Stace, and after him Corynne.

[The Story]

When Thesús, with werrés longe and
grete, ²²
The aspré folk of Cithe hadde overcome,
With laurer crouned, in his char, gold bete,
Home to his contré houses is y-come;
For which the peple, blisful al and somme,
So crydén, that un-to the sterres hit wente,
And him to honouren dide al hir entente.

Beforn this duke, in signe of hy victórie,
The trompés come, and in his baner large,
The ymáge of Mars; and ín tokenýng of
glórie, ³¹
Men myghté seen of tresor mony a charge,
Mony a bright helm, and mony a spere
and targe,
Mony a fresh knyght, and mony a blis-
ful route,
On hors, and fote, in al the felde aboute.

Ipolita, his wyf, the hardy quene
Of Cithia, that he conquéréd hadde,
With Emelye her yongé suster shene,

15. *Polymnysa*, Πολυμνία, one of the nine
Muses.

16. *Parnaso*, Mount Parnassus.

17. *Elicon*, Mount Helicon in Bæotia, but
Chaucer seems to have confused it with the
Castalian spring. Cp. *H. of F.* l. 522, and
Troil. iii. 1809.

17. *Cirrea*, Cirra, an ancient town near Delphi
at the foot of Parnassus.

21. *Stace*, Statius, whose *Thebaid* is the source
of some of the following stanzas.

21. *Corynne*, Corinnus, who is said to have
written an account of the Trojan war in Doric
Greek.

23. *Cithe*, Scythia.

24. Cp. *Kn. T.* 169, 121.

30, 31. Cp. *Ibid.* 117, 118.

36, 37. Cp. *Ibid.* 23, 24.

38. Cp. *Ibid.* 114.

Faire in a char of golde he with hym ladde,
That al the ground aboute her char she
spradde 40

With brightnesse of the beautee in her face,
Fulfillèd of largesse and of al grace.

With his tryùmph, and laurer-crounéd
thus,

In al the floure of fortunés yevynge,
Lete I this noble prince, this Thesëus,
Toward Athénés in his wey ridynge,
And founde I wol in shortly for to brynge
The slyé wey of that I gan to write,
Of quene Anélida and fals Arcite.

Mars, which that through his furious
course of yre, 50

The oldé wrath of Juno to fulfille,
Hath set the peplés hertés bothe on fire
Of Thébes and Grece, eche other for to kille
With bloddy speres, ne restèd, never stille,
But throng now her, now ther, among hem
bothe,
That everych other slough, so were they
wrothe.

For when Amphiorax and Tydëus,
Ipomedon, Parthonopee also
Were dede, and slawen proud Campanëus,
And when the wrecchéd Thebans bretheren
two 60

Were slayn, and kyng Adrastus home a-go,
So desolat stood Thébés and so bare,
That no wyght coude remédie of his fare.

And when that oldé Creon gan espye
How that the blood roial was broght adoun,
He held the cite by his tyrannye,
And dide the gentils of that regioun
To ben his frendes, and wonnén in the toun.

50-70. Cp. *Teseide*, ii. st. 10-12.

57. *Amphiorax*, Amphiararus, swallowed up by the earth at the siege of Thebes.

57. *Tydeus*, married a daughter of Adrastus.

58. *Ipomedon*, Hippomedon, one of the 'Septem contra Thebas,' as also was *Parthonopee* (*Parthenopæus*), and *Campaneus* (*Capaneus*) who was struck with lightning by Jupiter.

59. *Cx. slayn and proud*; rest *slayn proud*.

60. *i.e.* Eteocles and Polynices, who caused the war.

61. *Adrastus*, King of Argos, who assisted his son-in-law Polynices.

So, what for love of him, and what for awe,
The noble folk wer to the toun y-drawe.

Among al these, Anélida the quene 71
Of Ermony was in that toun duellynge,
That fairer was then is the sonnè shene;
Throughout the world so gan her namé
sprynge,

That her to seen had every wyght likynge;
For, as of trouthé, ther is noon her liche,
Of al the wemen in this worldé riche.

Yong was this quene, of twenty yeer
of elde,

Of mydel stature, and of swich fairnesse,
That Nature had a joye hir to behelde; 80
And for to speken of her stidfastnesse,
She passed hath Penelope and Lucesse,
And shortly, yf she shal be comprehended,
In her ne myghté nothing been amended.

This Theban knyght [*Arcite*] eek, soth
to seyn,
Was yonge, and ther-withal a lusty knyght,
But he was double in love, and nothyng
pleyn,
And subtil in that crafte over any wyght,
And with his cunning wan this lady bright:
For so ferforth he can hir trouthe assure, 90
That she him trust over any creature.

What shulde I seyn? She lovede
Arcité so

That when that he was absent any throwe,
Anon hir thoghte hir herté brast a-two?
For in hir sight to hir he bar him lowe,
So that she wende have al his herte y-knowe;
But he was fals, hit nas but feynéd chere,—
As nedeth not to men such craft to lere!

But nathéles ful mychel besynesse
Hadde he, er that he myghte his lady wynne,
And swor he woldé dyén for distresse, 101
Or from his wyt, he seyde, he woldé twynne.

72. *Ermony*, Armenia.

76. So Lt.; the rest *is ther*; perhaps Chaucer wrote *nis ther*.

82. *Lucesse*, Lucretia.

85. Skeat inserts *Arcite*.

91. Skeat reads *trust*; B Lt. F H D Cx. *trusted*; Ha. T'n. *trusteth*.

Alas the while! for hit was routhe and synne,
That she upon his sorwès woldé rewe,
But nothyng thenketh the fals as doth the
trewe.

Hir fredom fond Arcite in swich manere,
That al was his that she hath, moche or lyte;
Ne to no créature ne made she chere,
Ferther than that it lykède to Arcite;
Ther was no lak with which he myghte
hir wyte, 110
She was so ferforth yeven him to plese,
That al that lykède him it dide hir ese.

Ther nas to hir no maner lettre y-sent
That touchéd love, from eny maner wyght,
That she ne shewed hit him er hit was
brent;

Sopleyn she was, and dide hir fullé myght,
That she nyl hiden nothyng from her
knyght,
Lest he of any untrouth hir upbreyde;
Withouté bode his hesté she obeyde. 119

And eek he made him jelous over here,
That what that eny man hadde to hir seyde,
Anoon he woldé preyèn hir to swere
What was that word, or make him evel
apaid;

Then wendé she out of her wyt have brayd,
But al this nas but sleight and flaterie;
Withoutén love, he feynéd jelousye.

And al this took she so debonairly,
That al his wylle, hir thoghte hit skilful
thyng;

And ever the lengers she loved him tenderly,
And dide him honour as he were a kyng. 130
Hir herte was to him wedded with a ring;
So ferforth upon trouthe is hir entente,
That wher he goth, hir herté with him wente.

When she shal ete, on him is so hir
thoght,
That wel unnethe of meté took she kepe;
And whan that she was to her resté broght,
On him she thoghte alwey til that she sleep;
When he was absent, prevély she weep.
Thus lyveth fair Anelida the quene, 139
For fals Arcite, that dide her al this tene.

This fals Arcite, of his newfangelnesse,
For she to him so lowly was and trewe,
Took lessé deyntee for her stedfastnesse,
And saw another lady, proud and newe,
And right anon he cladde him in hir
hewe,—
Wot I not whether in whitè, rede, or
grene,—
And falséd fair Anelida the quene.

But nathèlesse, gret wonder was hit noon
Thogh he were fals, for hit is kynde of man,
Sith Lamek was, that is so longe agoon, 150
To been in love as fals as ever he can;
He was the firsté fader that began
To lovén two, and was in bigamye.
And he found tentés first, but if men lye.

This fals Arcité somewhat moste he feyne
When he was fals, to covere his traitorye,
Right as an hors, that can both bite and
pleyne;
For he bar hir on honde of trecherye,
And swoor he coude her doublenesse espye,
And al was falsnes that she to him mente;
Thus swoor this thief, and forth his way
he wente. 161

Alas! what herté myghte enduren hit,
For routhe or wo, hir sorwè for to telle?
Or what man hath the cunnyng or the wyt?
Or what man myghte within the chambre
duelle,
If I to him rehersen shal the helle
That suffreth fair Anelida the quene
For fals Arcite, that dide her al this tene?

She wepeth, waileth, swouneth pitously,
To groundé deed she falleth as a stoon;
Al crampissheth hir lymés crokedly; 171
She speketh as hir wyt were al agoon;
Other colour then asshen hath she noon,
Non other word she speketh moche or lyte,
But 'Mercy! cruel herté myn, Arcite!'

And thus endureth, til she was so
mate

146. But not blue, the colour of constancy.

174. All read *speketh she*.

That she ne hath foot, on which she may
sustene,

But forth, languisshing evere in this estate,
Of which Arcite hath nother routhe ne
tene;

His herte is elléswher so newe and grene,
That on hir wo ne deyneth him not to
thinke, r8r

Him rekketh never wher she flete or synke.

His newé lady holdeth him so narwé
Up by the brydel, at the stavés ende,
That every word he dradde hit as an arwé;
Hir daunger made him bothé bowe and
bende,

And as hir listé, made him turne or wende;
For she ne graunted him in her lvyng
No gracé, why that he hath lust to synge;

But drof him forth, unnethé liste hir
knowe 190

That he was servaunt to her ladishippe;
But lest that he wer proude, she helde
him lowe.

Thus serveth he, withoutén fee or shipe
She sent him now to londé, now to shippe,
And for she yaf him daunger al his fille,
Therfor she hadde him at her owné wille.

Ensample of this, ye thrifty wymmen,
alle,

Take here of Anelida and fals Arcite,
That for hir liste him 'deré herté' calle,
And was so meke, therfor he loved hir lyte;
The kynde of mannés herte is to delyte 201
In thyng that straunge is, also God me
save!

For what he may not gete, that wolde he
have

Now turne we to Anelida ageyn,
That pyneth day be day in languisshyng;
But when she saw that hir ne gat no geyn,
Upon a day, ful sorwfully wepyng,
She caste hir for to make a compleynyng;
And with her owné hond she gan hit wryte,
And sente it to her Theban knyght Arcite.

r83. A metaphor borrowed from a horse lightly
harnessed to the pole of a cart.

191. All read *unto*.

[*The Complaynt of Faire Anelyda upon
Fals Arcyte*]

(*Proem*)

So thirleth with the poynt of remem-
brance, 211
The swerd of sorwe, y-whet with fals
plesaunce,

Myn herté bare of blis, and blak of hewe,
That turned is to quakyng al my daunce,
My suretè in a-whapéd countenance,
Sith hit availeth not for to ben trewe:
For who-so trewest is, hit shall hir rewe
That serveth love, and doth hir observaunce
Alwey to oon, and chaungeth for no
newe.

(*Strophe*)

I wot my-self as wel as any wyght, 220
For I loved oon with al my herte and myght,
More then my-self an hundred thousand
sithe,

And callède him my hertés lyf, my knyght,
And was al his, as fer as hit was right;

And whan that he was glad, than was
I blithe,

And his disesé was my deeth as swythe,
And he ageyn his trouthe me haddé plight,
For ever-more, his lady me to kythe.

Now is he fals, alas! and causéles,
And of my wo he is so routhéles, 230

That with a worde him list not onés deyne
To bringe ageyn my sorwful herte in pees,
For he is caught up in another lees;

Right as him list, he laugheth at my
peyne,

And I ne can myn herté not restreyne
That I ne love him alwey nathéles,
And of al this I noot to whom me pleyne.

And shal I pleyne (alas! the hardé
stounde) 238

Unto my foo, that yaf my herte a wounde,
And yet desireth that myn harm be more?

Nay, certés! ferther wol I never founde
Non other help my sorés for to sounde;

My desteny hath shapen hit ful yore,
I wil non other medecyne ne lore,

229. F B H *Allas now hath he left me
causeles.*

I wil ben ay ther I was onés bounde ;
That I have seid, be seid for evermore.

Alas ! wher is become your gentillesse ?
Your wordés ful of plesaunce and hum-
blesse ?

Your observaunces in soo low manere ?
And your awayting, and your besynesse, ²⁵⁰
Upon me, that ye calléde your maistresse,
Your sovereyn lady in this world here ?
Alas ! and is ther now nother word ne
chere,

Ye vouchésauf upon myn hevynesse ?
Alas ! your love, I bye hit al to dere !

Now certés, sweté, thogh that ye
Thus causéles the cause be,
Of my dedly adversité,
Your manly resoun oghte it to respyte,
To slee your frend, and namely me, ²⁶⁰
That never yet in no degré
Offended yow, ás wisly he,
That al wot, out of wo my soulé quyte.

But for I was so pleyne, Arcite,
In alle my werkés, muche and lite,
And so besy yow to delyte,—
Myn honour save,—meke, kynde, and fre,
Therfor ye putte on me this wyte :
And of me recché not a myte,
Thogh that the swerde of sorwé byte ²⁷⁰
My woful herté, through your cruelté.

My sweté foo, why do ye so, for shame ?
And thenké ye that furtheréd be your
name,

To love a newe, and ben untrewé ? Nay !
And putté you in sclauder now and blame,
And do to me adversitee and grame,
That love you most—God, wel thou
wost !—alway ?

And come ageyn, and be al pleyn som
day,
And then shal this, that hath be mys,
be game,
And al foryivé, whyl I lyvé may. ²⁸⁰

264-266. F B Tn. H D Lt. Ff.—

But for I shewed you, Arcite,
All that men wolde to me wryte,
And was so besy, etc.

279. F B H *And turne at this . . . to.*

(*Antistrophe*)

Lo, herté myn, al this is for to seyn,
As whether shal I preye or ellés pleyn ?
Which is the wey to doon yow to be
trewe ?

For either mot I have yow in my cheyn,
Or with the dethe ye mot departe us tweyn ;
Ther ben non other mené weyès newe,
For, God so wisly upon my soulé rewe,
As verily ye sleen me with the peyn ;
That may ye see unfeynéd of myn hewe.

For thus ferforth have I my deeth y-soght,
My-self I mordré with my prevy thoght ; ²⁹¹
For sorwe and routhe of your unkyndé-
nesse,

I wepe, I wake, I faste ; al helpeth noght ;
I weyvè joy that is to speke of oght,
I voydè companye, I flee gladnesse ;
Who may avaunte hir bet of hevynesse
Then I ? And to this plyte have ye me
brought,
Withouté gilt,—me nedeth no witesse.

And sholde I preye, and weyvè woman-
hede ? ²⁹⁹
Nay ! rather deeth, then do so cruel dede,
And axè mercy, causéles,—what neede ?
And if I pleyné what lyf that I lede,
Than wol ye laugh ; I know it out of drede ;
And if I unto you myn othés bede
For myn excuse, a scorn shal be my mede,
Your cherè floureth, but it wol not sede,
Ful longe agoon I oghte have také hede.

Forthogh I haddé yow to-morwe ageyn,
I myghte as wel holde Avérill fro reyn,
As holdé yow to maké yow stedfast. ³¹⁰
Almyghty God, of trouthe the sovereyn !
Wher is the trouthe of man ? who hath it
sleyn ?

Who that hem lovèth, shal hem fynde
as fast
As in a tempest is a roten mast.
Is that a tamè best, that is ay feyn
To renne away, when he is leest agast ?

^{290.} Harl. Cx. omit this stanza. All read
soght.

^{303.} F B Tn. Lt. Ff. H *Yow reeketh not that ;*
D *You rekke not that.*

Now mercy, swete, if I mysseye !
 Have I seyð oght amys, I preye ?
 I noot, my wit is al aweye.
 I fare as doth the songe of *Chauntepleure* ;
 For now I pleyne, and now I pleye, 321
 I am so maséd that I deye,
 Arcite hath born away the keye
 Of al my worlde, and my good aventure.

For in this worlde nys créature,
 Walkynge, in more discomfiture,
 Then I, ne moré sorwe endure ;
 And if I slepe a furlong wey or tweye,
 Than thinketh me, that your figure
 Before me stant clad in asure, 330
 To profren eft a newe assure,
 For to be trewe, and mercy me to preye.

The longé nyght, this wonder sight I
 drye,
 And on the day for this afray I dye,
 And of al this right noght, ywys, ye recche ;
 Ne nevermo myn ÿen two be drye,
 And to your routhe and to your trouthe
 I crie !
 But, welawey ! to fer be they to fecche,
 Thus holdeth me my destynée a wrecche,
 But me to rede out of this drede, or gye,
 Ne may my wit, so weyke is hit, not
 streche. 341

(Conclusion)

Then ende I thus, sith I may dono more,—
 I yeve hit up for now and evermore ;
 For I shal never eft puttén in balaunce
 My sekernes, ne lerne of love the lore ;
 But as the swan, I have herd seye ful yore,
 Ayeyns his deeth shal singén his penaunce,
 So singe I here the destyny or chaunce,
 How that Arcite, Anelida so sore
 Had thirléd with the poynt of remem-
 braunce. 350

[The Story continued]

Whan that Anelida, this woful quene,
 Hath of her handé writen in this wyse,

320. *Chauntepleure*, the name of a famous poem of the 13th century addressed to those who sing in this world but shall weep in the next.

331. F B H To swere yet.

351. This stanza is found only in Tn. D Fl. and Lt.

With facé deed, betwyxé pale and grene,
 She fel a-swowe ; and sith she gan to rise,
 And unto Mars avoweth sacrificé
 Within the temple, with a sorwful chere,
 That shapen was, as ye shal after here.

x

THE PARLEMENT OF FOULES

Here begynyth the Parlement of Foules

The Proem

THE lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne,
 Thassayso hard, so sharp the conquerynge,
 The dredful joye, alwey that slit so yerne ;
 Al this mene I be love, that my felyng
 A-stonyeth with his wondrousful werkyng,
 So sore y-wis, that whan I on hym thynke
 Nat wot I wel wher that I flete or synke.

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Foral be that I knowe not Love indede,
 Ne wot how that he quyteth folk hir hyre,
 Yit happeth me ful ofte in bokés rede 10
 Of his myraclés and his cruel yre ;
 Ther rede I wel he wol be lord and syre,
 I dar nat seyn, his strokés been so sore,
 But God save swich a lord ! I sey no more.

Of usage, what for lust and what for lore,
 On bokés rede I ofte, as I yow tolde.
 But wherfor that I speke al this ? Not yore
 Agon, it happéd me for to be-holde 18
 Up-on a bok, was write with lettrés olde ;
 And ther-upon, a certeyn thing to lerne,
 The longé day ful faste I radde and yerne.

For out of oldé feldés, as men seith,
 Cometh al this newé corn from yeer to
 yere ;
 And out of oldé bokes, in good feith,
 Cometh al this newé science that men lere.
 But now to purpos as of this matere,—
 To redé forth it gan me so delyte,
 That al the day me thoughté but a lyte.

This bok, of which I maké mencion, 30
 Entitled was al thus as I schal telle,

357. Lt. Th. may plainly.

1. Hippocrates' first aphorism:—

ὁ βίος βραχύς, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρή.

‘Tullyus, of the Dreem of Scipioun.’
 Chapitrès it hadde sevene, of hevene and
 helle
 And erthe, and soulès that theyynnédwelle,
 Of whiche, as shortly as I can it trete,
 Of his sentence I wol you seyn the grete.

First, telleth it, whan Scipioun was come
 In Affrik, how he mettè Massynisse
 That him for joye in armès hath y-nome.
 Than telleth he hir speche, and al the
 blisse 39
 That was betwix hem til the day gan misse,
 And how his auncestre, African so dere,
 Gan in his slep that nyght to him appere.

Than telleth it, that from a sterry place,
 How African hath him Cartagè shewèd,
 And warnèd him be-fore of al his grace,
 And seyde him, what man lerèd other lewèd
 That loveth comun profit, wel y-thewèd,
 He shulde in-to a blisful placè wende,
 Ther as joye is that last with-uten ende.

Than axède he if folk that heer been
 dede 50
 Han lyf and dwellyng in another place.
 And African seyde, ‘Ye, withoutè drede,’
 And that our present worldès lyvès space
 Nis but a maner deth, what wey we trace,
 And rightful folk shul gon after they dye
 To hevene; and shewède him the Galaxye.

Than shewede he hym the litel erthe
 that here is,—
 At regard of the hevenès quantité,—
 And after shewede he hym the nyné sperès,
 And after that the melodye herde he 60
 That cometh of thilkè sperès thryès three,
 That welle is of musik and melodye
 In this world heer, and cause of armony.

31. Marcus Tullius Cicero, whose *Somnium Scipionis* was originally included in the *De Republica*, Bk. vi.

36. *Scipioun*, P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor, who won the third Punic War. He went in 150 B.C. to meet Masinissa, King of Numidia, who had received many favours from ‘his auncestre’ Africanus Major.

61, 62. An allusion to the so-called ‘harmony of the spheres’ which arose from the supposed connection between the number of the planets and

Than bad he him, syn erthè was so lyte,
 And ful of torment and of hardè grace,
 That he ne schulde him in the world delyte.
 Thanne tolde he him in certeyn yerès space
 That every sterre shulde come into his place
 Ther it was first, and al shulde out of mynde
 That in this world is don of al mankynde.

Than prayde him Scipioun to telle hym al
 The weye to come in-to that hevenè blisse;
 And he seyde, ‘Know thy-self
 immortal,
 And loke ay besily thow werche and wysse
 To comoun profit, and thow shalt not mysse
 To comèn swiftly to that placè dere
 That ful of blysse is and of soulès clere.

‘But brekers of the lawè, soth to seyn,
 And lecherous folk, after that they be dede,
 Shul whirle a-boutè the erthe alwey in
 peyne, 80
 Til many a world be passèd, out of drede,
 And than, for-yeven alle hir wikked dede,
 Than shul they come in-to that blysfyl place,
 To which to comèn God thee sende his
 grace!’

The day gan failen, and the derkè nyght,
 That reveth bestès from hir besynesse,
 Bèraffè me my book for lakke of lyght,
 And to my bed I gan me for to dresse,
 Fulfild of thought and besy hevynesse; 89
 For bothe I haddè thyng which that I nolde,
 And ek I ne haddè that thyng that I wolde.

But fynally, my spirit at the laste,
 For-wery of my labour al the day,
 Took rest, that madè me to slepè faste;
 And in my sleep I mette, as that I lay,
 How African right in the same aray
 That Scipioun him saw before that tyde
 Was come and stood right at my beddès
 syde.

the number of musical notes in the scale. Cp. Shak. *M. of V.* v. 60.

80. *whirle a-boute*, ‘volutantur,’ Cicero. 85 f. Cp. *Inferno*, ii. 1-3.

Lo giorno se n’andava, e l’aer bruno
 Toglieva gli animai, che sono in terra
 Dalle fatiche loro.

90. Cp. Boethius, Bk. iii. pr. 3.

The wery hunter, slepyng in his bed,
To wode ayein his myndè goth anoon ; 100
The jugè dremeth how his plees ben sped ;
The carter dremeth how his carte is goon ;
The riche of gold ; the knyght fight with
his foon ;
The syké met he drynketh of the tonne ;
The lover met he hath his lady wonne.

Can I not seyn if that the causè were
For I hadde red of African befor,
That madè me to mete that he stood there,
But thus seyde he : 'Thou hast thee so
wel born
In lokyng of myn oldè book to-torn, 110
Of which Macrobie roghtè not a lyte,
That somdel of thy labour wolde I quyte.'

Cytherea, thou blisful lady swete,
That with thy fyrbrond dauntest whom
thee lest,
And madest me this sweven for to mete,
Be thou my helpe in this, for thow mayst
best
As wisly as I say the north-north-west,
Whan I began myn sweven for to wryte ;
So yif me myght to ryme it and endyte.

The Story

This forseyd African me hente a-noon,
And forth-with him unto a gate me broghte
Right of a park, wallèd with grenè stoon ;
And over the gate with lettrès large
y-wroghte
There werèn vers y-writen, as me thoghte,
On eyther syde of ful gret difference,
Of which I shal now seyn the pleyn
sentence.

Thurgh me men goon in-to that blisful
place
Of hertès hele and dedly woundès cure ;
Thurgh me men gon un-to the welle of
Grace

99. Cp. Claudian, *In Sextum Consulatum
Honorii Augusti Præfatio*, ll. 3-10.

100. Cp. *Inferno*, i. 83.

113. *Cytherea*, Venus.

117. A reference to the planet Venus. *say, saw.*

117. Cp. *Inferno*, iii. 1 ff.

Ther grene and lusty May shal ever
endure ; 130
This is the wey to al good aventure ;
Be glad, thow reder and thy sorwe of-caste.
Al open am I, pas in and sped the
faste !'

'Thurgh me men gon,' than spak that
other syde,
'Unto the mortal strokès of the spere
Of which Disdayn and Daunger is the gyde,
Ther never the shal fruyt ne levès bere.
This stream you ledeth to the sorwful were
Ther as the fish in prison is al drye ;
Theschewyng is only the remedye.' 140

These vers of gold and blak y-writen
were,
The whiche I gan a-stonied to be-holde ;
For with that oon encresede ay my fere,
And with that other gan myn hertè bolde ;
That oon me hette, that other dide me
colde ;
No wit hadde I, for errour, for to chese
To entre or fleen, or me to save or lese.

Right as be-twixèn adamauntès two
Of even myght a pece of yrèn set, 149
That hath no myght to mevè to ne fro,—
For what that oon may hale that other let,—
Ferde I, that nystè whether me was best
To entre or leve, til African, my gyde,
Me hente, and shoof in at the gatès wyde.

And seyde, 'It stondesth writen in thy
face
Thynerrour, though thou telle it not to me,
But dred thee not to come in-to this place,
For this wrytyng nis no thyng ment by thee,
Ne by noon, but he Lovès servaunt be,
For thou of love hast lost thy tast, I gesse,
As seek man hath of swete and bitternesse.

'But nathèles, al-though that thou be
dulle, 162
Yit that thou canst not do, yit mayst thou se,
For many a man that may not stonde a
pulle,
It liketh him at wrastlyng for to be,
And demèn yit wher he do bet or he ;

beautifull description passages

And, if thou haddest cunningg for tendite,
I shal thee shewè mater of to write.'

With that myhond in hishe took a-noon,
Of which I comfort caughte, and wente
in faste; 170
But Lord ! so I was glad and wel begoon !
For overal wher that I myn eyèn caste
Were treës clad with leves that ay shal
laste,
Eche in his kynde, of colour fresch and
grene
As emeraude, that joye it was to sene.

The bildere ook and eek the hardy asshe;
The piler elm, the cofre unto careyne;
The boxtree piper; holm to whippès lasshe;
The saylyng fir; the cipres, deth to
pleyne;
The sheter ew; the asp for shaftès pleyne;
The olyve of pees, and eek the drunken
vyne; 181
The victor palm, the laurer to devyne.

A garden saw I ful of blosmy bowès
Up-on a river in a grenè mede,
There as ther swetnesse evermore y-now is;
With flourès whitè, blewè, yelwe, and rede,
And coldè wellè-stremès, no-thing dede,
That swommen ful of smalè fischès lighte,
With fynnès rede and scalès silver-brighte.

On every bough the briddès herde I
syngè, 190
With voys of aungel in her armonye;
Som besyede hem hir briddès forth to
bryngè.
The litel conyes to hir pley gunne hye;
And further al aboute I gan aspye
The dredful roo, the buk the hert and
hynde,
Squerels and bestès smale of gentil kynde.

169 f. Cp. *Inferno*, iii. 19.
176 ff. Cp. *Faery Queene*, I. i. 8, 9. The above
is based on *Teseide*, xi. 22-24, and *R. de ia R.*
1338-1338b.
177. *piler elm*, Spenser 'vine-prop elm.'
178. *piper*, i.e. used for pipes or horns.
180. *sheter ew*, because used for bows.
182. *to devyne*, because used for divination.
183-259. Cp. *Teseide*, vii. st. 51-60; also *Kingis
Quair*, st. 31-33, 152, 153.

Of instruments of strengès in acord
Herde I so pleye a ravissyhng swetnesse,
That God, that maker is of al and Lord,
Ne herdè never beter, as I gesse; 200
Therwith a wynd, unnethe it myghte be
lesse,
Made in the levès grene a noysè softe,
Acordant to the foulès songe on-lofte.

The air of that place so attemprè was
That never was grevaunce of hoot ne cold;
There wex eek every holsom spice and gras;
Ne no man may ther wexè seek ne old,
Yit was ther joyè more a thousand fold
Than man can telle; ne never wolde it
nyghte,
But ay cleer day to any mannès sighte. 210

Under a tre beside a welle, I say
Cupide our lord his arwès forge and file
And at his fet his bowe al redy lay,
And Wille his doghter temprède al this while
The hedès in the welle; and with hir wyle
She couchède hem after as they shuldè
serve,
Som for to slee, and som to wounde and
kerve.

Tho was I war of Plesaunce anon-right,
And of Aray and Lust and Curtesye, 219
And of the Craft that can and hath the
myght
To doon be force a wyght to doon folye;
Disfigurat was she, I nyl not lye;
And by him-self, under an ok I gesse,
Saw I Delyt that stood with Gentillesse.

I saw Beautè, withouten any atyr;
And Youthè, ful of game and Jolytè;
Fool-hardinesse, Flatery and Desyr,
Messagerye and Mede and other three,—
Hir namès shal not here be told for me,—
And upon pilers grete of Jasper longe, 230
I saw a temple of bras y-founded stronge.

Aboute the temple daunsèdèn alwey
Wommen y-nowe, of whichè somme ther
were
Faire of hem-self, and somme of hem
were gay;

Notes
- Not in 52

all
the
from al
the
the

In kirtels, al disshevelé wénte they there,—

That was hir office alwey, yeer be yere,—
And on the temple of doves white and faire

Saw I sittynge many an hundred peire.

Be-fore the temple dore, ful soberly,
Dame Pees sat with a curteyn in hir hond, 240

And hir besydé, wonder discretly,
Dame Paciencé sittynge ther I fond
With facé pale, up-on an hille of sond ;
And aldernext within and eek with-oute,
Beheste and Art, and of hir folk a route.

Within the temple, of syghés hote as fyr

I herde a swogh that gan abouté renne ;
Whiche syghés were engendred with desyr

That maden every auter for to brenne
Of newé flaume ; and wel espyed I thenne 250

That al the cause of sorwés that they drye

Com of the bitter goddesse Jelousye.

The god Priapus saw I as I wente
Within the temple, in sovereyn placé stonde

In swich aray as whan the asse him shente,

With cry by nyght, and with his ceptre in honde.

Ful besilylly men gunne assaye and fonde
Up-on his hede to sette, of sondry hewe
Garlonjés ful of freshé flourés newe. 259

And in a privee corner in desporte
Fond I Venus and hir portére Richesse,
That was ful noble and hauteyn of hir porte ;

Derk was that place, but afterward lightnesse

I saw a lyte, unnethe it myghte be lesse,
And on a bed of golde she lay to reste
Til that the hoté sonnégan to weste.

255. Cp. Ovid, *Fasti*, i. 415.
260-280. Cp. *Teseide*, vii. st. 63-66.

Hir gilté herés with a golden thred
Y-bounden were, untrusséd as she lay,
And naked from the breste unto the hed
Men myghte hir seen ; and sothly for to say, 270

The remenaunt was wel keveréd to my pay,

Right with a subtil kerchef of Valence,
Ther nas no thikker cloth of no defence.

The placé yaf a thousand savours swote,
And Bachus, god of wyn, sat hir besyde,
And Sereis next, that doth of hungir bote ;

And as I seyde, amyddés lay Cypride,
To whom, on knees two yongé folkés cryde
To ben hir help ; but thus I let hir lye,
And ferther in the temple I gan espye 280

That, in dispit of Diané the chaste,
Ful many a bow y-broke heng on the wal,
Of maydens swiche as gunne hir tymés waste

In hir servyse ; and peynted overal
Ful many a story of which I touché shal
A fewe, as of Calyxte and Athalante,
And many a mayde of which the name I wante :

Semyramus, Candace and Herculés,
Biblis, Dido, Thisbé, and Piramus, 290
Tristram, Isoude, Paris, and Achillé, 290
Eleyne, Cleopatre, and Troilus,
Silla, and eek the moder of Romulus,—

272. *Valence*, probably Valence near Lynos, where silk is still made. Boccaccio has 'Testa, tanta sottil.'

276. *Sereis*, Ceres.

277. *Cypride*, i.e. Venus, because of her worship in Cyprus.

281-294. Cp. *Teseide*, vii. st. 61, 62.

286. *Calixte*, daughter of Lycaon, King of Arcadia, and mother of Arcas, changed by Juno from jealousy into a she-bear, and raised to heaven by Jupiter as *Ursa Major*.

288. *Semyramis*, Semiramis, Queen of Assyria.

288. *Candace*, an Indian queen loved by Alexander the Great.

290. *Tristram, Isoude*, Tristram (or Tristan) and Ysolde (Ysolt) of French mediæval romance.

292. *Silla*, Scylla, daughter of Nisus, who for love of Minos cut off her father's hair, on which his life depended, and was turned into the bird Ciris.

292. *moder of Romulus*, Ilia or Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor.

Alle these were peynted on that other
syde,
And al hir love and in what plyt they
dyde.

Whan I was come ayen un-to the
place
That I of spak, that was so swote and
grene,
Forth welk I tho my-selven to solace.
Tho was I war wher that ther sat a
quene
That as of light the somer-sunné shene
Passeth the sterre, right so over mesure ³⁰⁰
She fairer was than any creature.

And in a launde upon an hille of
flourés
Was set this noblé goddessé Nature.
Of braunchés were hir hallés and hir
bourés
Y-wrought after hir craft and hir mesure ;
Ne there nas foul that cometh of engen-
drure,
That they ne weré prest in hir presence,
To take hir doom and yeve hir audience.

For this was on Seynt Valentynés
day,
Whan every bryd cometh ther to chese
his make, ³¹⁰
Of every kyndé that men thynké may ;
And that so huge a noysé gan they maké,
That erthe and eyr and tre and every
lake
So ful was, that unnethé was there space
For me to stonde, so ful was al the
place.

And right as Aleyn, in the Pleynt of
Kynde,
Devyseth Nature of aray and face,
In swich aray men myghtén hir ther
fynde.
This noble empèressé, ful of grace,
Bad every foul to take his owné place, ³²⁰

^{316.} A reference to the *Planctus Nature* of Alanus de Insulis, or Alain Delille, a poet of the 12th century.

^{319.} MSS. unanimous as to this line.

As they were wont alwey fro yeer to yere
Seynt Valentynés day to stonden there.

That is to seyn, the foulés of ravyne
Were hyst set, and than the foulés
smale,
That eten as hem nature wolde encline,
As worm or thyng, of whiche I telle no
tale ;
And water-foul sat lowest in the dale,
But foul that lyveth by seed sat on the
grene,
And that so fele that wonder was to sene.

There myghté men the royal egle fynde,
That with his sharpé look perséth the
sonne ; ³³¹
And other eglés of a lower kynde,
Of whiche that clerkés wel devysé cunne.
Ther was the tyraunt with his fethrés donne
And greye, I mene the goshawk that doth
pyne
To bryddés for his outrageous ravyne.

The gentil faucon that with his feet
distreyneth
The kyngés hond ; the hardy sperhawk
eke, ³³⁸
The quaylés foo ; the merlion that peyneth
Hym-self ful ofte the larké for to seke ;
There was the douvé, with hir eyén meke ;
The jalous swan, ayens his deth that
syngeth ;
The oule eke, that of deth the bodé
bryngeth ;

The crane the géaunt, with his trompés
soune ;
The thief the chough, and eek the
jangelyng pye ;
The scornynge jay ; the elés foo, the
heroune ;
The falsé lapwyng, ful of trecherye ;
The staré, that the counseyl can be-wrye ;
The tamé ruddok, and the coward kyte ;
The cok, that orloge is of thorpés lyte ;

^{342, 343.} From Alanus ; cp. *Anglo-Latin Satirical Poets*, vol. ii. p. 74 (Record Series). Most of the natural history of this whole passage comes from him.

The sparwé, Venus sone ; the nyhtyn-
gale, 351
That clepeth forth the grené levés newe ;
The swalow, mortrer of the flyès smale,
That maken hony of flourés fresshe of
hewe ;
The wedded turtel, with hire hertè trewe,
The pecok, with his aunghels fethrés
bright ;
The fesaunt, scorner of the cok by nyght ;

The waker goos ; the cukkow ever un-
kynde ;
The popynjay, ful of delicasye ; 359
The drakè, stroyer of his ownè kynde ;
The stork, the wreker of avouterye ;
The hotè cormeraunt of glotenye ;
Theraven wys ; the crow, with vois of care ;
The throstel old ; the frosty feldéfarc.

What shulde I seyn ? Of foulés every
kynde
That in this world han fethrés and stature,
Men myghtén in that place assembled fynde
Before the noble goddessé Nature.
And everich of hem did his besy cure
Benygnély to chese or for to take 370
By hir acord his formel or his make.

But to the poynt,—Nature held on
hir hond
A formel egle, of shap the gentiléste
That ever she a-mong hire werkès fond ;
The moste benygné and the goodliéste ;
In hir was every vertu at his reste
So ferforth, that Nature hir-selfe hadde
blisse
To loke on hir and ofte hir bek to kisse.

Nature, the vicaire of the almyghty
Lord,
That hoot, cold, hevye, light, and moist,
and dreye 380
Hath knyht, with evené noumbrés of a-cord,
In esy vois began to speke and seye,
' Foulés, tak hede of my sentence, I preye,

351. The sparrow was sacred to Venus.

361. Cp. Neckam, *Liber de Naturis Rerum*
(Ed. Wright, lib. i. c. 64).

363. *with vois of care*, a mistranslation of
Virgil, *Georg.* i. 388.

And, for yourese in furtheryng of your nede,
As faste as I may speke I wol me speede.

'Ye know wel how seynt Valentynés day,
By my statut and through mygovernauce,
Ye comen for to chese—and flee your
way—
Your makés, as I prike yow with plesaunce ;
But nathèles my rightful ordénaunce 390
May I nat lete for al this world to wyne,
That he that most is worthy shal begynne.

'The tercel egle, as that ye knowén wel, *King*
The foul royal, a-bove yow in degree, *Rich.*
The wyse and worthy, secree, trewe as stel,
The which I have y-formed, as ye may see,
In every part as it best liketh me,—
Hit nedeth not his shap yow to devyse,—
He shal first chese and speken in his gyse.

'And after him by order shul ye chese,
After your kyndé, everich as yow lyketh,
And as your hap is shul ye wyne or lese ;
But which of yow that lovè most entriketh
God sende him hir that sorest for him
syketh.'
And therwithal the tercel gan she calle,
And seyde, 'My sone, the choys is to
thee falle.

'But nathèles, in this condicioun
Mot be the choys of everich that is here,
That she a-gree to his eleccioun,
Who-so he be that shuldè be hir fere ; 410
This our usage alway from yeer to yere,
And who-so may at this tyme have his grace,
In blisful tyme he com into this place.'

With hed enclynéd and with humblé
chere
This royal tercel spak, and taried nought :
'Un-to my sovereyn lady, and nought
my fere—
I chese, and chese with wille and herte
and thought,
The formel on your hond, so wely-wrought,
Whos I am al and ever wol hir serve, 419
Do what hir list, to do me live or sterve.

411. *This* = this is. Cp. ll. 620, 649 ; also *K. T.*
233 and 885.

' Besechyng hir of mercy and of grace,
As she that is my lady sovereyne ;
Or let me dyè present in this place ;
For certès, longe I may nat live in payne,
For in myn herte is corven every veyne ;
And havyng réward only to my trouthe,
My derè herte have of my wo-som routhe !

' And if that I to hir be founde untrewè,
Disobeysaunt, or wilful negligent,
Avauntour, or in proces love anewe, 430
I preye to yow this be my jugèment,
That with these foulès be I al to-rent,
That ilkè day that ever she me fynde
To hir untrewè, or in my guilt unkynde.

' And, syn that noon loveth hir so wel as I,
Al be she never of lovè me behette,
Than oughtè she be myn though hir mercy,
For other bond can I noon on hir knette ;
Ne never for no wo ne shal I lette 439
To serven hir, how fer so that she wende ;
Say what yow list, my tale is at an ende.'

Right as the fresshè, redè rosè newe
A-yen the somer sonnè coloured is,
Right so for shame al wexèn gan the hewe
Of this formel. Whan she herde al this,
She neyther answerdè ' Wel,' ne seyde
amys,
So sore abashed was she, til that Nature
Seyde, ' Doughter, dred yow nought, I
yow assure.'

Another tercel egle spak anoon,
Of lower kynde, and seyde, ' That shal
not be ! 450
I love hir bet than ye do, by Seynt John !
Or attè leste I love as wel as ye,
And lenger have servèd hir in my degree ;
And if she shulde have loved for long
lovyng,
To me allone hadde been the guerdonyng.

' I dar eek seyn, if she me fyndè fals,
Unkynde, janglere, or rebel any wyse,
Or jealous, do me hangen by the hals !
And, but I berè me in hir servyse, 459
As wel as that my wit can me suffyse,

Fro poynt to poynt hir honour for to save,
Tak she my lif and al the good I have.'

The thriddè tercel egle answerdè tho,
' Now, sirs, ye seen the litel leyser here,
For every foul cryeth out to ben a-go
Forth with his make, or with his lady dere,
And eek Nature hir-self ne wol not here,
For taryng here, not half that I wolde seye,
And but I speke I mot for sorwè deye.

' Of long servyse avaunte I me nothing
But as possible is me to deye to-day 471
For wo, as he that hath ben languysshying
Thise twenty winter, and wel happen may
A man may servèn bet and more to pay
In half a yer, although it were no more
Than som man doth that hath servèd ful
yore.

' I ne sey not this by me, for I ne can
Don no servyse that may my lady plesè ;
But I dar seyn I am hir trewest man, 479
As to my dom, and feynest wolde hir ese ;
At shortè wordès, til that deth me sese,
I wol ben hirès, whether I wake or wynke,
And trewe in al that hertè may bethynke.'

Of al my lyf syn that day I was born
So gentil ple in love or other thyng
Ne herdè never no man me befor,
Who-so that haddè leyser and cunningg
For to rehearse hir chere and hir spekyng :
And from the morwè gan this spechè laste
Til downward drow the sonnè wonder faste.

The noyse of foulès for to ben delyverèd
So loudè rong, ' Have doon and let us
wende !'
That wel wende I the wode hadde al to-
shyverèd.
' Come of !' they cryde, ' allas, ye wil
us shende !
Whan shal your cursed pleyng have an
ende ?
How shulde a jugè eyther party leve
For yee or nay, with-outen any preve ?'

The goos, the cokkow, and the doke
also,

445. A short line, but so in all MSS. Perhaps
hadde herd is the true reading.

So cryden, 'Kek, kek!' 'Kokkow!'
 'Quek, quek!' hye, 499
 That thurgh myn eres the noysè wentè tho.
 The goos seyde, 'Al this nys not worth
 a flye!

But I can shape hereof a remedye,
 And I wol sey my verdit faire and swythe,
 For water-foul, who-so be wrooth or
 blythe.'

'And I for worm-foul!' quod the fol
 cokkow;

'And I wol of myn owne autoritè,
 For comun sped take on the chargè now,—
 For to delyvere us is gret charitè.'
 'Ye may abyde a whilè yet, *pardè!*'
 Seidè the turtill, 'if it be your wille 510
 A wight may speke, him were as fayr be
 stille.'

'I am a seed-foul, oon the unworthieste,
 That wot I wel, and litel of cunnynge,
 But bet is that a wyghtès tongè reste,
 Than entrèmetèn him of swiche doynge
 Of which he neyther redè can, ne syngè;
 And who-so doth, ful foule himself acloyeth,
 For office uncommytted ofte anoyeth.'

Naturè, which that alway hadde an ere
 To murmur of the lewèdnes behynde, 520
 With facound voyse seyde, 'Hold your
 tungès there!

And I shal sone, I hope, a conseyl fynde,
 Yow to delyvere, and fro this noyse un-
 bynde.

I juge, of every flok men shal oon calle
 To seyn the verdit for yow foulès alle.'

Assentèd were to this conclusioun
 The briddès alle; and foulès of ravyne
 Han chosen first, by playn eleccioun,
 The tercelet of the faucon, to diffyne 529
 Al hir sentence as him list to termynge;
 And to Nature him gonnèn to presente,
 And she accepteth him with glad entente.

The tercelet seidè then in this manèr:
 'Ful hard were hit to prevèn by resoun
 Who loveth best this gentil formel here,
 For everich hath swich replicacioun

That noon by skillès may be brought a-
 doun;

I can not se that arguments avayle;
 Than semeth hit ther mustè be batayle.'

'Al redy!' quod these eglès tercelles
 tho. 540

'Nay, sirs,' quod he, 'if that I dorste
 it seye

Ye doon me wrong, myn tale is not y-do,
 For sirs, ne taketh nought a-gref, I preye,
 It may not gon, as ye wolde, in this weye;
 Oure is the voys that han the charge in
 honde,
 And to the jugès dome ye moten stonde;

'And therfor, pes! I seye, as to my wit,
 Me woldè thynke how that the worthieste
 Of knyghthode, and lengest hath usèd hit,
 Moste of estat, of blod the gentileste, 550
 Were sittynge for hir, if that hir leste,
 And of these thre she wot hir-self, I trowe,
 Which that he be, for hit is light to knowe.'

The water-foulès han her hedès leyd
 Togedre, and of a short avysèment,
 Whan everich hadde his largè golee seyde,
 They seyden sothly, al by oon assent,
 How that the 'goos, with hir facoundègent,
 That so desyret to pronounce our nede,
 Shal telle our tale,' and preyden 'god hir
 spede.' 560

And for these water-foulès tho began
 The goos to speke, and in hir kakelynge
 Sheseydè, 'Pees! now tak keepevery man,
 And herkeneth which a resoun I shal
 brynge;
 My wit is sharp, I love no tarynge;
 I seye, I rede him, though he were my
 brother,
 But she wol love him let him take another.'

'Lo here! a perfit resoun of a goos!'
 Quod tho the sperhauke, 'never mot she
 the!

Lo, sich it is to have a tungè loos! 570
 Now pardè, fool, yet were it bet for the
 Han holde thy pes, than shewed thy
 nyceté!

It lyth nat in his wit, nè in his wille,
But sooth is seyde, "a fool can noght be
stille."

The laughter aroos of gentil foulès alle,
And right a-noon the seed-foul chosen hadde
The turtel trewe, and gunne hir to hem calle
And preyden hir to seyn the sothè sadde
Of this matere, and askèd what she radde.
And she answerde, that pleynty hir entente
She woldè shewe, and sothly what she
mente. 581

'Nay, god forbede a lover shuldè
chaunge !'
The turtel seyde, and wex for shamè red ;
'Though that his lady ever more be
straunge,
Yet let him serven hir til he be deed.
Forsothe I preysèd noght the goosès reed,
For though she deyede I wol non other
make,
I wol ben hires til that the deth me take !'

'Wel bourdéd,' quod the dokè, 'by my
hat !
That men shul lovèn alwey, causèles, 590
Who can a resoun fynde, or wit in that ?
Daunceth he mury that is myrthèles ?
Who shuldè recche of that is rechèles ?
Ye, kek !' yit seyde the gos, ful wel
and fayre,
'There been mo sterrès, god wot, than a
payre !'

'Nowfy, cherl !' quod the gentil tercèlet,
'Out of the donghil com that word ful right,
Thou canst not see what thyng is wel be-set ;
Thow farest by love as oulès doon by light,
The day hem blent, but wel they sen by
nyght ; 600
Thy kynde is of so lowe a wrechednesse,
That what love is thow canst nat see ne
gesse.'

Tho gan the cukkitow put him forth in
preès

574. Cp. 'A fool's bolt is soon shot,' *As You Like It*, v. 4, 67, and *Henry V.* iii. 7, 132.
594. So Ha., except that it reads *Za quecke*.

For foul that eteth worm, and seyde blythe,
'So I,' quod he, 'may have my make in
pees

I recchè nat how longè that ye stryve ;
Lat ech of hem be soleyn al hir lyve ;
This is my reed, syn they may not acorde,
This shortè lessoun nedeth not recorde.'

'Ye ! have the gloutoun fild y-nogh his
paunche, 610
Than are we wel,' seyde the merlioun ;
'Thow mordrer of the heysugge on the
braunche
That broghte thee forth ! thou [rewthèles]
gloutoun !
Live thou soleyn, wormès corrupcioun !
For no fors is of lakke of thy nature !
Go, lewèd be thou, while the world may
dure !'

'Now pees,' quod Nature, 'I comaundè
here !
For I have herd al your opynyoun,
And in effect yet be we never the nere ;
But fynally, this my conclusioun,— 620
That she hir-self shal han the eleccioun
Of whom hir list, who-so be wrooth or
blythe,
Him that she cheseth, he shal hir han as
swythe ;

'For syn it may not here discussèd be
Who loveth hir best, as seyde the tercèlet,
Than wol I don hir this favour, that she
Shal han right him on whom hir herte is
set,
And he hir that his herte hath on hir knet,
Thus juge I, Nature, for I may not lye
To non estat, I have non othir yè. 630

'But as for conseyl for to chese a make,
If I were Resoun, certès than wolde I
Conseylè yow the royal tercel take,
As seyde the tercèlet ful skylfully,
As for the gentilest and most worthy
Which I have wrought so wel to my
plesaunce
That to yow oughtè been a suffisaunce.'

613. Skeat's emendation for *rewful* of most
MSS. Gg. *rewfulles*; P. *rowthfull*.

With dredful vois the formel hir
answerde :

'Myn rightful lady, goddesse of Nature,
Soth is that I am ever under your yerde,
Like as is everich other creature, ^{64r}
And mot ben yourès whil my lyf may dure;
And therfor graunteth me my firstè bone,
And myn entent I wol yow seyn right sone.'

'I graunte it yow,' quod she, and right
a-non

This formel egle spak in this degre :
'Almyghty quene, unto this yer be gon
I askè réspit for to a-visè me,
And after that to have my choys al fre ;
This al and som that I wol speke and
seye ;
Ye gete no more al-though ye do me deye.

'I wol not servèn Venus ne Cupide,
For sothe as yet, by no manèrè weye.'
'Now, syn it may non otherweys betyde,'
Quod tho Nature, 'here is no more to
seye ;
Than wolde I that these foulès were a-weye,
Ech with his make, for taryng lenger
here,'—
And seyde hem thus, as ye shul after here.

'To you speke I, ye tercelets,' quod
Nature,
'Beth of good herte and serveth, alle thre ;
A yeer nis nat so longè to endure, ^{66r}
And ech of yow peyne him in his degre
For to do well ; for, God wot, quit is she
Fro you this yeer ; what after so be-falle ;
This entremès is dressèd for you alle.'

And whan this werk al broght was to
an ende,
To every foulè Nature yaf his make
By even acorde, and on hir wey they wende ;
And, Lord, the blisse and joyè that they
make !
For ech gan other in his wyngès take, ^{67o}
And with hir nekkès ech gan other wynde,
Thankyng alwey the noble quene of kynde.

But first were chosen foulès for to synge,
As, yeer be yere, was alwey hir usance
To synge a roundel at hir departyng,
To don to Nature honour and plesaunce.
The note, I trowe, y-makèd was in
Fraunce ;
The wordès were swiche as ye may here
fynde
The nextè vers, as I now have in mynde.

'Now welcom, somer, with thy sonnè softe,
That hast this wintrès weders over-
shake ^{68r}
And driven a-wey the longè nyghtès blake ;

Seynt Valentyn, that art ful hy on lofte,
Thus syngèn smalè foulès for thy sake
*Now welcom, somer, with thy sonnè
softe,
That hast this wintrès weders over-
shake.*

Wele han they causè for to gladèn ofte,
Sith ech of hem recoverèd hath his make ;
Ful blisful mowe they ben when they
awake.
*Now welcom, somer, with thy sonnè
softe, ^{69o}
That hast this wintrès weders over-
shake
And driven a-wey the longè nyghtès
blake ;'*

And with the showtyng whan the song
was do
That foulès madèn at hir flight away,
I wook, and other bokès tok me to,
To rede up-on ; and yet I rede alwey ;
In hope y-wys to redè so sum day,
That I shall metè somthyng for to fare
The bet ; and thus to rede I nyl not spare.

^{675.} *roundel*, also called *triolet* in its oldest form, a short poem in which the first line or lines recur in the middle and at the end.

^{676.} All but Gg. om. second *to*.

^{685 f.} These lines are not repeated either here or at l. 690 ff. in Gg. and Jo., the only MSS. which give the roundel. In Jo. the first three lines are wanting altogether.

BOECE

INCIPIT LIBER BOECII DE CONSOLA-
CIONE PHILOSOPHIE

- 'Carmina qui quondam studio florente
peregi.'—Metrum I

ALLAS ! I, wepynge, am constreynd to
bygynnen vers of sorful matere, that
whilom in florysschyng studie made
delitable ditees. For lo ! rendyng
Muses of poetes enditen to me thynges
to ben writen, and drery vers of
wrecchidnesse weten my face with
verray teres.

At the leeste, no drede ne myghte
overcomen tho Muses, that thei ne
were felawes, and folwyden my wey
(that is to seyn, whan I was exiled).
They that weren glorie of my
youth, whilom weleful and grene,
conforten now the sorful wyerdes
of me, olde man. For eelde is
comyn unwarly uppon me, hasted
by the harmes that y have, and
sorwe hath comandid his age to
ben in me. [5] Heeris hore arn
schad over-tymeliche up-on myn
heved, and the slakke skyn trembleth
of myn emptid body.

Thilke deth of men is weleful that
ne comyth noght in yeeris that ben
swete, but cometh to wrecches
often ylepid. Allas ! allas ! with
how deaf an ere deth, cruwel,
turneth away fro wrecches, and
nayeteth to closen wepyng eien.
Whil fortune, unfeithful, favourede
me with

For the relation of MSS. see Introduction.

Abbreviations—C₁, Camb. Univ. Libr. II. i. 38; A₂, Brit. Mus. Additional 16,165; H, Brit. Mus. Harleian 2421; Cx., Caxton's Ed.; B., Bodleian Libr., Bodley 797; C₂, Camb. Univ. Libr. II. 3. 21; A₁, Brit. Mus. Add. 10,340; Hn., the Hengwrt Fragment, MS. Peniarth 393; Com., the fragment of a commentary in Bodl. MS. Auct. F. 3. 5; Fr., Bibl. Nat. Fonds Franç. 1079, or French text in general; L, Bibl. Nat. Fonds Lat. 18,424 (French and Latin parallel text); Lat., Latin text of Obbarius, Jena 1843; Aq., the so-called Aquinas Commentary.

4. wyerdes, 'fata.'

lyghte goodes, the sorful houre (that is to seyn, the deth) hadde almost dreynt myn heved. But now, for fortune cloudy hath changed hir deceyvable chere to me ward, myn unpictous lif draweth along unagreable duellynges in me. [10]

O ye, my frendes, what, or wher-to
avaunted ye me to be weleful? For he
that hath fallen stood noght in stedefast
degre.

'Hec dum mecum tacitus.'—Prosa I

In the mene while that I, stille,
cordede these thynges with my-self,
and merkid my weply compleynte with
office of poyntel, I sawe, stondyng
aboven the heighte of myn heved,
a womman of ful greet reverence
by semblaunt, hir eien brennyng
and cleer seyng over the comune
myghte of men; with a lifly
colour and with swich vigour and
strengthe that it ne myghte nat
ben emptid, al were it so that
sche was ful of so greet age that
men ne wolden not trowen in no
manere that sche were of our elde.
[15] The stature of hire was of a
doutous jugement, for som-tyme
sche constreynd and schronk
hir-selven lik to the comune
mesure of men, and som-tyme it
semed that sche touchede hevene
with the heighte of here heved;
and whan sche hef hir heved
heyere, sche percede the selve
hevene so that the sighte of men
lokyng was in ydel.

Hir clothes weren makid of right
delye thredes and subtile craft,
of perdurable matere, the whiche
clothes sche hadde

10. unpictous, 'impia.' C₁ H Cx. A₂ omit in me.

11. what here, as often, is Chaucer's translation of 'quid,' 'why.'

18. Supply 'with' before *subtile*. In the Latin *the beaute* belongs to the next sentence, 'Quarum speciem,' etc.

woven with hir owene handes, as I knewe wel aftir by hir-selve declarynge and schewynge to me the beaute. The whiche clothes a derknesse of a for-leten and despised elde hadde duskid and dirked, as it is wont to dirken besmokede ymages. In the nethereste hem or bordure of these clothes, men reddene y-woven in a Grekissch P (that signifieth the lif actif); [20] and aboven that lettre, in the heieste bordure, a Grekyssh T (that signifieth the lif contemplatif). And bytwixen these two lettres ther were seyn degrees nobly y-wrought in manere of laddres, by whiche degrees men myghten clymben fro the nethereste lettre to the uppereste.

Natheles handes of some men hadden korve that cloth by violence and by strengthe, and everich man of hem hadde boren away swiche peces as he myghte geten. And for sothe this forseide womman bar smale bokis in hir right hand, and in hir left hand sche bar a ceptre. And when she saughe these poetical Muses aprochen aboute my bed and enditynge wordes to my wepynges, sche was a litil amoved, and glowede with cruel eighen. [25] 'Who,' quod sche, 'hath suffred aprochen to this sike man these comune strompettis of swich a place that men clepen the theatre; the whiche not oonly ne asswage nocht his sorwes with none remedies, but thei wolden fedyn and noryssen hym with sweete venym. For sothe these ben tho that with thornes and prikkynge of talentes or affections, whiche that ne bien nothyng fructifyenge nor profitable, destroyen the corne plentyvous of fruytes of resoun. For thei holden hertes of men in usage, but thei delyvre nocht folk fro maladye. But yif ye muses hadden with-drawn fro me with youre

flateries, any unkunnyng and unprofitable man as men ben wont to fynde comonly among the peple, I wolde ween suffre the lasse grevously; [30] for-whi, in swych an unprofitable man, myne ententes weren nothyng endamaged. But ye with-drawn me this man, that hath ben noryssed in the studies or scoles of Eleaticis and of Achademycis in Grece. But goth now rather away, ye mermaidenes, whiche that ben swete til it be at the laste, and suffreth this man to be cured and heeled by myne muses (that is to seyn, by noteful sciencens). And thus this compaignie of Muses, I-blamed, casten wrothly the chere downward to the erthe, and, schewing by rednesse hir schame, thei passeden sorwfully the thresschefolde. And I, of whom the sighte, ploungid in teeres, was dirked so that y ne myghte nocht knowen what that womman was of so imperial auctorite, [35] I wax al abayssched and astoned, and caste my syghte down to the erthe, and bygan, stille, for to abide what sche wolde doon aftirward. Tho comsche ner, and sette her down upon the uttereste corner of my bed; and sche, byholdynge my chere that was cast to the erthe the hevvy and grevous of wepyng, compleynede, with these wordis that I schal seyn, the perturbacion of my thought.

'Heu quam precipiti mersa profundo.'

Metrum 2

'Allas how the thought of this man, dreynt in overthrowng depnesse, dulleth and for-leteth his propre clernesse, myntynge to gon in-to foreyne dirknesses as ofte as his anoyos bysynes waxeth withoute mesure, that is dryven with werldly wyndes. This man, that whilom was fre, to whom the hevvene was opyn and knowen, and was wont to gon in hevvenliche pathes, [40] and saughe the lyghtnesse of the rede sonne, and saughe the sterres of the coole mone, and whiche sterre in hevvene useth wandryng recourses

39. C₂ A₁ com. *dryven to and fro.*

20, 21. P, T, i.e. Πρακτική, Θεωρητική, referring to the two divisions of philosophy.

23. C₁ A₂ H read *or* for *first and*.

27. C₁ A₂ read *cornes*.

27. *plentyvous of fruytes*, 'uberem fructibus.'

29. 'Hominum mentes adsuefaciunt morbo, non liberant.' But Chaucer has mistranslated, 'Tiennent les pensees des hommes en costume et ne les delivrent pas de maladie.'

I-flyt by diverse speeris, this man, overcomere, hadde comprehendid al this by nombres (of acontynge in astronomye). And, over this, he was wont to seken the causes whennes the sounynge wyndes moeven and bysien the smothe watir of the see; and what spirit turneth the stable hevene; and why the sterre ariseth out of the rede est, to fallen in the westrene wawes; and what attemprith the lusty houres of the firste somer sesoun, that highteth and apparailleth the erthe with rosene floures; [45] and who maketh that plentyvous autumpne in fulle yeris fletith with hevyn grapes. And eek this man was wont to tellen the diverse causes of nature that weren yhidde. Allas! now lyth he emptid of lyght of his thoght, and his nekke is pressyd with hevyn cheynes, and bereth his chere enclyned adoun for the grete weyghte, and is constrained to loken on the fool erthe!

‘*Set medicine inquit tempus.*’—Prosa 2

‘But tyme is now,’ quod sche, ‘of medycyne more than of compleynte.’ Forsothe thanne sche, entendynge to me ward with al the lookynge of hir eien, seyde:—[50] ‘Art nat thou he,’ quod sche, ‘that whilom, norrisched with my melk and fostred with myne metes, were escaped and comyn in-to corage of a parfit man. Certes I yaf the swiche armures that, yif thou thi-selve ne haddest first cast hem a-wey, they schulden han defended the in sekernes that mai nat ben overcomyn. Knowestow me nat? Why artow stille? Is it for schame or for astonyng? It were me levere that it were for schame, but it semeth me that astonyng hath oppresside the.’ [55] And whan she say me nat only stille, but withouten office of tunge and al downbe, sche leyde hir hand sooftly uppon my breest, and seide:

42. *I-flyt by diverse speeris*, ‘flexa, i.e. mota, per varios orbis,’ refers to the ancient theory of direct and retrograde planetary motions; cp. *Astr.* II. concl. 35.

49. C₁ A₂ H Cx. B A₁ read *foul erthe*; Lat. ‘stolidam terram’; Fr. ‘la fole terre.’

‘Here nys no peril,’ quod sche, ‘he is fallen in-to a litargye, whiche that is a comune seknesse to hertes that been desceyved. He hath a litil foryeten hym-selve, but certes he schal lightly remembren hymself, yif it so be that he hath knowen me or now; and that he may so doon, I will wipe a litil his eien that ben dirked by the cloude of mortel thynges.’ [60] These woordes seide sche, and with the lappe of hir garment, yplited in a frownce, sche dryede myn eien, that weren fulle of the wawes of my wepynges.

‘*Tunc me discussa.*’—Metrum 3

Thus, whan that nyght was discussed and chased a-wey, dirknesses forleten me, and to myn eien repeyred ayen hir firste strengthe. And ryght by ensauple as the sonne is hydd whan the sterres ben clusted (that is to seyn, when sterres ben covered with cloudes) by a swyft wynd that hyghte Chorus, and that the firmament stant dirked with wete plowngy cloudes, and that the sterres nat apeeren upon hevene, so that the nyght semeth sprad upon erthe: yif thanne the wynde that hyghte Boreas, I-sent out of the kaves of the cuntre of Trace, betith this nyght (that is to seyn, chaseth it a-wey), [65] and discovereth the closed day, thanne schyneth Phebus I-schaken with sodeyn light, and smyteth with his beemes in merveylyng eien.

‘*Haut aliter tristicie.*’—Prosa 3

Ryght so, and noon other wise, the cloudes of sorwe dissolved and doon a-wey, I took hevene, and resecyved mynde to knowe the face of my fisycien; so that I sette myne eien on hir and fastned my lookynge. I byholde my noryce, Philosophie, in whoos houses I

63. *sterres ben clusted*, literal rendering of ‘sidera glomerantur.’

68. *I took hevene*, Fr. ‘ie pris le ciel,’ a literal translation of ‘hausi coelum’ (! looked up).

hadde conversed and hauntyd fro my youthe; and I seide thus: 'O thou maystresse of alle vertues, descended from the sovereyne sete, whi arttow comen in-to this solitarie place of myn exile? Artow comen for thou art maad coupable with me of false blames?' [70] 'O!' quod sche, 'my nory, schulde I forsake the now, and schulde I nat parten with the, by comune travaile, the charge that thou hast suffred for envye of my name? Certes it nere nat levelful ne syttinge thyng to philosophie, to leten with-outhe companye the weye of hym that is innocent. Schulde I thanne redowte my blame, and agrysen as though ther were by-fallen a newe thyng? For trowestow that philosophie be now alderferst assailed in periles by folk of wykkide maneris? Have I nocht stryven with ful greet strif in olde tyme, byfor the age of my Plato, ayens the foolhardynesse of folye? [75] And eek, the same Plato lvyng, his mayster Socrates deserved victorie of unryghtful deth in my presence. The heritage of the whiche Socrates (the heritage is to seyn, the doctryne of the whiche Socrates in his opinyoun of felicite, that I clepe wefulness) whan that the peple of Epycuriens and Stoyciens and many othre enforceden hem to gon ravyssche everyche man for his part (that is to seyn that everych of hem wolde drawn to the deffense of his opinyoun the wordes of Socrates), they as in partye of hir preyte to-drown me, cryng and debatyng ther ayens, and korven and to-rente my clothes that I hadde woven with myn handes; and with the cloutes that thei hadden arased out of my clothes, thei wenten a-wey wenyng that I hadde gon with hem every del. [80] In whiche Epycuriens and Stoyciens for as myche as ther semede some traces or stepes of myn abyte, the folie of men wenyng the Epycuryens and Stoyciens my familiers pervertede some thurw the errour of the wikkide or unkunnyng multitude of hem. (This is to seyn, that, for they semeden philoso-

phres, thei weren pursued to the deth and slayn.) So yif thou ne hast nocht knowen the exilyng of Anaxogore, ne the enpoisonyng of Socrates, ne the turmentes of Zeno, for they weren straungiers, yit myghtestow han knowen the Seneciens, and the Canyos, and the Soranas, of whiche folk the renoun is neyther over-oold ne unsollempne. [85] The whiche men no thyng elles broght hem to the deeth, but oonly for thei weren enformyd of myne maneris, and semyde moost unlyk to the studies of wykkid folk. And for-thi thou oughtest nocht to wondren thoughe that I, in the bytter see of this lif, be frodryven with tempestes blowyng aboute. In the whiche this is my moste purpoos, that is to seyn to displesen to wikkide men. Of whiche schrewes al be the oost nevere so greet, it is to despise; for it nys nat governyd with no ledere (of resoun), but it is ravyssched oonly by fleetyng error folylly and lightly; and yif they som-tyme, makyng an oost ayens us, assayle us as strengere, our ledere draweth to-gidre his riches in-to his tour, and they ben ententyf aboute sarpplieris or sachelis, unprofitable for to taken. [90] But we that ben heighe above, syker fro alle tumolte and wood noyse, warnstoryd and enclosed in swiche a paleys whider as that chaterynge or anoyng folye ne may nat atayne, we scorn swyche ravyneres and henteres of fouleste thynges.

'*Quisquis composito.*'—Metrum 4

Who-so it be that is cleer of vertue, sad and wel ordynat of lvyng, that hath put under fote the proude weerdes and loketh, up-right, up-on either fortune, he may holden his chere undesconfited.

84. *Anaxogore*, like *Canyos* (and *Soranas*?) below, owes its form to the Latin text.

85. *the Seneciens*, etc., i.e. men like Seneca, Canius, and Soranus. *Seneciens* is probably due to Fr. 'Seneciens.'

92. *cleer of vertue*, 'serenus' glossed 'clarus virtute.'

The rage ne the manaces of the see, commoevyng or chasyng upward hete fro the botme, ne schal nat moeve that man. Ne the unstable mowntaigne that highte Visevus, that writhith out thurw his brokene chemeneyes smokyng fieres, ne the wey of thonder leit, that is wont to smyten hye toures, ne schal nat moeve that man. Whar-to thanne, o wrecches, drede ye tirauntes that ben wode and felenus withouten ony strengthe? [95] Hope aftir no thyng, ne drede nat; and so schaltow desarmen the ire of thilke unmyghty tiraunt. But who so that, qwakyng, dredeth or desireth thyng that nys noght stable of his ryght, that man that so dooth hath cast away his scheeld, and is removed from his place, and enlaceth hym in the cheyne with whiche he mai ben drawn.

‘*Sentis ne inquit.*’—Prosa 4

‘Felistow,’ quod sche, ‘thise thynges, and entren thei aughte in thy corage? Artow like an asse to the harpe? Why wepistow, why spillestow teeris? Yif thou abidest after helpe of thi leche, the byhoveth discovere thy wownde.’

Tho I, that hadde gaderyd strengthe in my corage, answeride and seide: ‘And nedeth it yit,’ quod I, ‘of rehersyng or of ammonicioun? [100] And scheweth it nat y-noghe by hym-selve the sharpnesse of fortune, that waxeth wood ayens me? Ne moeveth it nat the to seen the face or the manere of this place? Is this the libarye whiche that thou haddest chosen for a ryght certain sege to the in myn hous, there as thow disputedest ofte with me of the sciences of thynges touchyng dyvinyte and mankynde? Was thanne myn habit swiche as it is now? Was my face or my chere swyche as now whan I soghte with the

the secretis of nature, whan thow enformedest my maneris and the resoun of al my lif to the ensauple of the ordre of hevene? Is noght this the gerdouns that I referre to the, to whom I have ben obeisaunt? [105]

Certes thou confermedest by the mouth of Plato this sentence, that is to seyne that comune thynges or comunalites weren blisful yif they that hadden studied al fully to wysdom governeden thilke thynges; or elles yif it so befille that the governours of comunalites studieden to geten wysdom. Thou seidest eek by the mouth of the same Plato that it was a necessarie cause wise men to taken and desire the governance of comune thynges, for that the governementz of cites, I-lefte in the handes of felonous turmentours citezeens, ne schulde noght bryngen in pestilence and destruccioun to good folk. And therfore I, folwyng thilke auctorite, desired to putten forth in execucion and in acte of comune administracioun thilke thynges that I hadde lernyd of the among my secre restyng-whiles. [110]

Thow and god, that putte the in the thoughtes of wise folk, ben knowyng with me that no thyng ne brought me to maistrie or dignyte but the comune studie of alle goodnesse. And therof cometh it that bytwixen wikkid folk and me han ben grevous discordes, that ne myghte nat ben relessed by preyeris; for this liberte hath fredom of conscience, that the wraththe of more myghty folk hath alway ben despised of me for savacioun of right. How ofte have I resisted and withstonden thilke man that highte Conigaste, that made alwey assawtes ayens the prospere fortunes of pore feble folk! How ofte eek have I put of or cast out hym Trygwille, provost of the kyngis hous, bothe of the wronges that

105. *Is noght this*, etc., ‘Hæccine præmia referimus tibi?’

108. *wise men*, etc., gerundive idiom; *i.e.* ‘for wise,’ etc.

111. *ben knowyng*, etc., ‘mihi conscii,’ but Fr. ‘consachables avecques moi.’

112. *for this*, etc., should be *and, for this*, etc.

93. *hete*, ‘æstum,’ which means ‘surge’ here; cp. 255.

97. *his*, its. Chaucer follows L., ‘establis [et Fr.] de son droit,’ not Lat. ‘stabilis sui que iuris.’

98. *an asse to the harpe*, the Greek proverb ὄνος λύρας, through Lat. ‘asinus ad lyram.’

he hadde bygunne to doon, and ek fully performed! [115] How ofte have I covered and defended by the auctorite of me put ayens perils (that is to seyn, put myn auctorite in peril for) the wrecche pore folk, that the covetise of straungiers unpunyschid tormentyde alwey with myseses and grevances out of nombre!

Nevere man ne drow me yit fro right to wrong. When I say the fortunes and the riches of the peple of the provinces ben harmed or amanuced outhere be pryve rauynes or by comune tributes or cariages, as sory was I as they that suffriden the harm. (Glosa. When that Theoderic, the kyng of Gothes, in a dere year, hadde his gemeeris ful of corn, and comaundede that no man schulde byen no coorn til his corn were soold, and that at grevous dere prys, Boece with-stood that ordenaunce and overcome it, knowynge al this the kyng hym-selve. [120] Coempcioun is to seyn comune achat or beyng to-gidre, that were establissed up-on the peple by swiche a manere imposicioun, as whoso boughte a busschel corne, he most yve the kyng the fyfte part.) Textus. When it was in the sowre hungry tyme, ther was establissed or cryed grevous and unplitable coempcioun, that men sayen wel it schulde gretly tormenten and endamagen al the provynce of Campayne, I took stryf ayens the provost of the pretorie for comune profit; and, the kyng knowynge of it, overcom it, so that the coempcioun ne was nat axid ne took effect. Paulyn, a conseiller of Rome, the riches of the whiche Paulyn the howndes of the paleys (that is to seyn the officeres) wolden han devoured by hope and covetyse, yit drowe I hym out of the jowes of hem that gapeden. And for as moche as the peyne of the accusacioun ajugid byforn ne schulde noght sodeynli henten ne punyssche wrongfully Albyn, a conseiller

of Rome, I putte me ayens the hates and indignacions of the accusour Cyprian. [125] Is it not thanne I-noghe sene, that I have purchaced grete discordes ayens my-self? But I oughte be the more assured ayens alle othere folk, that, for the love of rightwisnesse, I ne reservede nevere no thyng to my selve to hem ward of the kyngis halle, by whiche I were the more syker. But thurw the same accusours accusynge I am condempned. Of the nombre of whiche accusours, oon Basilius, that whilom was chased out of the kyngis servyse, is now compelled in accusynge of my name for nede of foreyne moneye. Also Opilion and Gaudencius han accused me, al be it so that the justise regal hadde whilom demed hem bothe to gon in-to exil for hir trecheries and frawdres withouten nombre, [130] to whiche juggement they nolden nat obeye, but defendeden hem by the sikernesse of holi houses (that is to seyn, fledden into seynte warie); and when this was aperceyved to the kyng, he comandise that, but they voydide the cite of Ravenne by certeyn day assigned, that men scholde marken hem in the forheved with an hoot iren and chasen hem out of towne. Now what thyng semyth myghte ben likned to this cruelte? For certes thilke same day was receyved the accusynge of myn name by thilke same accusours. What may ben seyde her-to? Hath my studie and my kunnyng disserved thus? Or elles the forseide dampnacioun of me—made that hem ryghtfulle accusours or no? Was noght fortune aschamed of this? [135] Certes, al hadde noght fortune ben aschamed that innocence was accused, yit oughte sche han hadde schame of the fylthe of myn accusours. But axestow in somme of what gylt I am

127. *to hem ward* is due to a mistranslation of 'vers' in 'vers ceus du paliz roial'; Lat. 'apud aulicos.'

129. *for nede*, etc., 'alieni æris necessitate.'

132. C₂ C₁ A₂ Cx. B of the town.

133. A₂ A₁ *seemeth the*; B *seemeth you*; *likned* should be 'added,' 'posse adstrui.' Chaucer has understood Fr. 'pareille,' p. part. of 'pareiller' (adstruere), as that of *pareiller*, 'to liken.'

116. C₁ Cx. B C₂ read *tormentyden*.

119, 120 refer to what precedes, 121 to what follows.

accused? Men seyn that I wolde saven the companye of the senatours. And desirerestow to heren in what manere? I am accused that I schulde han disturbed the accusour to beren lettres, by whiche he scholde han makid the senatours gyilty ayens the kynges real maieste. O Maystresse, what demestow of this? Schal I forsake this blame, that y ne be no schame to the? Certes I have wolde it (that is to seyn the savacioun of the senat), ne schal I nevere letten to wilne it; and that I confesse and am aknowe; but the entente of the accusour to ben disturbed schal cese. [140] For shal I clepè it thanne a felonye or a synne, that I have desired the savacioun of the ordre of the senat? And certes yit hadde thilke same senat don by me thurw hir decretes and hir jugementes as thoughe it were a synne and a felonye (that is to seyn, to wilne the savacioun of hem). But folye, that lyeth alwey to hym-selve, may nocht change the merite of thynges, ne I trowe nat by the jugement of Socrates, that it were levelful to me to hide the sothe, ne assente to lesynges. But certes, how so evere it be of this, I putte it to gessen or prisn to the jugement of the and of wys folk. Of whiche thyng all the ordenance and the sothe, for as moche as folk that been to comen aftir our dayes schullen knowen it, I have put it in scripture and in remembrance. [145] For touchynge the lettres falsly makid by whiche lettres I am accused to han hoped the fredom of Róme, what aperteneth me to speken ther-of? Of whiche lettres the fraude hadde ben schewed apertely, yif I hadde had liberte for to han used and ben at the confessioun of myn accusours, the whiche thyng in alle nedes hath greet strengthe. For what other fredom mai men hope? Certes I wolde that som other fredom myghte ben hoped; I wolde thanne han answeyrd

140. and that I confesse, etc., should be *Shal I confesse?* 'Fatebimur?'

147. in alle nedes, 'omnibus negotiis,' 'en toutez besoingnes.' Chaucer read 'besoignes' (besognes) as *besoings* (besoins).

by the wordys of a man that hyghte Canyus. For whan he was accused byfore Gaius Cesar, Germaynes sone, that he was knowynge and consentynge of a coniuracioun ymakid ayens hym, this Canyus answeride thus: "Yif I hadde wyst it, thou haddest nocht wyst it." In whiche thyng sorwe hath nocht so dullid my wyt, that I pleyne oonly that schrewed folk apparailen felonyes ayens vertu; but I wondre gretly how that thei may performe thynges that thei han hoped for to doon. [150] For-why to wylne schrewydnesse—that cometh peraventure of our defaute; but it is lyk a monstre and a merveyle, how that, in the presente sight of god, may ben achieved and performed swiche thynges as every felonous man hath conceyved in his thought ayens innocentes. For whiche thyng oon of thy familiers nocht unskilfully axed thus: "Yif god is, whennes comen wikkide thyngis? And yif god ne is, whennes comen gode thynges?" But al hadde it ben levelful that felonous folk, that now desiren the blood and the death of alle gode men and ek of al the senat, han wilned to gon destroyen me, whom they han seyn alwey bataylen and defenden gode men and eek al the senat, yit hadde I nought disservyd of the faderes (that is to seyn, of the senatours) that they schulden wilne my destruccioun. Thow remembrest wel, as I gesse, that whan I wolde doon or seyn any thyng, thow thi-selve alwey present reuledest me. [155] Atte cite of Verone, whan that the kyng, gredy of comune slaughtre, caste hym to transporten up-on al the ordre of the senat the gilt of his real maieste, of whiche gilt that Albyn was accused, with how gret sykernesse of peril to me defended I al the senat! Thow woost wel that I sey sooth, ne I ne awawntede me nevere in preysynge of my-selve. For alwey whan any wyght

153. to gon destroyen, 'perditum ire,' 'aler destruire.'

156. the gilt, etc., 'maiestatis crimen,' 'le blasme de la royal maieste.'

resceyveth precious renoun in avauntinge hym-selve of his werkes, he amenusethe the secre of his conscience. But now thou mayst wel seen to what ende I am comen for myn innocence; I resceyve peyne of fals felonye for guerdoun of verrai vertue. And what opene confessioun of felonye hadde evere juges so accordaunt in cruelte (that is to seyn, as myn accusyng hath) that either error of mannys wit, or elles condicion of fortune, that is uncerteyn to alle mortel folk, ne submyttede some of hem (that is to seyn, that it ne enclynede some juge to have pite or compassioun)? [160] For al-thoughe I hadde ben accused that I wolde brenne holi houses and straungle preestis with wykkid sweerd, or that I hadde greythed deth to alle gode men, algates the sentence scholde han punysshed me present, confessed or convict. But now I am remuwed fro the cite of Rome almost fyve hundred thowsand paas, I am withoute defense dampnyd to proscipcion and to the deth for the studie and bountes that I have doon to the senat. But O wel ben thei wurthy of meryte! (As who seith, nay.) Ther myghte nevere yit noon of hem ben convicte of swiche a blame as myn is. Of whiche trespas myne accusours sayen ful wel the dignete; the whiche dygnyte, for thei wolden derken it with medlyng of some felonye, they bare me on hande and lieden that I hadde pollut and defouled my conscience with sacrilegie for covetise of dignyte. And certes thou thi-selve, that art plaunted in me, chacedest out of the sege of my corage alle covetise of mortel thynges, ne sacrilege hadde no leve to han a place in me byforn thyne eien. [165] For thou droppiddest every day in myn eris and in my thought thilke comaundement of Pittagoras, that is to seyn men schal serven to god, and noght to goddes.

157. *the secre*, etc., 'se probantis conscientie secretum (sc. pretium)'. The same mistake occurs in Fr.

164. For *lieden* H Cx. read *seyden*, B *seyden* corrected in same hand from *leyden*.

Ne it was noght convenient ne no nede to taken help of the fouleste spirites—I, that thou hast ordeyned and set in swiche excellence, that thou makedest me lyk to god. And over this, the right clene secre chaumbre of myn hous (that is to seyn my wif), and the companye of myne honeste freendes, and my wyves fadir, as wel holi as worthy to ben reverenced thurw his owene dedes, defenden me fro alle suspecioun of swiche blame. But O malice! For they that accusen me taken of the, philosophie, feith of so greet blame, for they trowen that I have had affinyte to malefice or enchaument, bycause that I am replenysshid and fulfild with thy techynges, and enformed of thi maneris. And thus it suffiseth nat oonly that thi reverence ne avayle me nat, but that thou of thy free wil rather be blemessched with myne offencioun. [170] But certes to the harmes that I have ther bytideth yit this encrees of harm, that the gessyng and the jugement of moche folk loken no thyng to the desertes of thynges, but oonly to the aventure of fortune; and jugen that oonly swiche thynges ben purveied of god, whiche that temporel welefulnesse commendeth. (Glose. As thus: that yif a wyght have prosperite, he is a good man and worthy to han that prosperite; and who-so hath adversite, he is a wikkid man, and god hath forsake hym, and he is worthy to han that adversite. This is the opinyoun of some folk.) Textus. And ther-of cometh that good gessyng, first of alle thyng, forsaketh wrecches. Certes it greveth me to thynke ryght now the diverse sentences that the peple seith of me. [175] And thus moche I seie, that the laste charge of contrarious fortune is this:

167. For *was* C₁ A₂ H B read *is*; C₂ omits.

168. *the right clene*, etc., 'penetral innocens domus,' i.e. 'my unblemished private life.' Chaucer translates a gloss, 'uxor.'

170. *of thy free wil*, 'ultra,' i.e. 'for thy part'; but Fr. 'de ton gre.'

171. *bytideth*. Chaucer has read 'accedit' as 'accidit.'

that whan that eny blame is leid upon a caytif, men wenen that he hath desservyd that he suffreth. And I, that am put a-wey fro gode men, and despoyled of dignytes, and defouled of myn name by gessynge, have suffride torment for my gode dedes. Certes me semyth that I se the felonous covynes of wykkid men habounden in joye and in gladnesse; and I se that every lored schapeth hym to fynde out newe fraudes for to accuse good folk; and I se that goode men ben overthrowen for drede of my peril, and every luxurious turmentour dar doon alle felonye unpunyschyd, and ben excited ther-to by yiftes; and innocentes ne ben nocht oonly despoiled of sikernesse, but of defence; and ther-fore me lyst to crie to god in this manere: ' [180]

' *O stelliferi conditor orbis.*'—Metrum 5

' O thow makere of the wheel that bereth the sterres, whiche that art festnyd to thi perdurable chayer, and turnest the hevене with a ravyschyng sweighe, and constreynest the sterres to suffren thi lawe; so that the moone som-tyme, schynynge with hir fulle hornes metynge with alle the beemes of the sonne hir brothir, hideth the sterres that ben lasse, and som-tyme, whan the moone pale with hir derke hornes aprocheth the sonne, leeseth hir lyghtes; and that the eve sterre, Hesperus, whiche that in the first tyme of the nyght bryngeth forth hir colde arysynges, cometh eft ayen hir used cours, and is pale by the morwe at rysynge of the sonne, and is thanne clepid Lucyfer! Thow restreynest the day by schortere duellynge in the tyme of coold wynter, that maketh the leeves falle. Thow devydest the swyfte tydes of the nyght, whan the

181. *wheel*, etc., 'stelliferi orbis,' 'la roe qui porte les estoiles.'

181. *festnyd*, 'nexus' variant of Lat. text for *nixus*.

183. *cometh eft*, etc., i.e. returns in the opposite direction.

hote somer is comen. [185] Thy myghte attempreth the variauntes sesouns of the yer, so that Zephirus, the debonere wynd, bryngeth ayen in the first somer sesoun the leeves that the wynd that hyghte Boreas hath rest away in autumpne (that is to seie, the laste ende of somer); and the seedes that the sterre that highte Aucturus saugh, ben waxen heye cornes whan the sterre Syrius eschaufeth hem. Ther nys no thyng unbounde from his olde lawe, ne forleteth the werk of his propre estat. O governour, governynge alle thynges by certain ende, whi refusetow oonly to governe the werkes of men by duwe manere? Why suffrestow that slydyng fortune turneth so grete enterchaungynges of thynges; so that anoyous peyne, that scholde duweliche punysche felons, punysseth innocentes? [190] And folk of wiklide maneres sitten in heie chayeres; and anoying folk treden, and that unrightfully, on the nekkes of holi men; and vertue, cleer and schynynge naturely, is hidde in derke derknesses; and the rightful man bereth the blame and the peyne of the felon; ne the for-swerynge, ne the fraude covered and kembd with a false colour, ne anoieth nat to schrewes? The whiche schrewes, whan hem list to usen hir strengthe, they reioyssen hem to putten undir hem the sovereyne kynges, whiche the peple withowten nombre dreden. O thou, what so evere thou be that knytestt alle boondes of thynges, loke on these wrecchide erthes. We men, that ben nocht a foul partie, but a fair partie of so greet a werk, we ben turmented in this see of fortune. Thow governour withdraughe and restreyn the ravyschyng flodes, and fastne and ferme these erthes stable with thilke boond by whiche thou governest the hevене that is so large. [195]

186. C₂ A₂ H B in the laste ende.

187. For *saugh*, 'vidit,' Hn. reads *seugh*, Cx *sewe*, B *sowyn*.

189. *slydyng fortune*, 'lubrica fortuna.'

'*Hec ubi continuato dolore delatraui.*'—

Prosa 5

Whan I hadde, with a contynuel sorwe, sobbyd or borken out these thynges, sche, with hir cheere pesible and no thyng amoeved with my compleyntes, seide thus: 'Whan I saugh the,' quod sche, 'sorwful and wepynge, I wiste anon that thow were a wrecche and exiled; but I wyste nevere how fer thyn exil was yif thy tale ne hadde schewid it me. But certes, al be thow fer fro thy cuntre, thou nart nat put out of it, but thow hast fayled of thi weye and gon a-mys. And yif thou hast levere for to wene that thow be put out of thy cuntre, thanne hastow put out thy-selve rather than any other wyght hath. For no wyght but thy-selve myghte nevere han doon that to the. [200] For yif thow remembre of what cuntre thou art born, it nys nat governed by emperours, ne by gouvernement of multitude, as weren the cuntrees of hem of Atthenes; but o lord and o kyng, and that is god, is lord of thi cuntre, whiche that reioisseth hym of the duellynge of his citezeens, and nat for to putten hem in exil; of the whiche lord it is a sovereyn fredom to ben governed by the brydel of hym and obeye to his justice. Hastow foryeten thilke ryghte oolde lawe of thi citee, in the whiche cite it is ordeyned and establysschid, that what wyght that hath levere founden ther-in his sete or his hous than elles where, he may nat ben exiled by no ryght fro that place? For who-so that is contened in-with the palays and the clos of thilke cite, ther nys no drede that he mai deserve to ben exiled; but who that leteth the wil for to enhabyten there, he for-leteth also to deserve to ben citezen of thilke cite. [205] So that

196. *borken*, 'delatraui'; A₁ A₂ H Cx. read *broken*; B *spoken*.

201. *emperoures* is due to the Fr. trans. of 'imperio,' 'par empire ne par commandement.'

202. MSS. *that is lord* (B *he is lord*).

204. C₁ A₂ H Cx. A₁ Hn. omit *and the clos*.

I seie that the face of this place ne moeveth me noght as mochel as thyn owene face, ne I ne axe nat rather the walles of thy librare, apparayled and wrought with yvory and with glas, than after the sete of thi thought, in whiche I put noght whilom bookes, but I putte that that maketh bokes wurthy of prys or precyous, that is to seyn the sentence of my bookes.

And certeynly of thy dessertes bystowed in comune good thow hast seyde soth, but after the multitude of thy gode dedes thou hast seyde fewe. And of the honestete or of the falsnesse of thynges that ben opposed ayens the, thow hast remembred thynges that ben known to alle folk. And of the felonyes and fraudes of thyn accusours, it semeth the have touched it for sothe ryghtfully and schortly, al myghten tho same thynges betere and more plenteuously ben couth in the mouth of the peple that knoweth all this. [210] Thow hast eek blamed gretly and compleyned of the wrongful dede of the senat, and thow hast sorwyd for my blame, and thow hast wepen for the damage of thi renoun that is apayred; and thi laste sorwe eschaufede ayens fortune and compleyndest that guerdouns ne ben nat eveneliche yolden to the dessertes of folk. And in the lattre eende of thy wode muse, thow preydest that thilke pees that governeth the hevene schulde governe the erthe.

But for that many tribulacions of affections han assailed the, and sorwe and ire and wepynge to-drawen the diversely, as thou art now feble of thought, myghtyere remedies ne schullen noght yit touchen the. For wyche we wol usen somdel lyghtere medicynes, so that thilke passious that ben waxen hard in swellynge by perturbacions flowynge in to thy thought, mowen waxen esy and softe to resceyven the

208. *dessertes*, etc., 'de tuis in commune bonum meritis.'

212. *compleyndest*, subject omitted as often: cp. 49, 'bereth.'

strengthe of a more myghty and more egre medycyne, by an esyere touchynge. [215]

'Cum Phebi radiis grave Cancris sidus inestuat.'—Metrum 6

Whan that the hevy sterre of the Cancre eschaufeth by the bemes of Phebus (that is to seyn, whan that Phebus the sonne is in the sygne of the Cancre), who-so yeveth thanne largely his seedes to the feeldes that refusen to reseceyven hem, lat hym gon, be-giled of trust that he hadde to his corn, to accornes of okes. Yif thou wolt gadere vyolletes, ne go thow nat to the purple wode whan the feeld, chirkyng, agryseth of cold by the felnesse of the wind that hyghte Aquilon. Yif thou desirest or wolt usen grapes, ne seek thou nat with a glotonous hand to streyne and presse the stalkes of the vyne in the first somer sesoun; for Bachus, the god of wyn, hath rather yyven his yiftes to autumpne (the latter ende of somer). God tokneth and assigneth the tymes, ablynge hem to hir propre office, ne he ne suffreth nat the stowndes whiche that hym-self hath devyded and constreynd to ben I-medled to-gidre. [220] And for-ty he that forleteth certein ordenaunce of doynge by overthrowynge wey, he hath no glad issue or ende of his werkes.

'Primum igitur paterisne me pauculis rogacionibus.'—Prosa 6

First wiltow suffre me to touche and assaye the staat of thi thought by a fewe demaundes, so that I may understande what be the manere of thi curacioun?

'Axe me,' quod I, 'at thi wille what thou wolt, and I schal answer.' Tho seyde sche thus: 'Whethir wenestow,' quod sche, 'that this world be governed by foolyssche happes and fortunows, or elles wenestow that ther be inne it ony gouvernement of resoun?'

216. *hevy sterre*, 'grave Cancris sidus.'

221. *by overthrowynge wey*, 'præcipiti via.

'Certes,' quod I, 'I ne trowe nat in no manere that so certeyn thyngesschulden be moeved by fortunows [folie]; [225] but I woot wel that god, makere and maister, is governour of his werk, ne nevere nas yit day that myghte putte me out of the sothnesse of that sentence.'

'So it is,' quod sche, 'for the same thyng songe thow a litil here by-forn, and by-wayledest and by-weptest, that onoly men weren put out of the cure of god; for of alle othere thynges thou ne doutedest the nat that they nere governed by resoun. But owgh I wondre gretly, certes, whi that thou art sik, syn that thow art put in so holsome a sentence: but lat us seken deppere; I coniecte that ther lakketh y not what. But sey me this: syn that thow ne doutest nocht that this world be governed by god, with whiche governayles takestow heede that it is governed?'

'Unnethes,' quod I, 'knowe I the sentence of thy questioun, so that I ne may nat yit answeren to thy demaundes.' [230]

'I nas nat desseyved,' quod sche, 'that ther ne faileth som-what, by whiche the maladye of perturbacion is crept in to thi thought, so as [thorw] the strengthe of the paly chynynge [and] open. But sey me this: remembrestow what is the ende of thynges, and whider that the entencion of alle kende tendeth?'

'I have herd tolde it som-tyme,' quod I, 'but drerynesse hath dulled my memorie.'

'Certes,' quod sche, 'thou wost wel whennes that alle thynges bien comen and proceded?'

'I woot wel,' quod I, and answered that god is bygynnyng of al. [235]

225. Instead of *folie* all MSS. read *fortune*. But Lat. 'fortuita temeritate' and Fr. 'fortunele folie' point to *folie* as the word Chaucer used.

228. *owgh*, 'papae.'

229. *y not what*, 'nescio quid'; L. 'ie ne sce quoi.'

231. *so as*, etc., 'velut hianti valli robore'; the MSS. omit *thorw* and read *is open* instead of *and open*. The correction, justified by the Lat. and Fr. versions, is necessary to the sense.

'And how may this be,' quod sche, 'that, syn thou knowest the bygynnyng of thynges, that thou ne knowest nat what is the eende of thynges? But swiche ben the customes of perturbaciouns, and this power they han, that they mai moeve a man from his place (that is to seyn, fro the stabelnesse and perfeccion of his knowynge); but certes, thei mai nat al arrace hym, ne aliene hym in al. But I wolde that thou woldest answer to this: Remembrestow that thou art a man?'

'Whi schulde I nat remembren that?' quod I.

'Maystow nocht telle me thanne,' quod sche, 'what thyng is a man?'

'Axestow me nat,' quod I, 'whethir that I be a resonable mortel beste? I woot wel, and I confesse wel that I am it.' [240]

'Wystestow nevere yit that thou were any othir thyng?' quod sche.

'No,' quod I.

'Now woot I,' quod sche, 'other cause of thi maladye, and that ryght greet: thou hast left for-to knowen thy-selve what thou art. Thurw whiche I have playnly fownde the cause of thi maladye, or elles the entree of recoverynge of thyn hele. For-why, for thou art confunded with foryetyng of thi-self, for-thi sorwestow that thou art exiled fro thy propre goodes; and for thou ne woost what is the eende of thynges, for-thy demestow that felouns and wikkide men ben myghty and weleful; [245] and for thou hast foryeten by whiche govermentes the werld is governed, for-thy weenestow that these mutacions of fortunes fleten withouten governour. These ben grete causes, nocht oonly to maladye, but certes gret causes to deth. But I thanke the auctour and the makere of hele, that nature hath nat al forleten the.

243. *Thurw whiche*, etc., 'quare plenissime . . . inveni'; Fr. 'par quoy (for *pourquoi*) ie ai plainement (i.e. *pleinement*, mistaken by Chaucer for O.F. *plainement*, *ouvertement*) trouvee,' etc.

246. *fortunes*, 'fortunarum'; found only in C₁ Cx.; others *fortune*.

I have gret norysynge of thy hele, and that is, the sothe sentence of governance of the world, that thou by-levest that the governynge of it is nat subgit ne underput to the folye of these happes aventureous, but to the resoun of god. And ther-fore doute the nothing, for of this litel spark thine heet of lijf schal shine.

But for as moche as it is nat tyme yet of fastere remedies, and the nature of thoughtes desceyved is this, that, as ofte as they casten away sothe opynyouns, they clothen hem in false opynyouns, [250] of the whiche false opynyouns the derknesse of perturbacion waxeth up, that confowndeth the verray insyghte—that derknesse schal I assaie som-what to maken thynne and wayk by lyghte and meneliche remedies; so that, afir that the derknesse of desceyvynge desyrynges is doon away, thou mowe knowe the schynynge of verraye light.

'*Nubibus atris condita.*'—Metrum 7

The sterres, covred with blake cloudes, ne mowen yeten a-doun no lyght. Yif the truble wynd that hyghte Auster, turnynge and wallwyng the see, medleth the heete (that is to seyn, the boyl-ynge up fro the botme), the wawes, that whilom weren clere as glas and lyk to the fayre bryghte dayes, withstant anon the syghtes of men by the filthe and ordure that is resolved. [255] And the fleetyng stream, that royleth doun diversely fro heye montaynes, is areestid and resisted ofte tyme by the encountryng of a stoon that is departed and fallen fro some roche. And for-thy, yif thou wolt loken and demen soth with cleer lyght, and hoolden the weye with a ryght path, weyve thou joie, dryf fro the drede, fleme thou hope, ne lat no sorwe aproche (that is to seyn, lat non of these passious overcomen the or blenden the). For

248. *noryssynge*, 'fomentum'; found only in Cx.; B *trust*; others *noryssynges*.

251. Before *that derknesse* all MSS. insert *and*.

257. C₂ A₁ Hn. *these foure passious*.

cloudy and derk is thilke thocht, and bownde with bridelis, where as these thynges riengen.'

EXPLICIT LIBER PRIMUS

INCIPIT LIBER SECUNDUS

'*Postea paulisper conticuit.*'—Prosa I

After this sche stynte a lytel; and after that sche hadde gadrede by atempre stillennesse myn attencioun (as who so myghte seyn thus: after these thynges sche stynte a litil, and whan sche aperceyved by atempre stillennesse that I was ententyf to herkne hire), sche bygan to speke on this wyse: 'If I,' quod sche, 'have undirstonden and knowen outrelly the causes and the habyt of thy maladye, thow languysselst and art defeted for desir and talent of thi rather fortune. [260] Sche (that ilke Fortune) oonly, that is changed, as thow feynest, to the ward, hath perverted the cleerness and the estat of thi corage. I understonde the fele folde colours and desceytes of thilke merveyulous monstre (Fortune) and how sche useth ful flaterynge famylarite with hem that sche enforceth to bygyle, so longe, til that sche confounde with unsuffrable sorwe hem that sche hath left in despeir unpurveied. And yif thou remembrest wel the kynde, the maneris, and the desserte of thilke fortune, thou shalt wel knowe that, as in hir, thow nevere ne haddest ne hast ylost any fair thyng. But, as I trowe, I schal nat greefly travailen to don the remembren on these thynges. [265] For thow were wont to hurtlen hir with manly woordes whan sche was blaundyssching and present, and pursuydest hir with sentences that weren drawn out of myn entre (that is to seyn, of myn enformacion).

264. *as in hir, i.e.* as far as she is concerned.

266. C₂ Hn. Cx. *hurtelyn and despysen*; Lat. 'incessere'; Fr. 'assaillir.'

267. *entre, cp. Aq.*, 'aditu id est de nostra informatione.' The received text has simply *adyto*.

But no sodeyn mutacioun ne bytideth nocht with-outen a manere chaungynge of corages; and so is it by-fallen that thou art a litil departed fro the pees of thi thought.

But now is tyme that thou drynke and a-taste some softe and delitable thynges, so that whanne thei ben entred with-ynne the, it mowen maken wey to strengere drynkes of medycines. Com now forth, therefore, the suasyoun of swetnesse rethorien, whiche that goht oonly the righte wey while sche forsaketh nat myn estatutes. And with Rethorice com forth Musice, a damoysele of our hous, that syngeth now lightere moedes or prolacions, now hevver. [270] What eyleth the, man? What is it that hath cast the in-to moornyng and in-to wepyng? I trow that thou hast seyn some newe thyng and unkouth. Thou wenest that fortune be changed ayens the; but thow wenest wrong, yif thou that wene: alway tho ben hir maneres. Sche hath rather kept, as to the ward, hir propre stableness in the chaungynge of hir-self. Ryght swiche was sche whan sche flateryd the and desceyved the with unfulfylling of false welefulness. Thou hast now knowen and ateynt the doutous or double visage of thilke blynde goddesse (Fortune). [275] Sche, that yit covereth and wympleth hir to other folk, hath schewyd hir every del to the. Yif thou approvest here and thynkest that sche is good, use hir maneris and pleyne the nat; and yif thou agrisest hir false trecherie, despise and cast away hir that pleyeth so harmfully. For sche, that is now cause of so mochel sorwe to the, scholde ben cause to the of pees and of joye. Sche hath forsaken the, forsothe, the whiche that nevere man mai ben siker that sche ne schal forsaken hym. (Glose. But natheles some bookes han the texte thus: for-

270. *moedes or prolacions*, 'modos'; but probably due to some gloss.

277. *use hir maneris*, 'utere moribus.'

280. *some bookes, i.e.* the French text.

sothe sche hath forsaken the, ne ther nys no man siker that sche hath nat forsake.) [280] Holdestow thanne thilke welefulnesse precious to the, that schal passen? And is present Fortune dere-worth to the, whiche that nys nat feithful for to duelle, and whan sche goth away that sche bryngeth a wyght in sorwe? For syn sche may nat ben with-holden at a manns wille, sche maketh hym a wrecche when sche departeth fro hym. What other thyng is flyttynge Fortune but a maner schewyng of wrecchidnesse that is to comen? Ne it suffiseth nat oonly to loken on thyng that is present byforn the eien of a man; but wisdom loketh and mesureth the ende of thynges. And the same chaungyng from oon in-to another (that is to seyn, fro adversite in-to prosperite), maketh that the manaces of Fortune ne ben nat for to dreden, ne the flaterynge of hir to ben desired. Thus, at the laste, it byhoveth the to suffren wyth evene wil in pacience al that is doon in-with the floor of Fortune (that is to seyn, in this world), syn thou hast oony put thy nekke undir the yok of hir. [285] For yif thou wilt writen a lawe of wendyng and of duellynge to Fortune, whiche that thou hast chosen frely to ben thi lady, artow nat wrongful in that, and makest Fortune wroth and aspre by thyn impacience? And yit thou mayst nat chaungen hir. Yif thou committest and be-takest thi seyles to the wynd, thou shalt ben shoven, nat thider that thou woldest, but whider that the wynd shouveth the. Yif thou castest thi seedes in feeldes, thou sholdest han in mynde that the yeres ben amonges outhere-while plentevous and outhere-while bareyne. Thou hast by-taken thiself to the gouernance of Fortune and for-thi it byhoveth the to ben obeisaunt to the maneris of thi lady. Enforcestow the to aresten or withholden the swyftnesse and the sweighe of hir turnyng wheel? O thou fool of alle mortel foolis! Yif Fortune bygan to duelle stable, she cessede thanne to ben Fortune. [290]

'*Hec cum superba.*'—Metrum 1

Whan Fortune with a proud ryght hand hath turned hir chaungyngestowndes, sche fareth lyke the maneres of the boylunge Eurippe. (Glosa. Eurippe is an arm of the see that ebbeth and floweth, and som-tyme the stream is on o side, and som-tyme on the tothir.) Textus. She cruel (Fortune) casteth adoun kynges that whilom weren y-dradd; and sche, desceyvable, enhaunceth up the humble chere of hym that is discourfited. Ne sche neither heereth, ne rekketh of wrecchide wepynges; and she is so hard that sche leygheth and scorneth the wepynges of hem, the whiche sche hath made wepe with hir free wille. Thus sche pleyeth, and thus sche proeveth hir strengthes, and scheweth a greet wonder to alle hir servauntes yif that a wyght is seyn weleful and overthrowe in an houre. [295]

'*Vellem autem pauca.*'—Prosa 2

Certes I wolde pleten with the a fewe thynges, usyng the woordes of Fortune. Take hede now thy-selve, yif that sche asketh ryght: "O thou man, wherfore makestow me gylty by thyne every dayes pleynynges? What wrong have I don the? What godes have I byrest the that weren thyne? Stryf or pleet with me byforn what juge that thou wolt of the possessioun of rychesses or of dignytees; and yif thou maist schewen me that ever any mortel man hath receyved any of tho thynges to ben hise in propre, thanne wil I graunte freely that thilke thynges weren thyne whiche that thou axest.

Whan that nature brought the fourth out of thi modir wombe, I receyved the nakid and nedy of alle thynges, and I norissched the with my rychesses, and was redy and ententyf thurwe my favour

295. *in an houre, i.e.* in one hour.

296. *asketh ryght, 'ius postulet.'*

297. C₁ Cx. A₂ read *gyltyf.*

299. *ever* goes with *any, 'cuiusquam.'*

to sustene the [300]—and that maketh the now incipient ayens me; and I envyrounde the with al the habundaunce and schynynge of alle goodes that ben in my ryght. Now it liketh me to withdrawe myn hand. Thow hast had grace as he that hath used of foreyne goodes; thow hast no ryght to pleyne the, as though thou haddest outrelly forlorn alle thy thynges. Why pleynewestow thanne? I have doon the no wrong. Richesses, honours, and swiche othere thinges ben of my ryght. My servauntes knowne me for hir lady; they comen with me, and departen whan I wende. I dar wel affermen hardely that, yif tho thynges of whiche thow pleynewest that thou hast for-lorn [hem] hadden ben thyne, thow ne haddest nat lorn hem. Schal I thanne, oonly, be defended to usen my ryght? Certes it is leueful to the hevene to maken clere dayes, and after that to coveren the same dayes with dirke nyghtes. [305] The yeer hath eek leve to apparaylen the visage of the erthe, now with floures, and now with fruyt, and to confownden hem som-tyme with reynes and with coldes. The see hath eek his ryght to ben som-tyme calm and blaundysschyng with smothe watir, and som-tyme to ben horrible with wawes and with tempestes. But the covetise of men, that mai nat be stawnched,—schal it bynde me to ben stidfast, syn that stidfastnesse is uncouth to my maneris? Swiche is my strengthe, and this pley I pleye continually. I torne the whirlyng wheel with the turnynge sercle; I am glad to chaungen the loweste to the heyeste, and the heyeste to the loweste. Worth up yif thow wolt, so it be by this lawe, that thow ne holde nat that I do the wrong, though thow descende a-down whan the resoun of my pley axeth it. [310] [Wystestow nat thanne my maneris?] Wystestow nat how Cresus, kyng of Lydyens, of whiche kyng Cirus was ful

304. *hem*, supplied from Fr. B omits *of*, and for *that thou hast reads to have*.

311. *Wystestow*, etc. Supplied from Lat. and Fr.; probably omitted by Adam Scrivener.

sore agast a lytil byforn,—that this rewliche Cresus was caught of Cirus and lad to the fyer to ben brened; but that a rayn descendede down fro hevene that rescowyde hym. And is it out of thy mynde how that Paulus, consul of Rome, whan he had taken the kyng of Percyens, weep pitously for the captivyte of the selve kyng. What other thyng by-waylen the crynges of tragedyes but oonly the dedes of fortune, that with unwar strook overturneth the realmes of greet nobleye? (Glose. Tragedye is to seyn a dite of a prosperite for a tyme, that endeth in wrecchidnesse.) Textus. [315] Larnedest nat thow in Greek whan thow were yong, that in the entre or in the seler of Juppiter ther ben cowched two tonnes; the toon is ful of good, and the tother is ful of harm. What ryght hastow to pleyne, yif thou hast taken more plenteuously of the gode side (that is to seyn of my richesses and prosperites)? And what ek yif y ne be nat al departed fro the? What eek yif my mutabilite yeveth the ryghtful cause of hope to han yit bettere thynges? Natheles dismaye the nat in thi thought; and thow that art put in the comune realme of alle, desire nat to lyven by thyn oonly propre ryght.

‘*Si quantas rapidis.*’—Metrum 2

Though Plente (that is, goddess of rychesses) hielde a-down with ful horn, and withdraweth nat hir hand, as many richesses as the see torneth upward sandes whan it is moeved with ravysshyng blastes, [320] or elles as manye rychesses as ther schynen bryghte sterres in hevene on the sterry nyghtes; yit for all that mankynde nolde nat cese to wepe wrecchide pleyntes. And al be it so that god resceyveth gladly hir preiers,

313. *kyng of Percyens* (should be *kyng Perses*), ‘*regis Persi*’; but Fr. ‘*le roy de Perse*’.

316. *seler*, possibly a mistake for *selle*, ‘*limine*’; Fr. ‘*suel*’.

319. *desire nat*, ‘*desideres vivere*’; but cp. variant in Notker, ‘*ne desideres v.*’

and yveth hem, as fool large, moche gold, and apparayleth coveytous folk with noble or cleer honours; yit semeth hem haven I-geeten no thyng, but alwey hir cruel ravyne, devourynge al that they han geten, scheweth othere gapynges (that is to seyn, gapyn and desiren yit after mo rychesses). What brydles myghte withholden to any certeyn ende the disordene covetise of men, whan evere the rather that it fletith in large yiftes, the more ay brenneth in hem the thirst of havynge? Certes he that qwakyng and dredful weneth hym-selven nedy, he ne lyveth never-mo ryche." [325]

'*Hiis igitur si pro se.*'—Prosa 3

Therefore, yif that fortune spake with the for hir-self in this manere, for-sothe thow ne haddest nocht what thou myghtest answer. And yif thow hast any thyng wher-with thow mayst rightfully defenden thi compleynte, it behoveth the to schewen it, and I wol yve the space to tellen it.'

'Certeynly,' quod I thanne, 'thise ben faire thynges and enoynted with hony swetnesse of Rethorik and Musike; and oonly whil thei ben herd thei ben delicious, but to wrecches it is a deppere felyng of harm. (This is to seyn, that wrecches felen the harmes that thei suffren more grevously than the remedies or the delices of thise wordes mowen gladen or conforten him.) So that, whanne thise thynges stynten for to soune in eris, the sorwe that is in-set greveth the thought.' [330]

'Right so it is,' quod sche. 'For thise ben yit none remedies of thy maladye, but they ben a maner norisschynges of thi sorwe, yit rebel ayen thi curacioun. For whan that tyme is, I schal moeve and adiust swiche thynges

323. *scheweth*, etc., 'pandit i.e. manifestat alios hiatus.'

328. *it is*, i.e. there is. C₂ Hn. A₁ A₂ H omit *it*.

332. C₂ Hn. A₁ C₁ omit *and adiust*; B and *aiuse*; Fr. 'aiusterai.

that percen hem-selve depe. But natheles that thow schalt nocht wilne to leten thi-self a wrecche, hastow foryeten the nowmbre and the maner of thi welefulnesse? I holde me stille how that the sovereyn men of the city token the in cure and in keypyng, whan thow were orphelyn of fader and of modir, and were chose in affynite of prynces of the cite; and thow by-gonne rather to ben leef and deere than for to been a neyghebour, the whiche thyng is the moste precyous kinde of any propinquyte or alliaunce that mai ben. [335] Who is it that ne seide tho that thow neere right weleful, with so gret a nobleye of thi fadres-in-lawe, and with the chastete of thy wyf, and with the oportunyte and noblesse of thyne masculyn children (that is to seyn, thy sones)? And over al this—me list to passen of comune thynges—how thow haddest in thy youthe dignytees that weren wernd to oolde men. But it deliteth me to comen now to the synguler uphepyng of thi welefulnesse. Yif any fruyt of mortel thynges mai han any weyghte or pris of welefulnesse, myghtestow evere forgeten, for any charge of harm that myghte byfalle, the remembrance of thilke day that thow seye thi two sones maked conseileris, and I-ladde to-gidre fro thyn hous under so greet assemble of senatours and under the blihnesse of peple; [340] and whan thow saye hem set in the court in hir chayeres of dignytes? Thow, rethorien or pronouncere of kynges preysynges, desservedst glorie of wit and of eloquence when thow, syttinge bytwixen thi two sones conseylers, in the place that highte Circo, fulfildest the abydyngé of the multitude of peple that was sprad abouten the with so large preysyng and laude as men syngen in victories. Tho yave

336. *neere*, C₂ *were*.

336. *fadres-in-lawe*, 'socerorum.'

337. *over al this*, etc., 'Prætereò (libet enim præterire communia) sumptas,' etc., misread as 'Prætereò (libet præterire,' etc., so that *how* depends on *I holde me stille*) in 334.

340. *under*, 'sub frequentia,' etc.

343. MSS. *and fulfildest*.

thow woordes to Fortune, as I trowe, (that is to seyn, tho feddestow fortune with glosynge wordes and desceyvedest hir) whan sche accoyede the and noryside the as hir owne delices. Thow bare away of Fortune a yifte (that is to seye swich guerdoun) that sche nevere yaf to prive man. [345] Wiltow therfore leye a reknyng with Fortune? Sche hath now twynkled first upon the with a wikkid eye. If thow considere the nombre and the maner of thy blisses and of thy sorwes, thou mayst noght forsaken that thow nart yit blisful. For yif thou therfore wenest thi-self nat weleful, for thynges that tho semeden joyeful ben passed, ther nys nat why thow sholdest wene thi-self a wrecche; for thynges that semen now sory passen also. Artow now comen first, a sodeyn gest, into the schadowe or tabernacle of this lif? Or trowestow that any stedfastnesse be in mannes thynges, whan ofte a swyft hour dissolveth the same man (that is to seyn, whan the soule departeth fro the body). [350] For al though that selde is ther any feith that fortunes thynges wollen dwellen, yet natheles the laste day of a mannes lif is a maner deth to fortune, and also to thilke that hath dwelt. And therfore what wenestow thar rekke, yif thow forleete hir in deyinge, or elles that sche (Fortune) forleete the in fleyng away?

‘*Cum primo polo.*’—Metrum 3

Whan Phebus (the sonne) bygynneth to spreden his clernesse with rosene chariettes, thanne the sterre, y-dymmed, paleth hir white cheeres by the flambes of the sonne that overcometh the sterre lyght. (This to seyn, whan the sonne is

344. *as hir owne delices*, ‘ut suas delicias’ (as her darling).

349. *schadowe or tabernacle*, ‘in . . . scenam’; Fr. ‘en la cortine et en l’ombre.’ But ‘tabernaculum’ and ‘umbra’ are common mediæval glosses of ‘scena.’

352. *thar rekke* (A *thar*, B *ther*, others *dar*. Perhaps read *the* before *thar*, cp. D 329, Boece 1001), *i.e.* What do you think you need care, etc.

rysen, the day-sterre waxeth pale, and leeseth hir lyght for the grete bryghtnesse of the sonne.) Whan the wode waxeth rody of rosene floures in the fyrst somer sesoun thurw the breeth of the wynd Zephirus that waxeth warm, yif the cloudy wynd Auster blowe felliche, than goth away the fairnesse of thornes. [355] Ofte the see is cleer and calm without moevynge flodes, and ofte the horrible wynd Aquylon moeveth boylynge tempestes, and overwhelveth the see. Yif the forme of this world is so seeld stable, and yif it torneth by so manye entrechaungynge, wiltow thanne trusten in the tumblyng fortune of men? Wiltow trowen on flyttinge goodes? It is certeyn and establissched by lawe perdurable, that nothyng that is engendred nys stedfast ne stable.’

‘*Tum ego vera inquam.*’—Prosa 4

Thanne seide I thus: ‘O norice of alle vertues, thou seist ful sooth; ne I mai noght forsake the ryght swyfte cours of my prosperite (that is to seyn, that prosperite ne be comen to me wonder swyftli and sone); but this is a thyng that greetly smerteth me whan it remembreth me. [360] For in alle adversites of fortune the moost unseely kynde of contrarious fortune is to han ben weleful.’

‘But that thow,’ quod sche, ‘abyest thus the torment of thi false opynioun, that maistow nat ryghtfully blamen ne aretten to thynges. (As who seith, for thow hast yit manye habundances of thynges.) Textus. For al be it so that the ydel name of aventurous welefulnesse moeveth the now, it is leveful that thow rekne with me of how many grete thynges thow hast yit plente. And therfore yif that thilke thyng that thow haddest for moost precyous in al thy rychesse of fortune be kept to the yit by the grace of god unwemmed and undefouled, [365] maistow thanne pleyne ryghtfully upon

364. *grete*, found only in C₂ Hn.

the mescheef of fortune, syn thow hast yit thi beste thynges? Certes yit lyveth in good poynt thilke precyous honour of mankynde, Symacus, thi wyves fader, whiche that is a man maked al of sapience and of vertu, the whiche man thow woldest byen redyly with the pris of thyn owene lif. He bywayleth the wronges that men don to the, and nat for hym-self; for he lyveth in sikernesse of anye sentences put ayens hym. And yit lyveth thi wyf, that is a-tempre of wyt and passyng othere wommen in clenness of chastete; and, for I wol closen shortly hir bountes, sche is lyk to hir fadir. I telle the wel that sche lyveth, loth of this lyf, and kepeth to the oonly hir goost, and is al maat and overcomen by wepyng and sorwe for desir of the; [370] in the whiche thyng oonly I moot graunten that thi welefulnesse is amenused. What schal I seyn eek of thi two sones conseylours, of whiche, as of children of hir age, ther shyneth the liknesse of the wit of hir fadir or of hir eldefader! And syn the sovereyne cure of al mortel folk is to saven hir owene lyves, O how weleful artow, if thow knowe thy goodes! For yit ben ther thynges dwelled to the ward that no man douteth that they ne be more derworthe to the than thyn owene lif. And for-thy drye thi teeris, for yit nys nat every fortune al hateful to the ward, ne over greet tempest hath nat fallen upon the, [375] whan that thyne ances clyven faste, that neither wolen suffren the counfort of this tyme present ne the hope of tyme comyng to passen ne to faylen.'

'And I preie,' quod I, 'that faste mote thei halden; for, whiles that thei halden, how so ever that thynges been, I shal wel fleetyn forth and escapyn; but thou mayst wel seen how grete appaillaes and array that me lakketh, that ben passed away fro me.'

'I have somewhat avauced and for

372. of whiche, i.e. in whom, 'es quiox.'

373. ben dwelled, have remained; A₁ ben dwellyng.

thred the,' quod sche, 'yif that thow anoye nat, ne forthynke nat of al thy fortune. (As who seith, I have som-what comforted the, so that thou tempeste the nat thus with al thy fortune, syn thow hast yit thy beste thynges.) [380] But I mai nat suffren thi delices, that pleynest so wepyng and angwysschous for that ther lakketh som-what to thy welefulnesse. For what man is so sad or of so parfite welefulnesse, that he ne stryvethe or pleyneth on some halfe ayen the qualite of his estat? For-why ful anguysschous thing is the condicioun of mannes goodes; for eyther it cometh nat atogidre to a wyght, or elles it ne last nat perpetuel. For som man hath gret rychesse, but he is aschamed of his ungentil lynage; and som man is renomyd of noblesse of kynrede, but he is enclosed in so greet angwyssche of nede of thynges that hym were levere that he were unknowe; and som man haboundeth bothe in rychesse and noblesse, but yit he bewayleth his chaste lyf, for he ne hath no wyf; [385] and som man is wel and selyly y-mariet, but he hath no children, and norissheth his rychesse to the eyres of straunge folk; and som man is gladed with children, but he wepeth ful sory for the trespas of his sone or of his daughter. And for this ther ne accordeth no wyght lyghtly to the condicioun of his fortune; for alwey to every man ther is in som-what that, unassayed, he woot nat, or elles he dredeth that he hath assaied. And adde this also, that every weleful man hath a ful delicaat feelyng; so that, but yif alle thynges byfalle at his owene wil, for he [is] incapient or is nat used to have noon adversite, anon he is throwen adoun for every lital thyng. [390] And ful lital thynges ben tho that withdrawn the somme or the perfeccioun

381. delices, 'delicias tuas,' effeminacy; cp.

344.

384. angwyssche of nede, etc., 'angustia rei familiaris'; Fr. 'angoisse de povrete.'

389. ther is in (B ther is in hym, A ther is inmost), i.e. something is therein that, etc.

390. is incapient, 'is' is found only in Cx. A₂

of blisfulnesse fro hem that been most fortunat. How manye men trowestow wolde demen hemself to ben almoste in hevене, yif thei myghten atayne to the leste partye of the remenaunt of thi fortune? This same place that thow clepest exil is contre to hem that enhabiten here, and forthi no-thing wrecchide but whan thou wenest it. (As who seith, thow thi-self, ne no wyght ellis, nis a wrecche but whanne he weneth hym self a wrech by reputacion of his corage.) And ayenward, alle fortune is blisful to a man by the aggregablete or by the egalyte of hym that suffreth it. [395] What man is that that is so weleful that nolde chaunge his estat whan he hath lost pacience? The swetnesse of mannes welefulnesse is spraynd with many bitter-nesses; the whiche welefulnesse although it seme swete and joiful to hym that useth it, yit mai it nat ben withholden that it ne goth away whan it wole. Thanne is it wele seene how wrecchid is the blisfulnesse of mortel thynges, that neyther it dureth perpetuel with hem that every fortune reseceyven agreablye or egaly, ne it deliteth nat in al to hem that ben angwyssous.

O ye mortel folk, what seeke ye thanne blisfulnesse out of your-self whiche that is put in your-self? Errour and folie confoundeth yow. I schal schewe the shortly the poynt of soverayn blisfulnesse. Is there any thyng more precyous to the than thi-self? [400] Thow wolt answeere, "nay." Thanne, yif it so be that thow art myghty over thyself (that is to seyn, by tranquillite of thi soule), than hastow thyng in thi powere that thow noldest nevere leesen, ne fortune may nat bynymen it the. And that thow mayst knowe that blisfulnesse ne mai nat standen in thynges that ben fortunous and temporel, now undirstond and gadere it togidre thus: yif blisfulnesse be the soverayn

393. *and forthi*, etc., should be *and forthi nothyng is wrecched*, etc. But some Latin texts read 'nihil miserum' for 'nihil est miserum.'

395. *by the aggregablete*, etc., according to the equanimity with which one takes it.

good of nature that lyveth by resoun, ne thilke thyng nys nat soverayn good that may ben taken away in any wise (for more worthy thyng and more dygne is thilke thyng that mai nat ben take away); than scheweth it wel that the unstableness of fortune may nat atayne to receyven verray blisfulnesse. [405] And yit more over, what man that this towmblyng welefulnesse ledeth, eyther he woot that it is chaungeable, or eller he woot it nat. And yif he woot it nat, what blisful fortune may ther ben in the blyndnesse of ignoraunce? And yif he woot that it is chaungeable, he mot alwey ben adrad that he ne lese that thyng that he ne douteth nat but that he may lese it (as who seith he mot bien alwey agast lest he lese that he woot wel he may lese it); for whiche the contynuel drede that he hath, ne suffreth hym nat to ben weleful, or elles yif he lese it, he weneth to ben despised and forleten. Certes eek that is a ful litel good that is born with evene herte whan it is lost (that is to seyn that men do no more force of the lost than of the havynge). [410] And for as moche as thow thi-self art he to whom it hath be schewed and proved by ful many demonstracyons, as I woot wele, that the soules of men ne mowen nat deyn in no wyse; and ek syn it is cleer and certeyne that fortunous welefulnesse endeth by the deth of the body; it mai nat be douteth that, yif that deth may take away blisfulnesse, that al the kynde of mortel thynges ne descendeth into wrecchidnesse by the ende of the deth. And syn we knowe wel that many a man hath sought the fruyt of blyfulnesse, nat oonly with suffryng of deeth, but eek with suffryng of peynes and tormentes, how myghte thanne this present lif make men blisful, syn that whanne thilke selve lif is ended it ne maketh folk no wrecches? [415]

406. *ledeth*, 'vehit.'

410. *lost*, *i.e.* loss.

413. *al the kynde*, etc., mistranslation of 'omne mortalium genus.'

'*Quisquis volet perhennem cautus.*'—

Metrum 4

What maner man stable and war, that wol fownden hym a perdurable seete, and ne wol nocht ben cast down with the lowde blastes of the wynd Eurus, and wole despice the see manasyng with flodes; lat hym eschuwen to bilde on the cop of the mountaigne, or in the moyste sandes; for the felle wynd Auster tormenteth the cop of the mountaigne with alle hise strengthes, and the lause sandes refusen to beren the hevy weyghte. And for-thi, yif thou wolt fleen the perilous aventure (that is to seyn, of the werld) have mynde certeynly to fyccchen thin hous of a myrie site in a low stoon. For al-though the wynd troublynge the see thondre with overthrownges, thou, that art put in quiete and weleful by strengthe of thi palays, schalt leden a cler age, scornynge the woodnesses and the ires of the eyr. [420]

'*Set cum rationum iam in te.*'—

Prosa 5

But for as mochel as the norisschynges of my resouns descenden now into the, I trowe it were tyme to use a litel strengere medicynes. Now undirstand heere; al were it so that the yiftes of fortune ne were nocht brutel ne transitorie, what is ther in hem that mai be thyn in any tyme, or elles that it nys fowl, yif that it be considered and lookyd perfityly? Richesses ben they precieuse by the nature of hem-self, or elles by the nature of the? What is most worth of rychesses? Is it nat gold or myght of moneye assembled? Certes thilke gold and thilke moneye schyneth and yeveth bettre renoun to hem that spenden it than to thilke folk

419. *of a myrie site* (C₁ H B *cite*, A₂ *cytee*, Hn. Cx. *sete*) should follow *aventure*, 'sortem sedis amoenæ.'

420. *a cler age*, 'duces serenum ævum,' misread as 'duces serenum ævum.'

422. *Now undirstand heere*, mistranslation of 'Or entens ici' (Lat. 'age').

that mokeren it; for avaryce maketh alwey mokereres to ben hated, and largesse maketh folk cleer of renoun. [425] For, syn that swiche thyng as is transferred fro o man to an othir ne may nat duellen with no man, certes thanne is thilke moneye precyous whan it is translated into other folk and stynteth to ben had by usage of large yvyng of hym that hath yeven it. And also yif al the moneye that is over-al in the world were gadryd to-ward o man, it scholde make alle othere men to be nedy as of that. And certes a voys al hool (that is to seyn with-uten amenusynge) fulfilleth to-gydre the herynge of moche folk. But certes your rychesses ne mowen nocht passen unto moche folk withouten amenusynge; and whan they ben apassed, nedes they maken hem pore that forgoon tho rychesses. O streyte and nedy clepe I this richesse, syn that many folk mai nat han it al, ne al mai nat comen to o man without pouert of alle othere folke.

[430] And the schynynge of gemmes, that I clepe precyous stones, draweth it nat the eighen of folk to hem-ward (that is to seyn for the beautes)? But certes, yif ther were beaute or bountee in the schynynge of stones, thilke clerlesse is of the stones hem-selve, and nat of men; for whiche I wondre gretly that men merveylen on swiche thynges. For-whi what thyng is it that, yif it wanteth moevynge and joynture of soule and body, that by right myghte semen a fair creature to hym that hath a soule of resoun? For al be it so that gemmes drawn to hem-self a litel of the laste beaute of the world thurw the entente of hir creatour and thurw the distinccioun of hem-self, yit, for as mochel as thei ben put under your excellence, thei ne han nat deserved by no way that ye schulde merveylen on hem. [435] And the beaute of feeldes, deliteth it nat mochel unto you?'

428. *a voys*, etc., 'vox quidem tota pariter multorum replet auditum.'

434. Chaucer means *moevyng of soule and joynture of body*. 'a fair creature,' etc., should be *fair to a creature that hath a soule and resoun*.

Boece. 'Why schulde it nat deliten us, syn that it is a ryght fayr porcioun of the ryght fair werk (that is to seyn, of this world)? And right so ben we gladed som-tyme of the face of the see whan it is cleer; and also merveylen we on the hevene, and on the sterres, and on the sonne, and on the moone.'

Philosophie. 'Aperteneth,' quod sche, 'any of thilke thynges to the? Why darstow glorifye the in the shynge of any swiche thynges? Artow distyngwed and embelysed by the spryngynge floures of the first somer sesoun, or swelleth thi plente in fruites of somer? Whi artow ravysched with idel joies? Why embracest thou straunge goodes as they weren thyne? [440] Fortune schal nevere maken that swiche thynges ben thyne that nature of thynges hath maked foreyne fro the. Soth is that, withouten doute, the fruites of the erthe owen to be to the norysynge of beestis; and yif thou wilt fulfillen thyn nede after that it suffiseth to nature, thanne is it no nede that thou seke aftir the superfluyte of fortune. For with ful fewe thynges and with ful litel thynges nature halt hir apayed; and yif thou wolt a-choken the fulfillynge of nature with superfluytees, certes thilke thynges that thou wolt thresten or powren in-to nature schulle ben unjoyeful to the, or elles anoyous. Wenestow eek that it be a fair thyng to schyne with diverse clothynge? [445] Of whiche clothynge yif the beaute be aggregable to loken uppon, I wol merveylen on the nature of the matiere of thilke clothes, or elles on the werkman that wroughte hem. But also a long route of meyne, maketh that a blisful man? The whiche servantes yif thei ben vicyous of condyciouns, it is a gret charge and a destruccioun to the hous, and a gret enemy to the lord hym-self; and yif

445. *a-choken the fulfillynge*, 'urgere satietatem.'

446. *to the should be to her.*

447. *vicyous of condyciouns*, 'vitiosi moribus.'

448. *a gret enemy*, 'formens anemie,' 'vehementer inimica'; *enemy* is here adj.

they ben gode men, how schal straunge or foreyne goodnesse ben put in the nowmbre of thi richesches? So that by alle thise forseide thynges it es cleerly schewed, that nevere oon of thilke thynges that thou acountedest for thyne goodes nas nat thi good.

In the whiche thynges yif ther be no beaute to ben desired, why scholdestow ben sory yif thou leese hem, or whi scholdestow reioysen the for to holden hem? [450] For yif thei ben faire of hir owene kynde, what aperteneth that to the? For als so wel scholde they han ben fayre by hem-selve, though thei were departed fro alle thyne rychesses. For-why fair ne precyous were thei nat for that thei comen among thi rychesses; but for they semeden fair and precyous, therfore thou haddest levere rekne hem among thi rychesses. But what desir-tow of fortune with so greet a noyse and with so greet a fare? I trowe thou seeke to dryve a-wey nede with habundance of thynges, but certes it turneth to you al in the contrarie. For-why certes it nedeth of ful manye helpynge to kepyn the diversite of precious ostelementes; and sooth it is that of many thynges han they nede, that many thynges han; and ayenward of litel nedeth hem that mesureth hir fille after the nede of kynde, and nat after the outrage of covetyse. [455] Is it thanne so, that ye men ne han no propre good I-set in you, for whiche ye mooten seke outward your goodes in foreyne and subgit thynges? So is thanne the condicion of thynges turned up so doun, that a man, that is a devyne beest be meryte of his resoun, thynketh that hym-self nys neyther fair ne noble but it be thurw possessioun of ostelementes that ne han no soules. And certes alle othere thynges ben apayed of hir owene beautes, but ye men that ben semblable to god by your resonable thought, desiren to apparailen your excellent kynde

456. *subgit*, 'sepositis,' probably misread as 'suppositis.'

458. *apayed of*, i.e. satisfied with.

of the loweste thynges; ne ye undirstanden nat how greet a wrong ye don to your creatour. For he wolde that mankynde were moost wurthy and noble of any othere erthly thynges, and ye thresten a-doun yowre dignytes bynethen the loweste thynges. [460] For yif that al the good of every thyng be more precyous than is thilke thyng whos that the good is, syn ye demen that the fowleste thynges ben your goodes, thanne submitten ye and putten your-selven undir the fouleste thynges by your estimacioun; and certes this betydedh nat withouten your desert. For certes swiche is the condicioun of alle mankynde, that oonly whan it hath knowynge of it-self, thanne passeth it in noblesse alle othere thynges; and whan it forletith the knowynge of it-self thanne it is brought by-nethen alle beestes. For-whi alle othere lyvyng beestes han of kynde to knowe nat hem-self; but whan that men leeten the knowynge of hem-self, it cometh hem of vice. But how broode scheweth the error and the folie of yow men, that wenen that anythyng mai ben apparaild with straunge apparailementes! But forsothe that mai nat be don. [465] For yif a wyght schyneth with thynges that ben put to hym (as thus, yif thilke thynges schynen with whiche a man is aparayled), certes thilke thynges ben comended and preysed with whiche he is aparayled; but natheles, the thyng that is covered and wrapped under that duelleth in his felthe.

And I denye that thilke thyng be good that anyeth hym that hath it. Gabbe I of this? Thow wolt sey "nay." Certes rychesses han anyed ful ofte hem that han tho rychesses, syn that every wikkid schrewe, and for his wikkidnesse is the

463. *han . . . to knowe*, 'ceteris animantibus natura est ignorare sese,' with 'natura' read as abl. *cometh hem*, 'leur vint'; cp. *Bk. of Du.*, 778.

470. *and for his wikkidnesse*, etc. (C₁ Hn. A₂ A₁ omit *is*, B of *his wikkidnesse is the more*, etc., C₂ *is for his wikkidnesse the more*, etc.), *i.e.* even for his wickedness, etc.

more gredy aftir othir folkes rychesses wher so evere it be in any place, be it gold or precyous stones; and weneth hym oonly most worthy that hath hem. [470] Thow thanne, that so bysy dredest now the swerd and the spere, yif thou haddest entred in the path of this lif a voyde weyfarynge man, thanne woldestow synge by-for the theef. (As who seith, a pore man that bereth no rychesse on hym by the weie may boldely synge byforn theves, for he hath nat where-of to be robbed.) O precyous and ryght cleer is the blisfulnesse of mortel rychesses, that, whan thow hast geten it, thanne hastow lorn thi sikernesse!

'*Felix nimium prior etas.*'—Metrum 5

Blisful was the firste age of men. They heelden hem apayed with the metes that the trewe feeldes broughten forth. They ne destroyeden ne desseyvede nat hem-self with outrage. They weren wont lyghtly to slaken hir hungir at even with accornes of ookes. [475] They ne coude nat medle the yift of Bachus to the cleer hony (that is to seyn, they coude make no pyment or clarree), ne they coude nat medle the bryghte fleeses of the contre of Seryens with the venym of Tyrie (this is to seyn, thei coude nat deyen white fleeses of Syrien contre with the blood of a maner schellefysche that men fynden in Tyrie, with whiche blood men deyen purple). They slepen holsome slespes upon the gras, and dronken of the rennyng watres, and layen undir the schadwes of the heye pyn trees. Ne no gest ne straunger ne karf yit the heye see with oores or with schipes; ne thei ne hadden seyn yit none newe stroonδες to leden marchandise into diverse contrees. Tho weren the cruele clarious ful hust and stilte. Ne blood I-schad by egre hate ne hadde nat

474-484. Also translated in *The Former Age*.
476. *fleeses of the*, etc., 'vellera serum' (cp. *Verg. Georg.* ii. 121), 'les toisons des Sirians,' *i.e.* silks of Syria. *venym of Tyrie*, 'Tyrio veneno' (cp. *Georg.* ii. 465).

deyed yit armures. [480] For wher-to or which woodnesse of enemys wolde first moeven armes, whan thei seyen cruete wowndes ne none medes be of blood I-shad. I wolde that our tymes sholde torne ayen to the oolde maneris! But the anguysschous love of havynge brenneth in folk more cruely than the fyre of the mountaigne of Ethna that ay brenneth. Allas! what was he that first dalf up the gobbettes or the weyghtes of gold covered undir erthe and the precyous stones that wolden han be hydd? He dalf up precyous periles. (That is to seyn, that he that hem first up dalf, he dalf up a precyous peril for-why, for the precyousnesse of swich thyng hath many man ben in peril.)

'*Quid autem de dignitatibus.*'—Prosa 6

But what schal I seye of dignytes and of powers, the whiche ye men, that neither knowen verray dignyte ne verray powere, areysen hem as heyghe as the hevене? [485] The whiche dignytees and powyeres yif thei comen to any wikkid man, thei doon as greet damages and destrucciouns as doothe the flambe of the mountaigne Ethna whan the flambe walweth up, ne no deluge ne doth so cruete harmes. Certes the remembreth wel, as I trowe, that thilke dignyte that men clepyn the Imperie of consulers, the whiche that whilom was begynnyng of fredom, yowr eldren coveyteden to han don away that dignyte for the pride of the consulers. And ryght for the same pride yowr eldres by-forn that tyme hadden doon away out of the cite of Rome the kynges name (that is to seyn, thei nolden han no lengere no kyng).

But now, if it so be that dignytees and poweris ben yyven to gode men, the whiche thyng is ful selde, what aggreable thynges is ther in the dignytees or powyeres but only the goodnesse of folk that usen hem? And therefore it is thus that honour ne cometh nat to vertu for

485. doon to 547, *preysynge*, missing from Hn.

cause of dignyte, but, ayenward, honour cometh to dygnite for cause of vertu. [490] But whiche is thilke your derworthe power that is so cleer and so requerable? O ye erthliche bestes considere ye nat over whiche thyng that it semeth that ye han power? Now yif thou saye a mows among othere mys that chalanged to hym-self ward ryght and power over alle othere mys, how gret scorn woldestow han of it! (Glosa. So fareth it by men; the body hath power over the body.) For yif thou looke wel upon the body of a wyght, what thyng shaltow fynde more freee than is mankynde; the whiche men ful ofte ben slayn by bytyng of smale flyes, or elles with the entryng of crepyng worms in-to the pryvetees of mannes body? [495] But wher schal men fynden any man that mai exercen or haunten any ryght up-on another man, but oonly on his body, or elles up-on thynges that ben lowere than the body, the whiche I clepe fortunous possessiouns? Maystow evere have any comaundement over a free corage? Maystowe remuwen fro the estat of his propre reste a thought that is clyvyng togidre in hym self by stedfast resoun? As whilom a tyraunt wende to confownde a fre-man of corage, and wende to constreyne hym by torment to maken hym discoveren and accusen folk that wisten of a coniuracioun (whiche I clepe a confederacye) that was cast ayens this tyraunt; but this freman boot of his owene tonge, and caste it in the visage of thilk wode tyraunt. So that the tormentes that this tyraunt wende to han maked matere of cruelte, this wise man maked it matere of vertu. [500] But what thing is it that a man may doon to an other man, that he ne may receyven the same thyng of other folk in hym-self?

491. *But whiche is*, etc., 'mais quix est,' *i.e.* but what is, etc.

491. *over whiche thyng*, etc., 'consideratis, quibus qui præsidiere videamini.'

498. *As whilom*, 'cum' temporal; but probably Fr. 'comme' was misunderstood.

500. *tormentes . . . it*, 'les torments . . . li sages homs le (L. les) fist estre.'

(Or thus : what may a man don to folk, that folk ne may don hym the same?) I have herd told of Busyrides, that was wont to sleen his gastes that herberweden in his hous, and he was slayn hym-self of Ercules that was his gest. Regulus hadde taken in bataile manye men of Affryke and cast hem in-to feteres, but sone ther after he most yve hise handes to ben bownde with the cheynes of hem that he hadde whilom overcomen. Wenestow thanne that he be myghty that hath no power to doon a thyng that othere ne mai doon in hym that he doth in othere? [505] And yit moreover, yif it so were that thise dygnytes or poweris hadden any propre or naturel goodnesse in hem-self, nevere nolde they comen to schrewes. For contrarious thynges ne ben nat wont to ben I-felashed togydre. Nature refuseth that contrarious thynges ben I-joygned. And so, as I am in certeyn that ryght wykkyd folk han dignytees ofte tyme, thanne scheweth it wel that dignytees and poweres ne ben nat gode of hir owene kynde, syn that they suffren hem-selve to cleven or joynen hem to schrewes. And certes the same thyng mai I most digneliche juggen and seyn of alle the yiftes of fortune that most plentevously comen to schrewes. Of the whiche yiftes I trowe that it oughte ben considered, that no man douteth that he ne is strong in whom he seeth strengthe; [510] and in whom that swyftnesse is, sooth it is that he is swyft; also musyke maketh mucisyens, and phisyk maketh phisicyeens, and rethoryke, rethoriens. For-why the nature of every thyng maketh his proprete, ne it is nat entremedyd with the effect of contrarious thynges, and of wil it chaseth out thynges that to it ben contrarie. But certes rychesse mai nat restreyne

502. *Busyrides*, rather 'Busirus,' as in B. 3293; but Aq. has 'Busirides.'

505. *Wenestow* . . . *othere*, nonsense, due either to mistranslation of 'de faire que' ('efficere ne'), or to text-corruption, a *thyng* belonging after 2nd to *doon*.

512. *of wil*, 'ultra, i.e. sponte'; C₂ A₁ as of *wil*, A₂ oft times, Cx. omits and . . . *contrarie*.

avarice unstaunchd; ne power ne maketh nat a man myghty over hym-selve, whiche that vicyous lustes holden destreynd with cheynes that ne mowen nat ben unbownden. And dignytees that ben yvven to schrewe folk nat oonly ne maketh hem nat digne, but it scheweth rather al opynly that they been unworthy and undigne. And whi is it thus? Certes for ye han joie to clepen thynges with false names, that beren hem al in the contrarie; the whiche names ben ful ofte reproved by the effect of the same thynges; [515] so that thise ilke rychesses ne oughten nat by ryghte to ben cleped rychesses, ne swyche power ne aughte nat ben clepyd power, ne swiche dignyte ne aughte nat ben clepyd dignyte. And at the laste, I may conclude the same thyng of alle the yiftes of fortune, in whiche ther nys no thyng to ben desired, ne that hath in hym-selve naturel bownte, as it is ful wel yseene. For neither thei ne joygnen hem nat alwey to gode men, ne maken hem alwey gode to whom they been I-joyned.

'*Novimus quantas dederit.*'—Metrum 6

We han wel knownen how many grete harmes and destrucciouns weren I-doon by the emperour Nero. He leet brennen the cite of Rome, and made sleen the senatours; and he cruel whilom sloughe his brothir, and he was maked moyst with the blood of his modir (that is to seyn, he leet sleen and slitten the body of his modir to seen wher he was conceyved); [520] and he lookede on every halve uppon hir cold deed body, ne no teer ne wette his face, but he was so hardherted that he myghte ben domesman or juge of hir dede beaute. And natheles yit governed this Nero by septre alle the peples that Phebus (the sonne) may seen,

514. *dignytees* . . . *it*, 'dignete (L. dignites) . . . fait elle (L. font elle)'; cp. 449.

514. *that beren hem* goes with *thynges*, i.e. which behave in just the opposite way.

519. *We han*, etc., 'nouimus.'

519. *made sleen*, 'fist ocire.'

comynge fro his uttreste arsyngne til he hidde his bemes undir the wawes. (That is to seyn he governede al the peples by ceptre imperiale that the sonne goth aboute from est to west.) And ek this Nero governyde by ceptre all the peples that ben undir the colde sterres that highten the vij Tryones. (This is to seyn he governede alle the peples that ben under the partye of the north.) And eek Nero governede alle the peples that the vyolent wynd Nothus scorklith, and baketh the brennyng sandes by his drye heete (that is to seyn, al the peple in the south). [525] But yit ne myghte nat al his heie power torne the woodnesse of this wikkid Nero. Allas! it is grevous fortune as ofte as wikkid sweerd is joyned to cruel venym (that is to seyn, venymows cruelte to lordschipe).'

'*Tum ego scis inquam.*'—Prosa 7

Than seyde I thus: 'Thow woost wel thi-selve that the covetise of mortel thynges ne hadden nevere lordschipe of me, but I have wel desired matere of thynges to done (as who seith, I desirede to have matiere of governaunce over comunalites), for vertue stille sholde nat elden (that is to seyn that, list that, or he waxe oold, his vertu, that lay now ful stille, ne schulde nat perysshe unexercised in governaunce of comune, for whiche men myghten speken or wryten of his gode government).'

'For sothe,' quod sche, 'and that is a thyng that mai drawn to governaunce swiche hertes as ben worthy and noble of hir nature, [530] but natheles it may nat drawn or tollen swiche hertes as ben I-brought to the ful perfeccioun of vertue, that is to seyn, covetise of glorie and renoun to han wel adminystred the comune thynges, or doon gode desertes to profyt of the

528. *for, i.e.* that.

529. *i.e.* lest his virtue should perish, etc. For 2nd that C₁ reads *it*, Cx. A₂ omit.

comune. For see now and considere how litel and how voyde of alle prys is thylk glorie. Certeyn thyng is, as thou hast learned by the demonstacioun of astronomye, that al the envyrroung of the erthe aboute ne halt but the resoun of a prykke at regard of the gretnesse of hevene; that is to seyn that, yif ther were maked comparysoun of the erthe to the gretnesse of hevene, men wolde juggen in al that the erthe heelde no space. Of the whiche litel regioun of this world, the ferthe partye is enhabited with lyvyng beestes that we knowen, as thou hast thy-selve learned by Tholome that proveth it. [535] And yif thou haddest withdrawen and abated in thy thought fro thilke ferthe partie as moche space as the see and the mareys contene and overgoon, and as moche space as the regioun of drowghte overstretcheth (that is to seyn sandes and desertes), wel unnethe sholde ther duellen a ryght streyte place to the habitacioun of men. And ye thanne, that ben envyrrouned and closed with-ynne the leeste prykke of thilke prykke, thynken ye to manyfesten or publischen your renoun and doon yowr name for to be born forth? But yowr glorie that is so narwe and so streyt I-thrungen into so litel bowndes, how mochel conteneth it in largesse and in greet doynge? And also set this therto: that manye a nacioun, diverse of tonge and of maneris and ek of resoun of hir lyvyng, ben enhabited in the cloos of thilke lytel habitacle; [540] to the whiche nacyons, what for difficulte of weyes, and what for diversite of langages, and what for defaute of un-usage and entrecomunyng of marchandise, nat oonly the names of synguler men ne may nat stretchen, but eek the fame of citees ne may nat stretchen. At the laste,

533. *halt, etc., i.e.* is accounted but a point in comparison with, etc.

535. *Tholome, i.e.* Ptolemy.

541. *defaute of un-usage, etc., mixture of 'insolentia, i.e. inconsuetudine (unusage) commercii' (entrecomunyng) and 'par faute de (defaute of) acoustumance de mercheandise' (of marchandise).*

certes, in the tyme of Marcus Tulyus, as hym-selve writ in his book, that the renoun of the comune of Rome ne hadde nat nat yit passid ne clomben over the mountaigne that highte Caucasus; and yit was thilke tyme Rome wel waxen and grectly redouted of the Parthes, and eek of the othere folk enhabitynge aboute. Seestow nat thanne how streyte and how compressid is thilke glorie that ye travaillen aboute to schewe and to mulpeplye? [545] May thanne the glorie of a synguler Romeyn stretchen thider as the fame of the name of Rome may nat clymben ne passen? And ek seestow nat that the maneris of diverse folk and ek hir lawes ben discordaunt among hem-selve, so that thilke thyng that som men juggen worthy of preysynge, other folk juggen that it is worthy of torment? And therof comyth it that, though a man delyte hym in preysynge of his renoun, he ne mai nat in no wyse bryngen forthe ne spreden his name to many manere peples. And therefore every maner man aughte to ben apayed of his glorie, that is publysschid among his owene neyghbours; and thilke noble renoun schal ben restreyned withynne the boundes of o manere folk. But how many a man, that was ful noble in his tyme, hath the wrecchid and nedy foryetyng of writeris put out of mynde and doon away; [550] al be it so that, certes, thilke wrytynges profiten litel, the whiche wrytynges long and dirk eelde doth away, both hem and ek hir auctours! But yow men semeth to geten yow a perdurablete, whan ye thynken that in tyme comynge your fame schal lasten. But natheles yif thow wolt maken comparysoun to the endles spaces of eternyte, what thyng hastow by whiche thow mayst reioisen the of long lastynge of thi name? For yif ther were makyd comparysoun of the abydyng of a moment to ten thowsand wynter, for as

543. *that the renoun*, 'that' is often thus used before a direct quotation.

552. *yow men*, etc. (Cx. A₁ *ye men semen*), i.e. it seems to you that, etc.

mochel as bothe two spaces ben endyd, for yit hath the moment somporcioun of it, although it litel be. But natheles thilke selve nowmbre of yeeris, and eek as many yeris as ther-to mai be multiplyed, ne mai nat certes be comparysoned to the perdurablete that is endlees; [555] for of thinges that han ende may ben maked comparysoun, but of thynges that ben withouten ende to thynges that han ende may be makid no comparysoun. And for-thi is it that, al-though renome, of as longe tyme as evere the list to thynken, were thought to the regard of eternyte, that is unstaunchable and infynyt, it ne sholde nat only semen litel, but pleynliche ryght noght. But ye men, certes, ne konne doon no thyng aryght, but yif it be byfore the audience of the peple and for idel rumours; and ye forsaken the grete worthynesse of concience and of vertu, and ye seeken yowr gerdouns of the smale wordes of straunge folk. Have now (here and undirstand) in the lyghtnesse of swiche pryde and veyne glorie how a man scornede festyvaly and myriely swich vanyte. [560] Whilom ther was a man that hadde assaiede with stryvyng wordes another man, the whiche, nat for usage of verray vertu but for proud veyn glorie, had taken upon hym falsly the name of a philosophre. This rather man that I spak of thoughte he wolde assaie where he thilke were a philosophre or no; that is to seyn, yif that he wolde han suffride lyghtly in pacience the wronges that weren doon unto hym. This feynede philosophre took pacience a litel while; and whan he hadde reseeyved wordes of outrage, he, as in stryvyng ayen and reioysynge of hym-self, seide at the laste ryght thus: "undirstondistow nat that I am a philosophre?" The tother man

554. *bothe two*, A₁ Hn. Cx. *bothe tho*; C₂ *bothe the*. for yit, i.e. yet.

560. *Have now*, etc., 'Accipe' and 'Or recoit et entent.'

562. *where*, i.e. whether.

564. *took pacience*, 'il prist vn petit en soi (L omits) pacience.'

answered ayen ful bytyngely and seyde :
 "I hadde wel undirstonden it yif thou
 haddest holde thi tonge stille." But
 what is it to these noble worthy men?
 —for, certes, of swych folk speke I that
 seken glorie with vertue—What is it,
 quod sche; 'what atteyneth fame to
 swiche folk, whan the body is resclved by
 the deeth at the laste? [565] For if it so
 be that men dyen in all (that is to seyen,
 body and soule), the whiche thing our
 reson defendeth us to byleeven, thanne
 is ther no glorie in no wyse; for what
 schulde thilke glorie ben, whan he, of
 whom thilke glorie is seyde to be, nys
 ryght naught in no wise? And yif the
 soule, whiche that hath in hym-self
 science of gode werkes, unbownden
 from the prysone of the erthe, weendeth
 frely to the hevене, despiseth it nat
 thanne al erthly ocupacioun; and, beyng
 in hevене, reioyseth that it is exempt
 fro alle erthly thynges? (As who seith,
 thanne rekketh the soule of noon othir
 thyng, ne of renoun of this world.) [570]

'*Quicumque solam mente.*'—Metrum 7

Who so that with overthrowng
 thought oonly seketh glorie of fame,
 and weneth that it be sovereyn good,
 lat hym looke upon the brode schewyng
 contrees of the hevене, and upon the
 streyte sete of this erthe; and he shal
 be asschamed of the encres of his name,
 that mai nat fulfill the litel compas
 of the erthe. O! what coveyten
 proude folk to lyften up hir nekkes
 on idel in the dedly yok of this world?
 For al though that renoun y-sprad,
 passyng to ferne peples, goth by
 diverse tonges; and al-though that
 greet houses or kynredes shynen
 with cleer titles of honours; yit
 natheles deth despiseth al heye
 glorie of fame, and deth wrappeth
 to gidre the heyghe heved and the
 lowe, and maketh egal and evene
 the heygheste to the loweste. [575]
 Where women now the bones of trewe
 Fabricius? What is now Brutus or

570. C₂ Hn. Cx. rekketh the soule of no glorie
 of renoun. A₁ omits from *As who to this world.*

stierne Caton? The thynne fame yit
 lastyng of here idel names is marked
 with a fewe lettres. But al-though that
 we han knowen the fayre wordes of the
 fames of hem, it is nat yven to knowen
 hem that ben dede and consumpt.
 Liggeth thanne stille, al outrely unknow-
 able, ne fame maketh yow nat knowe.
 And yif ye wene to lyve the longere
 for wynd of yowr mortel name whan o
 cruel day schal ravysse yow, than is
 the seconde deth duellyng unto yow.'
 (Glose. The first deeth he clepeth here
 departyng of the body and the soule,
 and the seconde deth he clepeth as
 here the styntyng of the renoun of
 fame.) [580]

'*Set ne me inexorable.*'—Prosa 8

'But for as mochel as thou schalt
 nat wenen,' quod sche, 'that I bere an
 untretable batayle ayens fortune, yit
 somtyme it by-falleth that sche desceyv-
 able desserveth tohan ryght good thank
 of men. And that is whan sche hir-self
 opneth, and whan sche discovereth hir
 frownt and scheweth hir maneris. Per-
 aventure yit undirstandestow nat that
 I schal seie. It is a wonder that I
 desire to telle, and for-thi unneth
 may I unplyten my sentence with
 wordes. For I deme that contrari-
 ous Fortune profiteth more to men
 than Fortune debonayre. For alwey,
 whan Fortune semeth debonayre,
 thanne sche lieth, falsly byhetyng
 the hope of welefulnesse; but forsothe
 contraryous Fortune is alwey sothfast,
 whan sche scheweth hir-self unstable
 thurw hir chaungyng. [585] The amy-
 able Fortune desceyveth folk; the
 contrarie Fortune techeth. The amy-
 able Fortune byndeth with the beaute
 of false goodes the hertes of folk
 that usen hem; the contrarye
 Fortune unbyndeth hem by the knowyng
 of freel welefulnesse. The amyable

578. Liggeth thanne, etc., 'jacetis,' read as
 imperative on account of Fr. 'Donques gesiez
 vous.'

581-614. A₁ omits, beginning again at II, met. 1.
 581. bere . . . batayle, 'gerere bellum.'

Fortune maystow seen al-wey wyndy and flowynge, and evere mysknowynge of hirself; the contrarie Fortune is atempre and restreyne and wys thur exercise of hir adversite. At the laste, amyable Fortune with hir flaterynges draweth myswandrynge men fro the sovereyne good; the contrarious Fortune ledeth ofte folk ayen to sothfast goodes, and haleth hem ayen as with an hook. Wenestow than that thow aughtest to leeten this a litel thyng, that this aspre and horrible Fortune hath discovered to the the thoughtes of thi trewe freendes. [590] For-why this ilke Fortune hath departed and uncovered to the bothe the certain visages and eek the doutes visages of thi felawes. Whan she departed away fro the, she took away hir freendes and lefte the thyne freendes. Now whanne thow were ryche and weleful, as the semede, with how mochel woldestow han bought the fulle knowynge of thys (that is to seyn, the knowynge of thyne verray freendes)? Now pleyne the nat thanne of rychesse y-lorn, syn thow hast fownden the moste precyous kynde of rychesses, that is to seyn, thi verray freendes.

‘*Quod mundus stabili fide.*’—Metrum 8

That the world with stable feyth varieth accordable chaungynge; that the contrarious qualites of elementes holden among hemself allyaunce perdurable; [595] that Phebus, the sonne, with his goldene chariet bryngeth forth the rosene day; that the moone hath comaundement over the nyghtes, whiche nyghtes Esperus, the eve sterre, hath brought; that the see, gredy to flowen, constreyneth with a certain eende his floodes, so that it is nat lewful to strecche his brode termes or bowndes upon the erthes (that is to seyn, to coveren al the erthe)—al this accordaunce of thynges is bounde with love, that governeth erthe and see, and

588. *exercise*, ‘exercitatione,’ *i.e.* experience.

595. *varieth*, etc., ‘concordes variat vices.’

597. *B gredy constreyneth to flowen.*

hath also comandement to the hevene. And yif this love slakede the bridelis, alle thynges that now loven hem to-gidres wolden make batayle contynuely, and stryven to fordo the fassoun of this world, the which they now leden in accordable feith by fayre moevynges. This love halt togidres peples joyned with an holy boond, and knytteth sacrament of mariages of chaste loves; and love enditeth lawes to trewe felawes. [600] O weleful were mankynde, yif thilke love that governeth hevene governede yowr corages.’

EXPLICIT LIBER SECUNDUS

INCIPIT LIBER TERTIUS

‘*Iam cantum illa.*’—Prosa I

By this sche hadde ended hir song, whan the swetnesse of here dite hadde thurw perced me, that was desyrus of herknyng, and I a-stoned hadde yit streyghte myn eres (that is to seyn, to herkne the bet what sche wolde seye). So that a litel hereafter I seide thus: ‘O thow that art sovereyne confort of angwyssous corages, so thow hast remounted and norysshed me with the weygte of the sentences and with delyt of thy syngynge; so that I trowe nat nowe that I be unparygal to the strokes of Fortune (as who seith, I dar wel now suffren alle the assautes of Fortune and wel defende me fro hir). And tho remedies whiche that thou seydest her byforn that weren ryght scharpe, nat oonly that I ne am agrisen of hem now, but I, desiros of herynge, axe gretly to heren tho remedies.’ [605]

Thanne seyde sche thus: ‘That feelde

598. *hath comandement to*, ‘imperitans celo,’ ‘commandant au ciel.’

598. *loven hem to-gidres*, ‘s’entraitement,’ *i.e.* love one another. *contynuely*, ‘continuo’; rather, ‘straightway.’

600. *B A₂ the sacr.*, *Cx. mariage.*

605. *that weren* (C₂ A₁ om. *that*), omitted subject as in 629.

I ful wel,' quod sche, 'whan thow ententyf and stille ravysschedest my wordes, and I abood til that thou haddest swich habite of thi thought as thou hast now, or elles til that I my-self hadde maked to the the same habite, whiche that is a more verray thyng. And certes the remenant of thynges that ben yet to seie ben swiche, that first whan men tasten hem, they ben bytynge; but whan they ben reseeyved with-ynne a wyght, thanne ben thei swete. But for thou seyst that thow art so desyrous to herkne hem, with how greet brennyng woldestow glowen, yif thow wistest whider I wol leden the!'

'Whider is that?' quod I.

'To thilke verraye welefulnesse,' quod sche, 'of whiche thyn herte dremeth; [610] but forasmoche as thi syghte is occupied and destourbed by imagynacoun of erthly thynges, thow mayst nat yit seen thilke selve welefulnesse.'

'Do,' quod I, 'and schewe me what is thilke verray welefulnesse, I preie the, withoute tarynge.'

'That wol I gladly do,' quod sche, 'for the cause of the. But I wol first marken the by woordes, and I wol enforcen me to enforme the thilke false cause of blisfulnesse that thou more knowest; so that whanne thow hast fully byhoolden thilke false goodes and torned thin eighen to the tother syde, thow mowe knowe the cleernesse of verray blisfulnesse.'

'*Qui serere ingennum.*'—Metrum 1

'Who-so wole sowe a feld plentevous, let hym first delyvren it of thornes, and kerve asondir with his hook the bussches and the fern, so that the corn may comen hevvy of erys and of greynes.

606. *whiche that*, etc., 'quod est verius.'

612. *Do and schewe*, 'Fac . . . et demonstra,' 'Fai . . . et demonstre.'

613. *for the cause of the*, i.e. for thy sake.

613. *marken the*, 'je te senefierai'; the dative.

613. *that thou more*, etc., i.e. which thou art more familiar with.

[615] Hony is the more swete, if mouthes han first tasted savours that ben wykke. The sterres schynen more aggreablye whan the wynd Nothus leteth his plowngy blastes; and aftir that Lucifer, the day-sterre, hath chased away the dirke nyght, the day the fairere ledeth the rosene hors of the sonne. And ryght so thow, byhooldyng first the false goodes, bygyn to withdrawe thy nekke fro the yok of erthly affeccions; and afterward the verray goodes schullen entren into thy corage.'

'*Cum defixo paululum.*'—Prosa 2

Tho fastnade sche a litel the syghte of hir eyen, and withdrowghe hir ryght as it were into the streyte seete of here thought, and bigan to speke ryght thus: 'Alle the cures,' quod sche, 'of mortel folk, whiche that travailen hem in many manere studies, gon certes by diverse weyes; but natheles thei enforcen hem alle to comyn oonly to oon ende of blisfulnesse. [620] And blisfulnesse is swiche a good, that who-so that hath geten it, he ne may over that nothyng more desire. And this thyng forsothe is the soverayn good that conteneth in hym-self alle maner goodes; to the whiche goode if ther fayled any thyng, it myghte nat ben sovereyn good, for thanne wer ther som good out of thilke sovereyn good, that myghte ben desired. Now is it cleer and certeyne thanne, that blisfulnesse is a parfyt estat by the congregacioun of alle goodes; the whiche blisfulnesse, as I have seyde, alle mortel folk enforcen hem to geten by diverse weyes. Forwhy the covetise of verray good is naturely I-plauntyd in the hertes of men, but the myswandrynge error mysledeth hem into false goodes. [625] Of the whiche men, some of hem wenen that sovereyn good be to lyven with-oute nede of any thyng, and travaylen hem to ben

616. *mouthes han*, etc., 'si malus ora (misconstrued as nom.) prius sapor edat.'

617. *hors*, horses.

habundaunt of rychesses. And some othere men demen that sovereyn good be for to be ryght digne of reverence, and enforcen hem to ben revered among hir neyghbours by the honours that thei han I-geten. And some folk ther ben that holden that ryght heye power be sovereyn good, and enforcen hem for to reigmen or elles to joygnen hem to hem that reigmen. And it semeth to some other folk, that noblesse of renoun be the sovereyn good, and hasten hem to geten hem gloryouse name by the artes of werre or of pees. And many folk mesuren and gessen that the sovereyne good be joye and gladnesse, and wenen that it be ryght blisful thyng to plowngen hem in voluptuous delyt. [630] And ther ben folk that entrechaungen the causes and the endes of thise forseide goodes, as they that desiren rychesses to han power and delites, or elles they desiren power for to have moneye or for cause of renoun. In thise thynges and in swiche other thynges is torned al the entencioun of desyrynges and werkes of men; as thus: noblesse and favour of peple whiche that yveth to men, as it semeth hem, a maner cleernesse of renoun; and wyf and children, that men desiren for cause of delyt and myrnesse. But for-sothe freendes schulde nat ben rekned among the goodes of fortune, but of vertu, for it is a ful hooly maner thyng; alle thise othere thynges for-sothe ben taken for cause of power or elles for cause of delyt. [635] Certes now am I redy to referren the goodes of the body to thise forseide thynges aboven; for it semeth that strengthe and gretnesse of body yven power and worthynesse, and that beaute and swyftnesse yven noblesse and glorie of renoun; and heele of body semeth yven delyt. In alle thise thynges it semeth only that blisfulnesse is desyred; for-why thilk thing that every man desireth moost over allethynges

632. is *torned*, mistranslation of 'versatur'; also in Fr. 'est tournée.'

635. *freendes* ('genus) amicorum,' hence the *it* below.

he demeth that it be the sovereyn good; but I have diffyned that blisfulnesse is the sovereyn good; for whiche every wyght demeth that thilke estat that he desireth over alle thynges, that it be blisfulnesse. Now hastow thanne byforn thyne eien almost al the purposede forme of the welefulnesse of mankynde; that is to seyn rychesses, honours, power, glorie, and delites. [640] The whiche delit only considered Epicurus, and juggid and establissyde that delyt is the soverayn good, for as moche as alle othere thynges, as hym thoughte, byrefte away joye and myrthe from the herte. But I retourne ayen to the studies of men, of whiche men the corage alwey reherceth and seketh the sovereyne good, al be it so that it be with a dyrkyd memorie; but he not by whiche path, ryght as a dronke man not nat by whiche path he may retourne hom to his hous. Semeth it thanne that folk foleyen and erren, that enforcen hem to have nede of no thyng? Certes ther nys noon other thyng that mai so wel performe blisfulnesse, as an estat plentevous of alle godes, that ne hath nede of noon other thyng, but that it is suffisant of hym-self un-to hym-self. [645] And foleyen swiche folk, thanne, that wenen that thilke thyng that is ryght good, that it be eek ryght worthy of honour and of reverence? Certes, nay. For that thyng nys neither foul ne worthy to ben despysed that wel neyge al the entencioun of mortel folk travaylen for to geten it. And power, aughte nat that ek to ben rekned amonge goodes? What elles? For it nys nat to wene that thilke thyng that is most worthy of alle thynges be feble and withoute strengthe. And cleernesse of renoun, aughte that to ben despysed? Certes ther may no man for-

640. *purposede* (i.e. proposed) should precede *byforn thyne eien*: misreading of Aq. 'habes ante oculos propositam formam humane,' etc.

641. *byrefte away*, etc., should be *broughte . . . to the herte*; 'afferre' misread as 'auferre.'

642. *reherceth and seketh*, 'repetit'; *reherceth* is probably due to *studies*, 'studia' (which here means 'efforts').

sake, that alle thyng that is right excellent and noble, that it ne semeth to ben ryght cleer and renommed. For certes it nedeth nat to saie that blisfulnesse [ne] be angwyssous ne drery, ne subgit to grevaunces ne to sorwes; syn that in ryght litele thynges folk seken to haven and to usen that may delyten hem. [650] Certes these ben these thynges that men wolen and desiren to geten, and for this cause desiren they rychesses, dignytes, reignes, glorie, and delices; for ther-by wenen they to han suffysaunce, honour, power, renoun, and gladnesse. Thanne is it good that men seken thus, by so manye diverse studies. In whiche desir it mai lyghtly be schewyd how greet is the strengthe of nature. For how so that men han diverse sentences and discordyngge, algates men accorden alle in lovyngge the eende of good.

'Quantas rerum flectat.'—Metrum 2

It likethe me to schewe by subtil soong, with slakke and delytable sown of strenges, how that Nature, myghty, enclyneth and flytteth the governementes of thynges; and by whiche lawes sche, purveiable, kepith the grete world; and how sche, byndyngge, restreyneth alle thynges by a boond that may nat be unbownde. [655] Al be it so that the lyouns of the contre of Pene beren the fayre chaynes, and taken metes of the handes of folk that yeven it hem, and dreden hir stourdy maistres of whiche thei ben wont to suffre betynges; yif that hir horrible mouthe ben by-bled (that is to seyn, of beestes devoured), hir corage of tyme passed, that hath ben idel and rested, repeireth ayen, and thei roren grevously, and remembren on hir nature, and slaken hir nekkes from hir cheynes unbownde; and hir mayster fyrst, to-torn with bloody

654. *slakke and delytable*, etc., 'lentis fidibus' and 'par sons delitables.' *slakke* is probably Adam's mistake for *wakke* or *waike* (i.e. soft), the usual gloss for *lentus*.

656. *Pene*, 'Peni leones.'

tooth, assaieth the wode wratthes of hem (this to seyn thei freten hir maister). And the janglyngge brid that syngeth on the heighe braunches (that is to seyn, in the wode), and after is enclosed in a streyte cage, al thoughe that the pleyngge bysynes of men yeveth hem honyed drynkes and large metes with swete studyes, yit natheles yif thilke bryd skippyngge out of hir streyte cage seith the agreable schadwes of the wodes, sche defouleth with hir feet hir metes I-schad, and seketh mornynge oonly the wode, and twytereth desyryngge the wode with hir swete voys. [660] The yerde of a tree, that is haled a-doun by myghty strengthe, boweth redily the crop adown; but yif the hand of hym that it bente leet it goon ageyn, anoon the crop loketh upryght to hevене. The sonne, Phebus, that falleth at even in the westrene wawes, retorneth ayen eft sones his cart, by a pryve path, there as it is wont aryse. Alle thynges seken ayen to hir propre cours, and alle thynges reioysen hem of hir retornyngge ayen to hir nature. Ne noon ordenaunce is by-taken to thynges, but that that hath joynd the endyngge to the bygynnyngge, and hath made the cours of it-self stable (that it chaunge nat from his propre kynde).

'Vos quoque terrena animalia.'—

Prosa 3

Certes also ye men, that ben erthliche beestes, dremen alwey your bygynnyngge, al thoughe it be with a thynne ymaginacioun; and by a maner thought, al be it nat clerly ne parfytely, ye loken from afer to thilke verray fyn of blisfulnesse. [665] And therfore naturel entencioun ledeth yow to thilke verray good, but many maner errors mystorneth yow ther fro. Considere now yif that by thilke thynges by whiche a man weneth

658. *assaieth*, 'imbuat.' Perhaps we should read *apaieth*.

659. *hem*. Cp. the similar transition to plu. in Tales, F 610 ff., where this passage is quoted.

659. *out of hir*, etc., to end of prose, missing in Hn. C₂ A₁ H Cx. *studye*.

to geten hym blisfulnesse, yif that he mai comen to thilk ende that he weneth to come by nature. For yif that moneye, or honours, or thise othere forseide thynges, bringe to men swiche a thyng that no good ne fayle hem ne semeth faile, certes thanne wol I graunte that they ben maked blisful by thilke thynges that thei han geten. But yif it so be that thilke thynges mowen nat performen that they byheten, and that there be defaute of manye goodis, scheweth it nat thanne clerly that false beaute of blysfulnesse is knowen and ataynt in thilke thynges. First and forward thow thi-self, that haddest haboundances of rychesses nat longe agoon, I aske yif that, in the habowndance of alle swiche rychesses, thow were nevere angwyssous ne sory in thy corage of any wrong or grevance that by-tydde the on any side?' [670]

'Certes,' quod I, 'it ne remembreth me nat that evere I was so fre of my thought that I ne was alwey in angwyse of som-what.'

'And was nat that,' quod sche, 'for that the lakkide somewhat that thow woldest nat han lakkid, or elles thow haddest that thow noldest nat han had?'

'Ryght so is it,' quod I.

'Than desiredest thow the presence of the toon and the absence of the tothir?'

'I graunte wel,' quod I.

'For-sothe,' quod sche, 'thanne nedeth ther som-what that every man desirith?'

'Yee, ther nedeth,' quod I.

'Certes,' quod sche, 'and he that hath lak or nede of aught nys nat in every wey sufficient to hym-self?'

'No,' quod I. [675]

'And thow,' quod sche, 'in al the plente of thy richesses haddest thilke lakke of suffisaunce?'

'What elles?' quod I.

'Thanne mai nat richesses maken that a man nys nedy, ne that he be suffisaunt to hym-self; and yit that was

670. C inserts *that*, Cx. H *the* after *aske*.

673. C₁ B H Cx. *desirest*.

it that thei byhighten, as it semeth. And eek certes I trow that this be gretly to considere, that moneye ne hath nat in his owene kynde that it ne mai ben bynomen of hem that han it, maugre hem.'

'I byknowe it wel,' quod I.

'Whi sholdestow nat byknowen it,' quod sche, 'whan every day the strengere folk bynomen it fro the feblere, maugre hem? For whennes comen elles thise foreyne compleyntes or quereles of pledynges but for that men axen hir moneye that hath ben bynomen hem by force or by gyle, and alwey maugre hem?' [680]

'Right so is it,' quod I.

'Than,' quod sche, 'hath a man nede to seken hym foreyne help by whiche he may defenden his moneye?'

'Who mai seie nay?' quod I.

'Certes,' quod sche, 'and hym nedide noon help yif he ne hadde no moneye that he myghte leese.'

'That is douteles,' quod I.

'Than is this thyng torned into the contrarie,' quod sche; 'for rychesses, that men wenen scholde maken suffisaunce, they maken a man rather have nede of foreyne help. Whiche is the maner or the gyse,' quod sche, 'that rychesse mai dryve away nede? Riche folk, mai they neyther han hungir ne thurst? Thise riche men, may they fele no cold on hir lymes in wynter? But thow wolt answeren that ryche men han Inoghe wher-with thei mai staunchen hir hungir, and slaken hir thurst, and don away cold. [685] In this wise mai nede be confortid by richesses, but certes nede mai nat al outrely be doon away; for thoughe this nede that is alwey gapynge and gredy, he fulfild with richesses and axe any thyng, yit duelleth

677. *byhighten*, i.e. promised.

680. *foreyne compleyntes*, etc., 'forenses querimonie' (i.e. public appeals) and 'complaintez de plaiz.'

686. *and axe any thyng* (Cx. H omit *axe*) should follow *gredy*; i.e. is always asking for something. *yit duelleth*, etc., i.e. the need of food, drink, etc., always remains to be filled.

thanne a nede that myghte be fulfilled. I holde me stille and telle nat how that litel thyng suffiseth to nature; but certes to avarice Inowghe suffiseth nothyng. For syn that rychesse ne mai nat al doon away nede, but richesses maken nede, what mai it thanne be that ye wenen that richesses mowen yyven yow suffisaunce?

‘*Quamvis fluente dives.*’—Metrum 3

Al weere it so that a riche covetous man hadde a ryver or a goter fletyng al of gold, yit sholde it nevere staunchen his covetise; and thoughte he hadde his nekke charged with precyous stones of the rede see, and thoughte he do ere his feedes plentevous with an hundred oxen, nevere ne schal his bytyng bysynesse forleeten hym whil he lyveth, ne the lyghte richesses ne schal nat beren hym compagne whan he is deed. [690]

‘*Set dignitatibus.*’—Prosa 4

But dignytees, to whom thei ben comen, make they hym honourable and reverent? Han thei nat so gret strengthe that thei may putten vertus in the hertes of folk that usen the lordschipes of hem, or elles may they don away the vices? Certes thei ben nat wont to don away wikkidnesse, but thei ben wont rather to schewen wykkydnesse. And ther-of cometh it that y have right gret disdayn that dignytes ben yyven ofte to wikkide men. For which thyng Catullus clepid a consul of Rome that hyghte Nomyus “postum” or “boch” (as who seith, he clepid hym a congregacioun of vices in his brest, as a postum is ful of cor-

688. *what, i.e. why, ‘quid.’*

689. C₂ A₁ Hn. omit *or a goter*. The 2nd clause is inaccurately translated and should be, following Fr.: *and hepede richesses that yit sholde nevere, etc.*

690. *do ere, i.e. have his fields plowed.*

691. *Han thei nat, etc., ‘Nuni vis ea est magistratibus,’* should be *Han lordschipes nat, etc. . . . of folk that usen hem*. For *nat*, cp. 105.

694. *Nomyus (A₁ vonnus)*, Catullus (*Carm.* 52) alludes to Nonius Struma. Some Boethius MSS. read *Nomium*.

rupcioun), al were this Nomyus set in chayere of dygnite. Sestow nat thanne how grete vlyenye dignytes don to wikkide men? Certes unworthynesse of wikkide men schulde ben the lesse I-sene if thei neere renommed of none honours. [695] Certes thou thi-self ne myghtest nat ben broght, with as many perils as thou myghtest suffren, that thou woldest beren the magistrat with Decorat (that is to seyn, that for no peril that myghte byfallen the by offence of the kyng Theodorik, thou noldest nat be felawe in governaunce with Decorat), whan thou seye that he hadde wikkide corage of a likerous schrewe and of an accusour. Ne I ne mai nat for swiche honours juggen hem worthy of reverence that I deme and holde unworthy to han thilke same honours. Now yif thou seie a man that were fulfilled of wysdom, certes thou ne myghtest nat deme that he were unworthy to the honour or elles to the wisdom of whiche he is fulfilled?

‘No,’ quod I.

‘Certes dignytees,’ quod sche, ‘aperteignen properly to vertu, and vertu transporteth dignyte anon to thilke man to whiche sche hir-self is conioigned. [700] And for as moche as honours of peple ne mai nat maken folk digne of honour, it is wel seyn cleerly that thei ne han no propre beaute of dignyte. And yet men aughten taken more heede in this. For yif a wykkyd wyght be in so mochel the fowlere and the more out-cast that he is despysed of moost folk, so as dignyte ne mai nat maken schrewes worthy of no reverence, than maketh dignyte schrewes rather so much more despised than preysed, the whiche schrewes dignyte scheweth to moche folk; and forsothe nat unpunyssched (that is for to

696. *beren, ‘gerere’* (cp. 581); *magistrat* (O.F. *magistrat*), ‘*magistratum*’; *i.e. hold office*.

702. C₁ A₂ H Cx. B omit *wykkyd* and the *fowlere* and so much more; C₂ A₁ Hn. omit *in* before *so mochel*; C₂ Hn. A₂ B place *the which* . . . *folk* after *reverence*; A₁ alters the passage.

702. *so as, i.e. since.*

seyen that schrewes revengen hem ayenward uppon dignytes), for thei yelden ayen to dignytes as greet gerdoun, whan they by-spotten and defoulen dignytes with hir vylyene. And for as mochel as thou mow knowe that thilke verray reverence ne mai nat comen by thise schadwy transitorie dignytes, undirstond now thus: [705] yif that a man hadde used and had manye maner dignytees of consules, and weere comen peraventure among straunge nacions, scholde thilke honour maken hym worshipful and redouted of straunge folk? Certes yif that honour of peple were a naturel yifte to dignytes, it ne myghte nevere cesen no where amonges no maner folk to don his office; right as fyver in every contre ne stynteth nat to eschaufen and to ben hoot. But for as mochel as for to be holden honourable or reverent ne cometh nat to folk of hir propre strengthe of nature, but oonly of the false opynyoun of folk (that is to seyn, that weenen that dignytees maken folk digne of honour), anoon therfore, whan that thei comen there as folk ne knowen nat thilke dignytees, hir honours vanysschen a-way, and that anoon. But that is amonges straunge folk, maystow seyn. Ne amonges hem ther thei weren born, ne duren nat thilke dignytes alwey? [710] Certes the dignyte of the provostrye of Rome was whilom a greet power; now nys it no thyng but an idel name, and the rente of the senatorie a greet charge. And yif a wyght whilom hadde the office to taken heede to the vitayles of the peple, as of corn and othere thynges, he was holden amonges grete; but what thyng is now more out cast than thilke provostrye? And, as I have seyed a litel here byforn, that thilke thyng that hath no propre beute of hym-self rescayveth somtyme prys and

^{710.} *weren born, i.e. spring. ne duren nat, 'Num,' etc.*

^{711.} *rente, tax.*

^{712.} *grete, great people.*

^{713.} *that* formally introduces the quoted statement as in 543.

schynnyge, and som-tyme leeseth it, by the opynyoun of usaunces. Now yif that dignytes thanne ne mowen nat make folk digne of reverence, and if that dignytees waxen foule of hir wil by the filthe of schrewes, and yif dignytees leesen hir schynnyge by chaungynge of tymes, and yif thei waxen fowle by estimacioun of peple, what is it that they han in hemself of beaute that oughte ben desired? [715] (As who seith noon.) Thanne ne mowen they yeven no beaute of dignyte to noone othere.

'Quantvis se Tirio.'—Metrum 4

Al be it so that the proude Nero, with al his wode luxure, kembde hym and apparayled hym with faire purples of Tyrie and with white peerles, algates yit throf he haatful to alle folk (this is to seyn that, al was he byhated of alle folk, yit this wikkide Nero hadde gret lordschipe), and yaf whilom to the reverentes senatours the unworschipful seetis of dignytees. (Unworschipful seetes he clepeth here, for that Nero, that was so wikkide, yaf tho dignytees.) Who wolde thanne resonably wenen that blisfulnesse were in swiche honours as ben yyven by vicious schrewes? [720]

'An vero regna.'—Prosa 5

But regnes and familiarites of kynges, mai thei maken a man to ben myghti? How elles, whan hir blisfulnesse dureth perpetuely? But certes the olde age of tyme passed, and ek of present tyme now, is ful of ensamples how that kynges han chaungyd into wrecchidnesse out of hir welefulnesse. O, a noble thyng and a cleer thyng is power that is nat fownden myghty to kepe it-self! And yif that power of remes be auctour and makere of blisfulnesse, yif thilke power lakketh

^{713.} *of usaunces, 'utentium,' is possibly 'des usans' mistaken for 'des usances'; it should be 'of hem that usen hem.'*

^{720.} *C₁ Hn. H to for by.*

^{721.} *How elles, etc., glossed yronice in C₁.*

on any syde, amenuseth it nat thilke blisfulnesse and bryngeth in wrecchidnesse? But yit, al be it so that the remedies of mankynde stretchen brode, yit moot ther nede ben moche folk over whiche that every kyng ne hath no lordschipe ne comaundement. [725] And certes uppon thilke syde that power fayleth, whiche that maketh folk blisful, ryght on the same syde noun-power entreth undir-nethe, that maketh hem wrecches. In this manere thanne moten kynges han more porcioun of wrecchidnesse than of welefulnesse. A tyraunt, that was kyng of Sysile, that hadde assayed the peril of his estat, schewede by simylitude the dredes of remedies by gastnesse of a swerd that heng over the heved of his famyler. What thyng is thanne this power, that mai nat down away the bytynges of bysynesse, ne eschewe the pryckes of drede? And certes yit wolde thei lyven in sykernesse, but thei may nat, and yit they glorifien hem in hir power. [730] Holdestow thanne that thilke man be mighty, that thou seest that he wolde doon that he may nat doon? And holdestow thanne hym a myghti man, that hath envyrowned his sydes with men of armes or sergeantes, and dredeth more hem that he maketh agast thanne thei dredden hym, and that is put in the handes of hise servauntes for he scholde seme myghty? But of familiers or servantes of kynges, what scholde I telle the any thyng, syn that I my-self have schewyd the that rewmes hem-self ben ful of greet feblesse? The whiche famylieres certes the real power of kynges, in hool estat and in estat abated, ful ofte throweth adoun. Nero constreynede Senek, his famyler and his mayster, to chesen on what deeth he wolde deye. [735] Antonys comaundede that knyghtes slown with here swerdes Papynian, his famylier, whiche Papynian

726. noun-power, impotence.

733. *familiars or servantes*, Fr. 'familieres,' and Lat. 'familiaribus' read as 'famularibus.'

736. *Antonys*, mistake of some Latin texts for *Antoninus*, i.e. Caracalla.

that had ben long tyme ful myghty amonges hem of the court. And yet certes thei wolden bothe han renounced hir power; of whiche two Senek enforced hym to yeven to Nero his riches, and also to han gon into solitarie exil. But whan the grete weyghte (that is to seyn of lordes power or of fortune) draweth hem that schullen falle, neither of hem ne myghte don that he wolde. What thyng is thanne thilke powere, that though men han it, yit thei ben agast; and whanne thou woldest han it, thou nart nat siker; and yif thou woldest forleeten it, thou mayst nat eschuen it? But whethir swiche men ben freendes at nede, as ben conseyled by fortune and nat be vertu? [740] Certes swiche folk as weleful fortune maketh frendes, contraryous fortune maketh hem enemyes. And what pestilence is more myghty for to anoie a wyght than a famylier enemy?

'*Qui se volet esse potentem.*'—Metrum 5

Who so wol ben myghti he moot daunten his cruel corages, ne putte nat his nekke, overcomen, undir the foule reynes of lecherie. For al be it so that thi lordschipe stretche so fer that the contre of Ynde quaketh at thy comaundementes or at thi lawes, and that the last ile in the see that highte Tyle be thral to the, yit yif thou maist nat putten away thi foule dirke desires, and dryven out fro the wrecchide compleyntes, certes it nys no power that thou hast. [745]

'*Gloria vero quam fallax.*'—Prosa 6

But glorie, how deceyvable and how foul is it ofte! For which thyng nat unskilfully a tragedien (that is to seyn a makere of dytees that highten tragedies) cride and seide: "O glorie, glorie,"

738. *hem that schullen*, etc., 'ipsos casuros.'

739. Should be, *But whether* (introducing simple direct question) *swiche freendes as ben conciled* ('conciliat') *by fortune, and not by vertu, ben a help* ('auxilio' dat. not abl.)?

745. *Tyle*, Ultima Thule.

746. Cp. Euripides, *Androm.* 319.

quod he, "thow nart nothyng elles to thousandes of folk but a greet swellere of eres!" For manye han had ful greet renoun by the false opinyoun of the peple, and what thyng mai ben thought foulere than swiche preysynge? For thilke folk that ben preysed falsly, they mote nedes han schame of hire preysynges. And yif that folk han geten hem thonk or preysynge by here dissertes, what thyng hath thilke pris echid or encreded to the conscience of wise folk, that mesuren hir good, nat by the rumour of the peple, but by sothfastnesse of conscience? And yif it seme a fair thyng a man to han encreded and sprad his name, thanne folweth it that it is demed to ben a foul thyng yif it ne be yspradde and encreded. [750] But, as I seide a litel here byforn, that syn ther moot nedes ben many folk to whiche folk the renoun of a man ne mai nat comen, it byfalleth that he that thow wenest be glorious and renommed semeth in the nexte partie of the erthes to ben withouten glorie and withouten renoun. And certes amonges thise thynges I ne trowe nat that the pris and the grace of the peple nys neyther worthi to ben remembred, ne cometh of wys judgement, ne is ferme perdurable.

But now of this name of gentilesse, what man is it that ne may wele seen how veyn and how flyttynge a thyng it is? For yif the name of gentilesse be referred to renoun and cleernesse of lynage, thanne is gentil name but a foreyne thyng (that is to seyn to hem that gloryfien hem of hir lynage). [755] For it semeth that gentilesse be a maner preysynge that cometh of the dessertes of auncestres; and yif preysynge make gentilesse, thanne mote they nedes ben gentil that been preysed. For whiche thing it folweth that yif thou ne have no gentilesse of thi-self (that is to seyn prys that cometh of thy deserte), foreyne gentilesse ne maketh the nat gentil. But

751. as I seide . . . that, cp. 713.

753. I ne trowe nat, etc., due to 'ne . . . quidem' in 'popularem gratiam ne commemoratio quidem dignam puto.'

certes yif ther be ony good in gentilesse, I trowe it be al only this, that it semeth as that a maner necessite be imposed to gentil men for that thei ne schulde nat owtrayen or forlyven fro the vertus of hir noble kynrede.

'*Omne hominum genus in terris.*'—
Metrum 6

Alle the lynage of men that ben in erthe ben of semblable byrthe; on allone is fadir of thynges, on allone mynystreth alle thynges. He yaf to the sonne his bemes, he yaf to the moone hir hornes, he yaf the men to the erthe, he yaf the sterres to the hevene. [760] He encloseth with membres the soules that comen from his heye sete. Thanne comen alle mortel folk of noble seed. Why noysen ye or bosten of your eldres? For yif thow loke youre bygynnyng, and god your auctour and your makere, thanne nis ther none for-lyved wyght or on-gentil but if he norrysche his corage un-to vices and forleten his propre byrthe.

'*Quid autem de corporibus.*'—Prosa 7

But what schal I seye of delycles of body, of which delices the desirynges ben ful of anguyssch, and the fulfillynges of hem ben ful of penance? How grete seknesses and how grete sorwes unsuffrable, ryght as a maner fruyte of wykkidnesse, ben thilke delices wont to bryngen to the bodies of folk that usen hem! Of whiche delices I not what joie mai ben had of here moevynge, [765] but this woot I wel, that who-so-ever wol remembren hym of hise luxures, he schal wel undirstonden that the issues of delices ben sorweful and sorye. And yif thilke delices mowen maken folk blisful, thanne by the same cause moten thise beestis ben clepid blisful, of whiche beestes al the entencioun hasteth to ful-

758. owtrayen or forlyven, 'degenerate'; owtrayen, 'go to excess,' does not seem happy.
762. Hn. Cx. H B yif ye loke.

filie here bodily jolyte. And the gladnesse of wyf and children were an honest thyng, but it hath ben seyde that it is overmochel ayens kynde that children han ben fownden tormentours to here fadris I not how manye; of whiche children how bytynge is every condicioun, it nedeth nat to tellen it the that hast or this tyme assayed it, and art yit now angwysshous. In this approve I the sentence of my disciple Euridippis, that seide that he that hath no children is weleful by infortune. [770]

‘*Habet hoc voluptas.*’—Metrum 7

Every delit hath this, that it angwisscheth hem with pryckes that usen it. It resembleth to thise flyenge flyes that we clepen ben; that, aftir that the be hath sched hise agreable honyes, he fleeth away, and styngeth the hertes of hem that ben y-smyte, with bytynge overlonge haldynge.

‘*Nichil igitur dubium.*’—Prosa 8

Now is it no doute thanne that thise weyes ne ben a maner mysledynge to blisfulnesse, ne that they ne mowen nat leden folk thider as thei byheten to leden hem. But with how grete harmes thise forseide weyes ben enlaced, I schal schewe the shortly. For-why yif thou enforcest the to assemble moneye, thou must byreven hym his moneye that hath it; [775] and yif thou wolt schynen with dignytees, thou must bysechen and supplyen hem that yven tho dignytees; and yif thou covetest be honour to gon byfore othere folk, thou schalt defoule thi-self thurw humblesse of axynge.

767. *jolyte*, ‘*lasciviam*,’ variant for ‘*lacunam*.’

768. *but it hath*, etc., ‘*sed nimis e* (Aq. extra) *natura dictum est, nescio quem filios invenisse tortores*,’ mistranslated. By omitting *that it is* we get a possible version.

770. H *Euripides*, cp. *Androm.* 394.

772. *bytynge*, etc., ‘*tenaci morsu*.’

773. *to blisfulnesse* should follow *weyes*.

774. *shortly*, briefly.

Yif thou desirest power, thou schalt, be awaytes of thy subgetis, anoyously ben cast undir by manye periles. Axestow glorye? Thou shalt so bien distract by aspere thynges that thou schalt forgon sykernesse. And yif thou wolt leden thi lif in delyces, every wyght schal despysen the and for-leeten the, as thou that art thral to thyng that is right foul and brutyl (that is to seyn, servaunt to thi body). [780] Now is it thanne wel yseyn how litil and how brotel possessioun thei coveyten that putten the goodes of the body aboven hir owene resoun. For maystow surmounten thise olifautes in gretnesse or weighte of body? Or maistow ben strengere than the bole? Maystow ben swyfter than the tigre? Byhoold the spaces and the stablenesse and the swyft cours of the hevene, and stynt som-tyme to wondren on foule thynges. The whiche hevene certes nys nat rather for thise thynges to ben wondryd upon, than for the resoun by whiche it is governed. [785] But the schynynge of thi forme (that is to seyn, the beaute of thi body), how swyftly passynge is it, and how transitorie!

Certes it is more flytynge than the mutabilite of floures of the somer sesoun. For so as Aristotle telleth, that if that men hadden eyghen of a beeste that highte lynx, so that the lokynge of folk myghte percen thurw the thynges that withstonden it, who-so lokide thanne in the entrayles of the body of Alcibiades, that was ful fair in the superface withoute, it schulde seme ryght foul. And for-thi yif thou semest fair, thy nature ne maketh nat that, but the deceyvaunce or the feblesse of the eighen that loken. [790] But praise the goodes of the body as mochil as evere the lyst, so that thou knowe algatis that, what-so it be (that is to seyn, of the godes of the body) whiche that thou wondrist upon, mai ben

778. *awaytes*, ‘*insidiis*.’

778. *anoyously ben cast undir by*, ‘*obnoxius subjacebis*’ mistranslated.

787. *lynx*, *Lynceis oculis*; but Fr. ‘*yeulz de lins*.’ Aq. quotes Isidor, *de lince*.

destroyed or dissolvid by the heete of a fevere of thre dayes. Of alle whiche forseide thynges y mai reducen this shortly in a somme : that thise worldly goodes, whiche that ne mowen nat yeven that they by-heeten, ne ben nat parfite by the congregacioun of alle goodis ; that they ne ben nat weyes ne pathes that bryngen men to blisfulnesse, ne maken men to ben blisful.

'*Heu que miseros tramite.*'—Metrum 8

Allas ! whiche folie and whiche ignorance mysledeth wandrynge wrecchis fro the path of verray good ! Certes ye ne seke no gold in grene trees, ne ye gadere nat precyous stones in the vynes, ne ye ne hiden nat yowr gynnes in heye moun- taignes to kacchen fyssche of whiche ye mai maken riche festes. [795] And if yow liketh to hunt to roos, ye ne gon nat to the foordes of the watir that highte Tyrene. And over this, men knowen wel the krikes and the cavernes of the see yhidde in the flodes, and knowen ek whiche watir is moost plentevous of white peerlis, and knowen whiche watir haboundeth moost of reed purple (that is to seyn, of a maner schelle fyssche with whiche men deien purple), and knowen whiche strondes habounden most of tendre fysches, or of scharpe fyssches that hyghten echynnys. But folk suffren hem-selve to ben so blynde, that hem ne reccheth nat to knowe where thilke goodes ben yhidde whiche that thei coveyten, but ploungen hem in erthe, and seken there thilke good that surmounteth the hevne that bereth the sterris. What preyere mai I make, that be digne to the nyce thoughtes of men ? [800] But I preie that thei coveyten rychesses and honours. So that, whanne thei han geten tho false goodes with

greet travaile, that ther-by they mowen knowen the verray goodes.

'*Hactenus mendacis formam.*'—Prosa 9

It suffiseth that I have schewyd hiderto the forme of fals wefulnessse, so that yif thou loke now cleerly, the ordre of myn entencioun requireth from hennes forth to schewe the verray wefulnessse.'

'For sothe,' quod I, 'I se wel now that suffisaunce may nat comen by rychesses, ne power by remes, ne reverence by dignites, ne gentillesse by glorie, ne joie be delices.'

'And hastow wel knowen the causes,' quod sche, 'whi it is ?'

'Certes me semeth,' quod I, 'that y see hem ryght as thoughe it were thurw a litil clyfte, but me were levere to knowen hem more opynly of the.' [805]

'Certes,' quod sche, 'the resoun is al redy. For thilke thyng that symply is o thyng with outen ony devysioun, the error and folie of mankynde departeth and divideth it, and mysledeth it and transporteth from verray and parfit good to godes that ben false and imparfit. But seye me this. Wenestow that he that hath nede of power, that hym ne lakketh nothyng ?'

'Nay,' quod I.

'Certes,' quod sche, 'thou seyst aryght ; for if it so be that ther is a thyng that in any partie be feblere of power, certes, as in that, it moot needes be nedy of foreyne help.'

'Ryght so is it,' quod I.

'Suffisaunce and power ben thanne of o kynde ?' [810]

'So semeth it,' quod I.

'And demestow,' quod sche, 'that a thyng that is of this manere, that is to seyn suffisaunt and mighty, oughte ben despised, or ellis that it be right digne of reverence aboven alle thynges ?'

796. *foordes*, 'Tyrrhena vada.'

797. *krikes*, inlets.

800. *What preyere*, etc., 'Quid imprecer,' but

'Quelle priere puis je faire,' etc.

800. *nyce*, foolish.

801. *ther-by*, not in original.

802. *the verray wefulnessse*, *the* is the article.

806. *al redy*, 'promptissima.'

808. *Wenestow*, etc., rather *Wenestow that he that ne lakketh nothyng hath nede of power ?*

'Certes,' quod I, 'it nys no doute that it nys right worthy to ben reverenced.'

'Lat us,' quod sche, 'adden thanne reverence to suffisaunce and to power, so that we demen that thise thre thynges be al o thyng?'

'Certes,' quod I, 'lat us adden it, yif we wiln graunten the sothe.' [815]

'What demestow thanne,' quod sche, 'is that a dirk thyng and nat noble that is suffisaunt, reverent, and myghty; or elles that it is ryght noble and ryght cleer by celebrete or renoun? Considere thanne,' quod sche, 'as we han grauntide her-by-fore, that he that ne hath nede of no thyng and is moost myghty and moost digne of honour, if hym nedeth any cleernesse of renoun, whiche clernesse he myght nat graunten of hym-self; so that for lak of thilke cleernesse he myghte seme the feblere on any side, or the more out-cast.' (Glose. This to seyn, nay; for who-so that is suffisaunt, myghty, and reverent, clernesse of renoun folweth of the forseide thynges, so that there ne be amonges hem no difference; he hath it al redy of his suffisaunce.)

'I mai nat,' quod I, 'denye it, but I moot granten, as it is, that this thyng be ryght celebrable by clernesse of renoun and noblesse.' [820]

'Thanne folweth it,' quod sche, 'that we adden clernesse of renoun to the thre forseide thynges, so that there ne be amonges hem no difference.'

'This is a consequence,' quod I.

'This thyng thanne,' quod sche, 'that ne hath nede of no foreyne thyng, and that may don alle thynges by hise strengthis, and that is noble and honourable, nys nat that a myry thyng and a joyful?'

'But whennes,' quod I, 'that any

817. *i.e.* Consider whether he who nedes nothing and is myghty and honoured, needs fame. The *that* seems to be used as in 713.

821. *that we adden*, etc., 'ut claritudinem superioribus tribus nihil differre fateamur.' Chaucer's incorrect version is due to Fr.

822. C₂ A₁ omit *is* after *this*.

sorwe myghte comen to this thyng that is swiche, certes I mai nat thynke.'

'Thanne mote we graunten,' quod sche, 'that this thing be ful of gladnesse, if the forseide thynges ben sothe; [825] and certes also mote we graunten that suffisaunce, power, noblesse, reverence, and gladnesse be oonly diverse by names, but hir substauce hath no diversite.'

'It moot nedly ben so,' quod I.

'Thilke thyng thanne,' quod sche, 'that is oon and symple in his nature, the wikkidnesse of men departeth it and divideth it; and whanne thei enforcen hem to gete partie of a thyng that ne hath no part, thei ne geten hem neyther thilke partie that is noon, ne the thyng al hool that thei ne desire nat.'

'In whiche manere?' quod I.

'Thilke man,' quod sche, 'that seketh richesse to fleen poverté, he ne travaileth hym nat for to geten power, for he hath lever to ben dirk and vyl; [830] and eek withdraweth from hym-self manye naturel delites, for he nolde leese the moneie that he hath assembled. But certes in this manere he ne geteth hym nat suffisaunce, that power foreteth, and that moleste prikketh, and that filthe maketh out-caste, and that dirknesse hideth. And certes he that desireth oonly power, he wasteth and scatereth rychesse, and despyseth delices and eek honour that is withoute power, ne he ne preiseth glorie no thyng. Certes thus seestow wel that manye thynges failen to hym, for he hath som tyme defaute of manye necessites, and manye anguysshes byten hym; and whan he ne mai nat do tho defaults away, he for-letith to ben myghty, and that is the thyng that he moost desireth. [835] And ryght thus mai I make semblable resouns of honour, and of glorie, and of delycles; for so as every of these forseide thinges is the same that thise othere thynges ben (that is to seyn, al oon thyng), who-so that

830. *dirk and vyl*, 'vilis obscurusque.'

832. *maketh out-caste*, 'abicit.'

835. C₁ A₂ H *the defaultes*.

evere seketh to geten that oon of thise, and nat that othir, he ne geteth nat that he desireth.'

'What seystow thanne, yif that a man coveyte to geten alle these thynges togidre?'

'Certes,' quod sche, 'I wolde seye, that he wolde geten hym sovereyn blisfulnesse; but that schal he nat fynde in the thynges that I have schewed that ne mowen nat yeven that thei byheeten?'

'Certes no,' quod I. [840]

'Thanne,' quod sche, 'ne scholde men nat by no weye seken blisfulnesse in sicke thynges as men wenen that they ne mowen yeven but o thyng sengly of al that men seken?'

'I graunte wel,' quod I, 'ne no sothere thyng ne may be seyd.'

'Now hastow thanne,' quod sche, 'the forme and the causes of false wefulnessse. Now torne and flytte the eighen of thi thought, for ther shaltow seen anon thilke verray blisfulnesse that I have be-hyght the.'

'Certes,' quod I, 'it is cler and opene, though it were to a blynd man; [845] and that schewedestow me ful wel a litel her byforn, whan thou enforcestest the to schewe me the causes of the fals blisfulnesse. For, but if I be begiled, thanne is thilke the verray perfit blisfulnesse that perfily maketh a man suffisaunt, myghty, honourable, noble, and ful of gladnesse. And for thou schalt wel knowe that I have wel undirstonden these thynges withynne myn herte, I knowe wel that thilke blisfulnesse that may verrayly yeven on of the forseyde thynges, syn thei ben alle oon—I knowe dowteles that thilke thyng is the ful blyfulnessse.'

839. *What seystow?* 'Quid igitur?' inquam.' So also Fr. *yif that*, etc., is assigned to Philosophy in Obbarius' text, but early MSS. and translations take it as Chaucer does.

840. *but that schal he nat*, etc., 'num . . . reperiet,' etc., cp. 691, 710. The subject of *ne mowen* is omitted. B.'s reading, *they* for *ne*, is probably a scribe's correction.

845. Some phrase like *to the othere part*, 'in adversum,' has probably dropped out after *thought*.

'O my nory,' quod sche, 'by this opynoun I seie thou art blisful, yif thou putte this therto that I schal seyn.'

'What is that?' quod I. [850]

Philosophie. 'Trowestow that ther be any thyng in this erthly, mortel, toublynge thynges that may brynge this estat?'

'Certes,' quod I, 'y trowe it nought; and thou hast schewyd me wel that over thilke good ther nys no thyng more to ben desired.'

'These thynges thanne,' quod sche, (that is to seyn, erthly suffysaunce, and powere, and swiche thynges) outhur thei semen lyknesse of verray good, or elles it semeth that thei yeve to mortel folk a maner of goodes that ne be nat perfyte. But thilke good that is verray and perfyte that mai thei nat yeven.' [855]

'I accorde me wel,' quod I.

'Thanne,' quod sche, 'for as moche as thou hast knowen whiche is thilke verray blisfulnesse, and eek whiche thilke thynges ben that lyen falsly blisfulnesse (that is to seyn, that be deceyte semen verray goodes), now byhoveth the to knowe whennes and where thou mowe seke thilke verray blisfulnesse.'

'Certes,' quod I, 'that desire I gretly and have abyden longe tyme to herkne it.'

'But for as moche,' quod sche, 'as it liketh to my disciple Plato, in his book of *In Thymeo*, that in ryght litel thynges men schulde byseche the help of god, [860] what juggestow that be now to done, so that we may desserve to fynde the seete of thilk sovereyn good?'

'Certes,' quod I, 'y deme that we schul clepe to the fadir of alle goodes, for withouten hym is ther no thyng founded aryght.'

'Thou seyst aryght,' quod sche, and bygan anon to syngen right thus:

851. *this*, these. *toublynge*, 'caducius,' as in 357, 406.

856. *lyen*, counterfeit.

860. *In Thymeo*, rather *in the Timeus* (cp. *Tim.* 27 c.)

'*O quam perpetua.*'—Metrum 9

'O thow fadir, soowere and creatour of hevене and of erthes, that governest this world by perdurable resoun, that comaundest the tymes to gon from syn that age hadde bygynnyng; thow that duellest thi-selfe ay stedefast and stable, and yevest alle othere thynges to ben meved, [865] ne foreyne causes necesseden the nevere to compoune werk of floterynge matere, but oonly the forme of sovereyn good I-set with-in the withoute envye, that moevede the frely. Thow, that art althir-fayrest, berynge the faire world in thy thought, formedest this world to the lyknesse semblable of that faire world in thy thought. Thou drawest alle thyng of thy sovereyn ensaampler and comaundest that this world, parfytely ymakid, have frely and absolut hise parfyte parties. Thow byndest the elementis by nombres proporcionables, that the coole things mowen accorde with the hote things, and the drye things with the moyste; that the fuyer, that is purest, fleigh nat over-heye, ne that the hevynesse drawe nat adoun over-lowe the erthes that ben ploungid in the watis. [870] Thow knytttest togidere the mene soule of treble kynde moevyng alle thingis, and divydest it by membrys accordyng; and whan it is thus divyded [and] it hath assembled a moevyng in-to two rowndes, it gooth to torne ayen to hym-self, and envyrouneth a ful deep thought and turneth the hevене by semblable ymage. Thow by evene lyke causes enhauncest the soules and the lasse lyves; and, ablyng

864. C₂ A₁ Hn. omit *soowere and*; H Cx. *sovereigne and*.

866. *frely*. Not in Latin or French.

868. *Thou drawest . . . ensaampler*, precedes *Thow that art*, etc., in Latin and French. Perhaps displaced by an early scribe; if so, the reading of A₁ and *comaundedest*, is correct.

869. *nombres proporcionables*, numerical proportions.

871. 'Quæ cum secta duos motum glomeravit in orbes, In semet reditura meat mentemque profundam circuit, et simili convertit imagine cælum.'

hem heye by lyghte waynes or cartes, thow sowest hem in-to hevене and in-to erthe. [875] And whan thei ben convertyd to the by thi benygne lawe, thow makest hem retourne ayen to the by ayenledyng fyer. O fadir, yyve thou to the thought to steven up in-to thi streyte seete; and graunte hym to enviroune the welle of good; and, the lyght I-founde, graunte hym to fycchen the clere syghtes of his corage in the; and skatere thou and to-breke the weyghtes and the cloudes of erthly hevynesse; and schyn thou by thi bryghtnesse, for thou art cleernesse, thow art pesible reste to debonayre folk; thow thi-self art bygynnyng, berere, ledere, path and terme; to looke on the, that is our ende. [880]

'*Quoniam igitur que sit.*'—Prosa 10

For as moche thanne as thow hast seyn which is the fourme of good that nys nat parfit, and whiche is the forme of good that is parfit, now trowe I that it were good to schewe in what this perfeccioun of blisfulnesse is set. And in this thing I trowe that we schulde first enquere for to witen, yf that any swich maner good as thilke good that thou hast dyffynsshed a litel here-byforn (that is to seyn sovereyn good) may be founde in the nature of things, for that veyn ymagynacioun of thought desceyve us nat, and put us out of the sothfastnesse of thilke thinge that is summytted to us. But it may nat be denyed that thilke good ne is, and that it nys ryght as a welle of alle goodes. For alle thing that is cleped inparfyt is proevyd inparfit be the amenusyng of perfeccioun or of thing that is parfit. [885] And herof cometh it that in every thing general, yif that men seen any thing that is inparfit, certes in thilke general ther moot ben som thing that is parfit. For yif so be that perfeccioun is don away, men may nat thinke ne say

875. *heye*, to rise.

877. *enviroune*, 'lustrare' (to look upon), Fr. 'aurouner.'

fro whennes thilke thing is that is cleped inparfyt. For the nature of thinges ne took nat hir begynnyng of thinges amenused and inparfit, but it procedith of thinges that ben alle hole and absolut, and descendith so down into uttereste thinges and in-to thinges empty and withouten fruyt. But, as I have schewid a litel here byforn that yif ther be a blisfulnesse that be freel and veyn and inparfyt, ther may no man doute that ther nys som blisfulnesse that is sad, stedefast, and parfyt.'

'This is concluded,' quod I, 'feermely and soothfastly.' [89c]

'But considere also,' quod sche, 'in whom this blisfulnesse enhabiteth. The comune accordaunce and conceyt of the corages of men proveth and graunteth that god, prince of alle thinges, is good. For, so as no thyng mai ben thought betere than god, it mai nat ben doubted thanne that he that no thinge nys betere, that he nys good. Certes resoun scheweth that god is so good that it proeveth by verray force that parfyt good is in hym. For yif god nys swyche, he ne mai nat be prince of alle thinges; [895] for certes som-thing possessyng in it-self parfyt good schulde be more worthy than god, and it scholde semen that thilke were first and eldere than god. For we han schewyd apertely that alle thinges that ben inparfyt ben first er thynges that ben inparfit; and for-ty, for as moche as that my resoun or my proces ne go nat away withouten an ende, we owe to graunte that the sovereyn god is right ful of sovereyn parfit good. And we han establissched that the sovereyne good is verray blisfulnesse. Thanne moot it nedis be that verray blisfulnesse is set in sovereyn god.' [900]

'This take I wel,' quod I, 'ne this ne mai nat be withscid in no manere.'

'But I preye the,' quod sche, 'see now how thou mayst proeven holily and

withouten corrupcioun this that I have seid, that the sovereyn god is ryght ful of sovereyne good.'

'In whiche manere?' quod I.

'Wenestow aught,' quod sche, 'that the prince of alle thynges have I-take thilke sovereyne good any-wher out of hym-self, of whiche sovereyne good men proeveth that he is ful; ryght as thou myghtest thyngen that god, that hath blisfulnesse in hym-self, and thilk blisfulnesse that is in hym, were divers in substance? [905] For yif thow wene that god have resseyved thilke good out of hym-self, thow mayst wene that he that yaf thilke good to god be more worth than is god. But I am beknowe and confesse, and that ryght dignely, that god is ryght worthy aboven alle thinges. And yif it so be that this good be in hym by nature, but that it is dyvers from him by wenyng resoun, syn we speke of god prynce of alle thynges,—feyne who so feyne mai—who was he that hath conioyned these divers thynges togidre? And eek at the laste se wel that a thing that is divers from any thing, that thilke thing nys nat that same thing fro whiche it is undirstonden to be diverse. Thanne folweth it that thilke thing that by his nature is divers from sovereyn good, that that thyng nys nat sovereyn good. [910] But certes it were a felenous cursydnesse to thinken that of hym that no thing nys more worth. For alwey, of alle thinges, the nature of hem may nat ben betere thanne his begynnyng. For whiche I mai concluden by ryght verray resoun that thilke that is begynnyng of alle thinges, thilke same thing is sovereyn good in his substance.'

'Thow hast seyde ryghtfully,' quod I.

'But we han graunted,' quod sche, 'that the sovereyn good is blisfulnesse.'

'That is sooth,' quod I. [915]

904. Chaucer and one of French MSS. omit 'vel ita naturaliter habere.' Add, therefore, after *ful*; or *wenestow that he hath it naturally in himself*.

912. C₁ H Cx. A₂ *hir beginnyng*, and rightly, but probably a correction.

894. *that no thinge*, etc., i.e. to whom nothing is superior.

901. *take*, 'accipio'; Fr. 'recoif.'

'Thanne,' quod sche, 'moten we nedes granten and confessen that thilke same sovereyn good be god?'

'Certes,' quod I, 'y ne may nat denye, ne withstonde the resouns purposed; and I se wel that it folweth by strengthe of the premisses.'

'Loke now,' quod sche, 'yif this be proevyd yet more fermely thus that there ne mowen not ben two sovereyn goodis that ben divers among hem-self. For certes the goodis that ben divers among hem-self, that oon is nat that that that othir is; thanne mowen neither of hem ben parfit, so as eyther of hem lakketh to othir. But that that nys nat parfit, men mai seen apertely that it nys not sovereyn. [920] The thynges thanne that ben sovereynly gode ne mowe by no weie be divers. But I have wel concluded that blisfulnesse and god ben the sovereyn good; for whiche it mote nedes be that sovereyne blisfulnesse is sovereyn devynite.'

'No thing,' quod I, 'nys more soth-faste than this, ne more ferme by resoun, ne a more worthy thing than god mai not ben concluded.'

'Upon these thynges thanne,' quod sche, 'ryght as these geometriens when thei han schewed her proposicions ben wont to bryngen yn thynges that thei clepen porismes or declaracions of forseide thynges, right so wol I yeve the here as a corolarie or a meede of coroune. For-why for as moche as by the getyng of blisfulnesse men ben makid blisful, and blisfulnesse is dyvinite, than is it manifest and opene that by the getyng of dyvinite men ben makid blisful. [925] Right as by the getyng of justice [men ben makid just], and be the getyng of sapience thei ben makid wise, ryght so nedes by the semblable resoun, when they han geten dyvinite thei ben makid goddess. Thanne is every blisful man

918. *thus that*, i.e. from the fact that.

919. *neither*, often plural in Middle-English.

924. *as*, as it were.

924. *meede of coroune*, 'loier de coroune.'

926. *men . . . just*, MSS. omit; supplied from French.

god. But certes by nature ther nys but o god; but by the participacioun of dyvinite ther ne let ne distourbeth no thyng that ther ne ben many goddis.'

'This ys,' quod I, 'a fair thing and a precious, clepe it as thou wilt, be it corolerie, or porisme, or meede of coroune, or declarynges.'

'Certes,' quod sche, 'no thing nys fairere than is the thing that by resoun schulde ben addide to these forseide thynges.' [930]

'What thing?' quod I.

'So,' quod sche, 'as it semeth that blisfulnesse conteneth many thynges, it weere for to witen whether that alle these thynges maken or conioynen as a maner body of blisfulnesse by diversite of parties or membres, or elles yif any of alle thilke thynges ben swich that it acomplise by hymself the substauce of blisfulnesse, so that alle these othere thynges ben referrid and brought to blisfulnesse (that is to seyn, as to the cheef of hem).'

'I wolde,' quod I, 'that thou madest me clerly to undirstonde what thou seist, and that thou recordidest me the forseide thynges.'

'Have I not jugged,' quod sche, 'that blisfulnesse is good?' [935]

'Ys for sothe,' quod I, 'and that sovereyn good.'

'Adde thanne,' quod sche, 'thilke good that is makid [of] blisfulnesse to alle these forseide thynges. For thilke same blisfulnesse that is demed to ben sovereyn suffisaunce, thilke selve is sovereyn power, sovereyn reverence, sovereyn clernesse or noblesse, and sovereyn delyt. What seistow thanne of all these thynges, that is to seyn, suffisaunce, power, and alle these othere thynges,—ben thei thanne as membris of blisfulnesse, or ben they referred and brought to sovereyne good ryght as alle thynges that ben brought to the cheef of hem?'

'I undirstonde wel,' quod I, 'what

928. *let*, hindereth.

937. *of*, MSS. omit; supplied from French.

thou purposest to seke, but I desire for to herkene that thou schewe it me.' [940]

'Tak now thus the discrecioun of this questioun,' quod sche; 'yif alle these thynges,' quod sche, 'weren membris to felicite, thanne weren thei dyverse that on fro that othir. And swich is the nature of parties or of membres, that diverse membris compounen a body.'

'Certes,' quod I, 'it hath wel ben schewyd here byforn that alle these thynges ben al o thyng.'

'Thanne ben thei none membres,' quod sche, 'for elles it schulde seme that blisfulnesse were conioyned al of o membre alone; but that is a thing that mai not ben don.'

'This thing,' quod I, 'nys not doutous; but I abide to herkennen the remenaunt of the question.' [945]

'This is opene and cler,' quod sche, 'that alle othere thynges ben referrid and brought to good. For therefore is suffisaunce requerid, for it is demyd to ben good; and for-ty is power requerid, for men trowen also that it be good; and this same thing mowen we thinken and coniecten of reverence, and of noblesse, and of delyt. Thanne is sovereyn good the somme and the cause of al that oughte ben desired; for-why thilke thing that with-holdeth no good in it selve, ne semblance of good, it mai not wel in no manere be desired ne requerid. [950] And the contrarie; for thoughe that thynges by here nature ne ben not gode, algates yif men wene that ben gode, yet ben thei desired as though that thei were verrayliche gode; and ther-fore is it that men oughte to wene by ryghte that bounte be the sovereyn fyn and the cause of alle the thynges that ben to requiren. But certes thilke that is cause for which men requiren any thing, it semeth that thilke same thing be moost desired. As thus: yf that a wyght wolde ryden for cause of hele, he ne desireth not so mochel the

940. *that*, Fr. 'que' (how).

941. *Tak now*, 'accipe.'

942. *a body*, one body.

951. Hn. ends with '*yit ben they*.'

moevyng to ryden, as the effect of his hele. Now thanne, syn that alle thynges ben required for the grace of good, thei ne ben not desired of alle folk more than the same good. [955] But we han grauntide that blisfulnesse is that thing, for whiche that alle these othere thynges ben desired; thanne is it thus that certes only blysfulesse is required and desired. By whiche thing it scheweth cleerly that of good and of blisfulnesse is al on and the same substance.'

'I se nat,' quod I, 'wherfore that men myghten discorden in this.'

'And we han schewed that god and verray blisfulnesse is al o thing.'

'That is sooth,' quod I.

'Thanne mcwen we concluden sykerly, that the substance of god is set in thilke same good, and in noon other place. [960]

'Nunc omnes pariter venite capti.'—
Metrum 10

Cometh alle to gidre now, ye that ben ykought and ybounde with wikkide cheynes by the desceyvable delyt of erthly thynges enhabytunge in yowr thought! Her schal ben the reste of your labours, her is the havene stable in pesible quiete; this allone is the open refut to wrechis. (Glose. This to seyn, that ye that ben combyrd and disseyvid with worldly affecciouns, cometh now to this sovereyn good, that is god, that is refut to hem that wolen come to hym.) Textus. Alle the thynges that the ryver Tagus yyveth yow with his goldene gravelis, or elles alle the thynges that the ryver Herinus yeveth with his rede brinke, [965] or that Indus yyveth, that is next the hote partie of the world, that medleth the grene stones with the white, ne scholden not

954. *moevyng to ryden*, movement of riding.

955. *for the grace*, etc., 'gratia boni.'

961. *C₂ A₁ O cometh*.

965. *Herinus*, Hermus.

966. *grene stones* . . . *white*, glossed *smaragdus* (emeralds) and *margarites* (pearls) in *C₁ C₂ A₂*.

cleren the lookynge of your thought, but hiden rather your blynde corages withynne here darknesse. Al that liketh yow here, and exciteth and moeveth your thoughtes, the erthe hath norysschid it in his lowe caves. But the schynynge by whiche the hevене is governed and whennes that it hath his strengthe, that eschueth the derke overthrowynge of the soule; and who so evere may knowen thilke light of blisfulnesse, he schal wel seyn that the white beemes of the sonne ne ben nat cleer.' [970]

'*Assencior inquam cuncta.*'—Prosa II

'I assente me,' quod I, 'for alle these things ben strongly bounden with ryght ferme resouns.'

'How mychel wiltow preysen it,' quod sche, 'yif that thow knowe what thilke good is?'

'I wol preyse it,' quod I, 'be pris withouten ende, yif it schal betyde me to knowe also to gedre god that is good.'

'Certes,' quod sche, 'that schal I do the be verray resoun, yif that the things that I have concluded a litel here byforn duellen only in hir first grauntynge.'

'Thei dwellen graunted to the,' quod I. (This to seyn as who seith, 'I graunte thi forseide conclusyouns.')

[975] 'Have I nat schewed the,' quod sche, 'that the things that ben required of many folk ne ben not verray goodis ne parfite; for thei ben divers that on fro that othir. And so as iche of hem is lakkyng to othir, thei han no power to bryngen a good that is ful and absolut. But thanne at erste ben thei verraye good, whan thei ben gadred togidere alle in-to o forme and in-to oon werkyng. So that thilke thing that is suffisaunce, thilke same be power, and reverence, and noblesse, and myrthe. And for sothe, but yif alle these things ben alle o same

970. *overthrowynge*, 'ruinas.'

972. *preysen*, prize.

973. *also to gedre*, 'aussi ensemble,' at the same time.

thing, thei ne han not wherby that the mowen be put in the nombre of thinges that oughten ben required or desired.'

[980]

'It is schewyd,' quod I, 'ne herof mai ther no man douten.'

'The thinges thanne,' quod sche, 'that ne ben none goodis whan thei ben diverse, and whanne thei bygynnen to ben al o thing, thanne ben thei goodes,—ne cometh it hem nat thanne by the getyng of unyte that thei ben maked goodes?'

'So it semeth,' quod I.

'But alle thing that is good,' quod sche, 'grauntestow that it be good by the participacioun of good, or no?'

'I graunte it,' quod I.

'Thanne mustow graunten,' quod sche, 'by semblable resoun that oon and good be o same thing; [985] for of thinges of whiche that the effect nys nat naturely divers, nedes the substaunce moot be oo same thing.'

'I ne may nat denye it,' quod I.

'Hastow nat knowen wel,' quod sche, 'that alle thing that is hath so longe his duellyng and his substaunce as longe as it is oon? But whanne it forletith to be oon, it moot nedys deien and cor-rumpen to gidres?'

'In whiche manere?' quod I.

'Ryght as in beestis,' quod sche, 'whanne the body and the soule ben conioyned in oon and dwellen to gidre, it is cleped a beeste; and whanne her unyte is destroyed be the disseverance the toon fro the tothir, thanne scheweth it wel that it is a deed thing, and that it nys no lengere no beeste. [990] And the body of a wyght, while it duelleth in oo fourme be coniuncion of membris, it is wel seyn that it is a figure of mankynde; and yif the parties of the body ben so devyded and disseverid the ton fro the tother that thei destroyen unite, the body forletith to ben that it was beform. And who so wolde renne in the same

983. *cometh it hem*, 'leur avient'; cp. 463.

988. *to gidres*, at once.

990. *no beeste*, a beast.

991. *figure of mankynde*, 'humaine figure.'

manere be alle thinges, he scholde seen that withouten doute every thing is in his substauce as longe as it is oon; and whanne it forletith to ben oon, it dyeth and peryssheth.'

'Whanne I considere,' quod I, 'many thinges, I se noon other.'

'Is ther any thing thanne,' quod sche, 'that, in as moche as it lyveth naturely, that forletith the talent or the appetyt of his beyng and dureseth to come to deth and to corrupcioun?' [995]

'Yif I considere,' quod I, 'the beestes that han any maner nature of wyllynge and of nyllynge, I ne fynde no beeste, but if it be constreyned fro withoute-forth that forletith or despiseth the entencion to lyven and to duren; or that wole, his thanks, hasten hym to dyen. For every beest travaileth hym to defende and kepe the savacion of his lif, and eschueth death and destruccioun. But certes I doute me of herbes and of trees (that is to seyn, that I am in a doute of swiche thinges as herbes or trees), that ne han no felyng soules (ne no naturel werkynges servynge to appetites as beestes han), whether thei han appetyt to duellen and to duren.' [1000]

'Certes,' quod sche, 'ne therof thar the nat doute. Now looke upon these herbes and these trees. They wexen first in suche places as ben covenable to hem, in which places thei mowen nat sone deye ne dryen, as longe as hir nature mai defenden hem. For some of hem waxen in feeldis, and some in mountaynes, and othere waxen in mareys, and othere cleven on roches, and some wexen plentyvous in soondes; and yif any wyght enforce hym to bere hem in-to other places, thei wexen drye. [1005] For nature vyeveth to every thing that that is convenient to hym, and travailleth that they ne deie nat, as longe as thei han power to duellen and to lyven. What wiltow seyn of this, that thei drawn alle here noryschynges by here rootes, ryght as thei hadden here mouthes y-plounged withynne

997. *his thanks*, voluntarily.

the erthes, and sheden be hir maryes hir wode and hir bark? And what wyltow seyn of this, that thilke thing that is ryght softe, as the marie is, that it is alwey hyd in the seete al with-inne, and that it is defended fro withoute by the stedfastnesse of wode; and that the outreste bark is put ayens the distemperance of the hevене as a deffendour myghty to suffren harm? And thus certes maistow wel seen how greet is the diligence of nature; [1010] for alle thinges renovelen and publysschen hem with seed y-multiplied, ne ther nys no man that ne woot wel that they ne ben ryght as a fundament and edifice for to duren, nocht oonly for a tyme, but ryght as for to dure perdurably by generacion. And the thinges eek that men wenen ne haven none soules, ne desire thei nat iche of hem by semblable resoun to kepyn that that is his (that is to seyn, that is accordynge to hir nature in conservacioun of hir beyng and enduryng)? For wherfore ellis bereth lightnesse the flaumbes up, and the weyghte presseth the erthe adoun, but for as moche as thilke places and thilke moevynges ben covenable to everyche of hem? And for-sothe every thing kepeth thilke that is accordynge and propre to hym, ryght as thinges that ben contrarious and enemys corruppen hem. [1015] And yet the harde thinges, as stones, clyven and holden here parties togidre ryght faste and harde, and defenden hem in withstondynge that thei ne departe nat lyghtly atwynne. And the thinges that ben softe and fletynge, as is watir and eyr, thei departen lyghtly and yeven place to hem that breken or divyden hem; but natheles they retorne sone ageyn into the same thinges fro whennes thei ben arraced; but fyver fleeth and

1007. *sheden*; perhaps *sheden* should be *sprenden*, 'espendent.'

1008. $C_2 A_2 H Cx$. *that is alwey*.

1010. *myghty*, etc., Aq. 'patiens mali, i.e. potens mala sustinere.'

1011. *renovelen and publysschen*, 'renouvelent' and 'propagentur.'

1012. C_2 is *hirs*, possibly right; cp. Fr. 'leur,' and pronouns of following gloss.

refuseth alle dyvisioun. I trete not now here of willeful moevynges of the soule that is knowyng, but of the naturel entencioun of thinges, as thus: [1020] ryght as we swolwen the mete that that we resseyven and ne thinke nat on it, and as we drawn our breeth in slepyng that we witen it nat while we slepyn. For certes in the beestis the love of hire lyyvnges ne of hire beynges ne cometh not of the wilnynges of the soule, but of the bygynnynges of nature. For certes, thurw constreynge causes, wil desireth and embraceth ful ofte tyme the deeth that nature dredeth. (That is to seyn as thus: that a man may be constreyned so, by som cause, that his wille desireth and taketh the deeth whiche that nature hateth and dredeth ful sore.) And somtyme we seen the contrarye, as thus: that the wil of a wyght distourbeth and constreyneth that that nature desireth and requirith alwey, that is to seyn the werk of generacioun, by whiche generacioun only duelleth and is susteyned the longe durablete of mortel thinges. [1025] And thus this charite and this love, that every thing hath to hym-self, ne cometh not of the moevyng of the soule, but of the entencioun of nature. For the purveaunce of god hath yeven to thinges that ben creat of hym this, that is a ful grete cause to lyven and to duren, for whiche they desiren naturely here lif as longe as evere thei mowen. For which thou mayst not drede be no manere that alle the thinges that ben any where, that thei ne requiren naturely the ferme stablesse of perdurable duellynge, and eek the eschuyng of destruccioun.'

'Now confesse I wel,' quod I, 'that y see wel now certeynly withouten doutes the thinges that whilom semeden uncerteyn to me.'

'But,' quod sche, 'thilke thing that desireth to be and to duelle perdurably, he desireth to ben oon. [1030] For yif

1020. C₂ H A₂ B here now.

1025. by whiche, etc., i.e. by which the permanency of mortal things is maintained.

that oon were destroyed certes beyngeschulde ther noon duellen to no wyght.'

'That is sooth,' quod I.

'Thanne,' quod sche, 'desiren alle thinges oon.'

'I assente,' quod I.

'And I have schewed,' quod sche, 'that thilke same oon is thilke that is good.'

'Ye forsothe,' quod I.

'Alle thinges thanne,' quod sche, 'requiren good; and thilke good thow mayst descriyven ryght thus: good is thilk thing that every wyght desireth.' [1035]

'Ther ne may be thought,' quod I, 'no more verraye thing. For eyther alle thinges ben referrid and brought to noght, and floteren withouten governour, despoyled of oon as of hire propre heued; or elles, yif ther be any thing to whiche that alle thinges tenden and hyen to, that thing muste ben the sovereyn good of alle goodes.'

Thanne seide sche thus: 'O my nory,' quod sche, 'I have greet gladnesse of the, for thow hast fycched in thyn herte the myddel sothfastnesse, that is to seyn, the prykke. But this thing hath ben discoveryd to the in that thow seydest that thow wisteth not a litel her byforn.'

'What was that?' quod I.

'That thou ne wistest noght,' quod sche, 'whiche was the ende of thinges. [1040] And certes that is the thyng that every wyght desireth; and for as mochel as we han gadrid and comprehendid that good is thilke thing that is desired of alle, thanne mote we nedys confessen that good is the fyn of alle thinges.

'*Quisquis profunda.*'—Metrum II

Whoso that seketh sooth by a deep thought, and coveyteth not to ben disseyvid by no mys-weyes, lat hym rollen

1036. oon, unity.

1037. the myddel sothfastnesse, 'mediæ veritatis notam.' The gloss is due to note in Aq.

1039. But this thing should be *But in this thing*, and in that should be *that that* to give sense of Latin and French.

1042. mis-weyes, bypaths.

and trenden withynne hymself the lyght of his ynwarde sighte; and let hym gaderyn ayein, enclynynge in-to a compas, the longe moevynges of his thoughtes; and let hym techyn his corage that he hath enclosid and hid in his tresors, al that he compasseth or secheth fro withoute. And thanne thilke thing, that the blake cloude of errour whilom hadde y-covered, schal lighte more clerly than Phebus hymself ne schyneth. [1045] (Glosa. Who so wol seke the depe ground of soth in his thought, and wil nat ben disseyvid by false proposicouns that goon amys fro the trouthe, lat hym wel examine and rolle withynne hym-self the nature and the propertes of the thing; and let him yet eft sones examine and rollen his thoughtes by good deliberacion or that he deme, and lat hym techyn his soule that it hath, by naturel principles kyndeliche yhyd with-ynne it-self, al the trouthe the whiche ymagineth to ben in thinges withoute. And thanne al the derknesse of his mysknowynge shall seen more evydently to the sighte of his undirstondynge than the sonne ne semeth to the sighte withoute-forth.) [1050] For certes the body, bryngynge the weighte of foryetyngce, ne hath nat chased out of your thought al the cleernesse of your knowyng; for certeynli the seed of soth haldeth and clyveth within yowr corage, and it is a-waked and excited by the wynde and by the blastes of doctrine. For wherfore elles demen ye of your owene wil the ryghtes, when ye ben axid, but if so were that the norysschynge of resoun ne lyvede y-plounged in the depe of your herte? (This to seyn, how schulde men deme the sothe of any thing that wer axid, yif ther nere a rote of sothfastnesse that were y-plounged and hyd in the naturel principles, the whiche sothfastnesse lyvede within the depnesse of the thought?) And if it so be that the Muse and the

doctrine of Plato syngeth soth, al that every wyght leerneth, he ne doth no thing elles thanne but recordeth, as men recorden thinges that ben foryeten.' [1055]

'*Tunc ego Platoni inquam.*'—Prosa 12

Thanne seide I thus: 'I accorde me gretly to Plato, for thou recordist and remembrist me these thinges yet the seconde tyme; that is to seye, first whan I loste my memorie be the contagious coniunccioun of the body with the soule, and eftsones aftirward, whan y lost it confounded by the charge and be the burdene of my sorwe.'

And thanne seide sche thus: 'Yif thou loke,' quod sche, 'first the thynges that thou hast graunted, it ne schal nat ben ryght fer that thou ne schalt remembre thilke thinges that thou seidest that thou nystist nat.'

'What thing?' quod I.

'By whiche governement,' quod sche, 'that this world is governed.'

'Me remembreth it wel,' quod I; 'and I confesse wel that I ne wyste it nat. [1060] But al be it so that I see now from afer what thou purposist, algates I desire yit to herknen it of the more pleylnly.'

'Thou ne wendest nat,' quod sche, 'a litel here byforn, that men schulde doute that this world nys governed by god.'

'Certes,' quod I, 'ne yet ne doute I it naught, ne I nyl nevere wene that it were to doute' (as who seith, 'but I woot wel that god gouverneth this world'); 'and I schal schortly answeren the be what resouns I am brought to this. This world,' quod I, 'of so manye and diverse and contraryous parties, ne myghte nevere han ben assembled in o forme, but yif ther ne were oon that conioyned so manye diverse thinges; [1065] and the same diversite of here

1058. *it ne schal nat*, etc., i.e. thou shalt not be far from remembering.

1064. *answeren*, 'exponam'; Fr. 'espondrai.' read as *respondrai*.

1050. *seen* (B has *be*) seems to mean 'appear'; cp. *Legend of G. W.* 156, *Gen. and Ex.* 1923 (Morris).

natures, that so discorden the ton fro that other, most departen and unioynen the thinges that ben conioynid, yif ther ne were oon that contenyde that he hath conioynid and ybounden. Ne the certain ordre of nature schulde not brynge forth so ordene moevynges by places, by tymes, by doynges, by spaces, by qualites, yif ther ne were on, that were ay stedfaste duellynge, that ordeynide and disponyde these diversites of moevynges. And thilke thing, what-so-ever it be, by whiche that alle thinges ben y-maked and I-lad, y clepe hym "god," that is a word that is used to alle folk.' [1070]

Thanne seide sche: 'Syn thou feelist thus these thinges,' quod sche, 'I trowe that I have litel more to done that thou, myghty of wefulnessse, hool and sound, ne see eftsones thi contre.

'But let us loken the thinges that we han purposed here-byfor. 'Have I nat nombrid and seid,' quod sche, 'that suffisaunce is in blisfulnessse? and we han accorded that god is thilke same blisfulnessse?'

'Yis forsothe,' quod I.

'And that to governen this world,' quod sche, 'ne schal he nevere han nede of noon help fro with-oute? For elles, yif he hadde nede of any help, he ne schulde nat have no ful suffisaunce?' [1075]

'Yys thus it moot nedes be,' quod I.

'Thanne ordeyneth he be hym-self alone alle thinges?' quod sche.

'That may noght ben denyed,' quod I.

'And I have schewyd that god is the same good?'

'It remembreth me wel,' quod I.

'Thanne ordeigneth he alle thinges by thilke good,' quod sche, 'syn he, whiche that we han accordid to ben good, governeth alle thinges by hym-self; and he is as a keye and a styere, by whiche

1067. *Ne the certain, etc., should be 'The ordre of nature ne schoulde not procede certainly and unfolden so ordene,' etc.*

1077. *the same good, 'ipsum bonum, 'biens meisnes.'*

1079. *keye 'clavus' read as 'clavis,' or 'clos' as 'clef.'*

that the edifice of this world is kept stable and withouten corruppyng?'

'I accorde me greetly,' quod I. 'And I aperceyvede a litil here byfor that thou woldest seyn thus, al be it so that it were by a thynne suspecion.' [1080]

'I trowe it wel,' quod sche; 'for, as I trowe, thou ledist now more ententyfliche thyn eyen to loken the verray goodes. But natheles the thing that I schal telle the yet ne scheweth not lesse to loken.'

'What is that?' quod I.

'So as men trowen,' quod sche, 'and that ryghtfully, that god governeth alle thinges by the keye of his goodnesse, and alle these same thinges, as I have taught the, hasten hem by naturel entencioun to come to good, ther ne may no man douten that thei ne ben governed voluntarily, and that they ne converten hem of here owene wil to the wil of here ordeynour, as thei that ben accordyng and enclynynge to here governour and here kyng.'

'It moot nedes be so,' quod I, 'for the reame ne schulde nat seme blisful yif ther were a yok of mysdrawynges in diverse parties, ne the savynge of obedient thynges ne scholde nat be.' [1085]

'Thanne is ther no thyng,' quod sche, 'that kepith his nature, that enforceth hym to gon ayen god.'

'No,' quod I.

'And yif that any thing enforcede hym to withstonde god, myghte it avayle at the laste ayens hym that we han graunted to ben almyghty be the ryght of blisfulnessse?'

'Certes,' quod I, 'al outrely it ne myghte nat avaylen hym.'

'Thanne is ther no thing,' quod she, 'that either wole or mai with-stonden to this sovereyn good.'

'I trow nat,' quod I.

'Thanne is thilke the sovereyn good,'

1082. *scheweth, etc., is no less evident.*

1085. *yif ther were, etc., i.e. if it were a restraining of the refractory elements and not a preserving of the harmonious ones.*

quod sche, 'that alle thinges governeth strongly and ordeyneth hem softly?' [1090]

Thanne seide I thus: 'I delite me,' quod I, 'nat oonly in the eendes or in the somme of resouns that thou hast concluded and proved, but thilke woordes that thou usest deliten me moche more. So that, at the laste, foolis that somtyme reenden grete thinges oughten ben asschamid of hem-self.' (That is to seyn, that we foolis that reprehenden wikkidly the thinges that touchin godis governaunce, we aughten ben asschamid of our-self; as I, that seide that god refuseth oonly the werkis of men and ne entremittith nat of it.)

'Thow hast wel herd,' quod sche, 'the fables of the poetis, how the geanttis assaileden hevene with the goddis, but for-sothe the debonayre force of god disposide hem as it was worthy (that is to sey, destroyden the geauntes, as it was worthy.) [1095] But wiltow that we ioynen to-gidres thilke same resouns, for paraventure of swiche coniuccion may sterten up som fair sparcle of soth?'

'Do,' quod I, 'as the list.'

'Wenestow,' quod sche, 'that god ne be almyghty?—No man is in doute of it?'

'Certes,' quod I, 'no wyght ne douteth it, yif he be in his mynde.'

'But he,' quod sche, 'that is almyghti—ther nys no thyng that he ne may?'

'That is sooth,' quod I.

'May god don evel?' quod sche.

'Nay for-sothe,' quod I.

'Thanne is evel no thing,' quod sche, 'syn that he ne may not don evel, that mai doon alle thinges.' [1100]

'Scornestow me,' quod I,—(or elles, 'Pleyestow or disseyvistow me,')—'that hast so wovven me with thi resouns the hous of Didalus, so entrelaced that it is unable to ben unlaced—thow that other-

1091. H Cx. A₂ the resouns; C₁ the inserted later (?).

1095. with the goddis, against the gods. Probably due to misreading 'ou les dieux' as 'aux diex.'

1101. Didalus, Dedalus.

while entrist ther thow isist, and other while issest ther thow entrest? Ne fooldist thou nat to-gidre (by replicacioun of wordes) a manere wondirful cercle or enviourynge of the simplicite devyne? For certes a litel here byforne, whanne thou bygunne at blisfulnesse, thou seidest that it is sovereyn good, and seidest that it is set in sovereyn god; and seidest that god hym-self is sovereyn good, and that good is the ful blisfulnesse; [1105] for whiche thou yave me as a covenable yifte, that is to seyn, that no wyght is blisful, but yif he be god also ther-with. And seidest eke that the forme of good is the substaunce of god and of blisfulnesse; and seidest that thilke same oon is thilke same good that is required and desired of al the kynde of thinges. And thou provedest in disputyng that god governeth alle the thinges of the world by the governementis of bounte; and seidest that alle thinges wolen obeyen to hym; and seidest that the nature of yvel nys no thing. And these thinges schewedest thou, naught with noone resouns y-taken fro withouten, [1110] but by proeves in cercles and homliche knowen, the whiche proeves drawn to hem-self heer feyth and here accord everiche of hem of othir.'

Thanne seide sche thus: 'I ne scorne the nat, ne pleie, ne disceyve the; but I have schewed the the thing that is grettest over alle thinges, by the yifte of god that we whilome prayeden. For this is the forme of the devyne substaunce, that is swiche that it ne slideth nat in-to uttreste foreyne thinges, ne ne reseceyeth noone straunge thinges in hym; but ryght as Parmanydes seide in Greec of thilke devyne substaunce—he seide thus: that thilke devyne substaunce tornith the

1106. as, as it were.

1106. covenable yifte, probably misreading of 'coronable don' (correlarium).

1111. proeves in cercles, etc., 'insitis et domesticis probationibus'; in cercles is due to gloss on insitis in Aq., and known to Fr. 'conneus' (? conseus) translating 'domesticis.'

1115. Parmanydes, Parmenides.

world and the moevable cerche of thinges, while thilke devyne substance kepith itself withouten moevynge. [1115] (That is to seyn that it ne moeveth nevere mo, and yet it moeveth alle othere thinges.) But natheles, yif I have styred resouns that ben nat taken from withouten the compas of the thing of whiche we treten, but resouns that ben bystowyd withinne that compas, ther nys nat why that thou schuldest merveillen, sith thow hast lernyd by the sentence of Plato that nedes the wordis moot nedes be cosyne to the thinges of whiche thei speken.

‘*Felix qui potuit.*’—Metrum 12

Blisful is that man that may seen the clere welle of good! Blisful is he that mai unbynden hym fro the boondes of the hevy erthe! The poete of Trace (Orpheus), that whilome hadde ryght greet sorwe for the deth of his wyf, afir that he hadde makid by his weeply songes the wodes moevable to renne, [1120] and hadde makid the ryveris to stonden stille, and hadde makid the hertes and the hyndes to joynen dreedles here sydes to cruel lyouns (for to herknen his song), and hadde makid that the hare was nat agast of the hound, whiche was plesed by his song; so, whanne the moste ardaunt love of his wif brende the entrayles of his breest, ne the songes that hadden overcomen alle thinges ne mighten nat asswagen hir lord (Orpheus). He pleynid hym of the hevene goddis that weren cruel to hym. He wente hym to the houses of helle, and ther he tempride his blaundyschinges by resounynge strenges, [1125] and spak and song in wepyngal al that evere he hadde reseveyed and lavyd out of the noble welles of his modir (Callyope), the goddesse. And he song, with as mochel as he myghte of wepyngal, and with as moche as love, that doublide his sorwe, myghte yeve hym and

teche hym, and he commoevde the helle, and requyred and bysoughte by swete preyere the lordes of soules in helle of relessynge (that is to seyn, to yelden hym his wyf). Cerberus, the porter of helle, with hise thre hevedes was caught and al abasschid for the newe song. And the thre goddesses, furiis and vengeresses of felonyes, that tormenten and agasten the soules by any, woxen sorweful and sory, and wepyn teeris for pite. Tho was nat the heved of Ixion y-tormented by the overthrowng wheel. [1130] And Tantalus, that was destroyed by the woodnesse of long thirst, despyseth the floodes to drynken. The foul that highte voltor, that ethith the stomak or the gysyr of Tycius, is so fulfild of his song that it nil eten ne tiren no more. At the laste the lord and juge of soules was moevid to misericordes, and cryede: “We ben overcomen,” quod he; “yeve we to Orpheus his wif to beren hym compaignye; he hath wel y-bought hire by his faire song and his ditee. [1135] But we wolen putten a lawe in this and covenaut in the yifte; that is to seyn that, til he be out of helle, yif he loke byhynde hym, that his wyf schal comen ageyn unto us.” But what is he that may yeven a lawe to loverys? Love is a grettere lawe and a strengere to hymself (thanne any lawe that men mai yyven). Allas! whanne Orpheus and his wyf weren almost at the termes of the nyght (that is to seyn, at the laste boundes of helle), Orpheus lokede abakward on Erudyce his wif, and lost hire, and was deed. This fable apertenith to yow alle, who so evere desirith or seketh to lede his thought in-to the sovereyn day (that is to seyn, in-to cleernesse of sovereyn good). [1140] For who so that evere be so overcomen that he ficche his eien in-to the put of helle (that is to seyn, who so sette his thoughtes in erthly thinges), al that evere he hath drawn of the noble good celestial he

1117. *styred*, ‘agitavimus.’

1123. *ne the songes*, not even the songs.

1125. *lavyd*, ‘puisie.’

1129. *by any*, rather *anyous soules*, ‘sontes.’

1136. *covenaut*, ‘covenances.’

1137. *men mai yyven*, one may give.

1139. *and was deed*, and she was dead.

lesith it, whanne he looketh the helles
(that is to seyn, in-to lowe thinges of the
erth).'

EXPLICIT LIBER TERCIUS

INCIPIIT LIBER QUARTUS

'*Hec cum philosophia dignitate vultus.*'—
Prosa I

Whanne Philosophie hadde songen
softly and delibately the forseide thinges
keypyng the dignyte of hir cheere and
the weyghte of hir wordes, I, thanne,
that ne hadde nat al outrely foryeten the
wepyng and the moornyng that was
set in myn herte, for-brak the entencioun
of hir that entendede yit to seyn some
othere thinges. 'O,' quod I, 'thou that
art gyderesse of verry light, the thinges
that thou hast seid me hidir-to ben to
me so cleer and so schewyng by the
devyne lookyng of hem, and by thy
resouns, that they ne mowen nat ben
overcomen. [1145] And thilke thinges that
thou toldest me, al be it so that I hadde
whilom foryeten hem for the sorwe of the
wrong that hath ben don to me, yet
natheles thei ne weren not al outrely un-
known to me. But this same is namely
a ryght grete cause of my sorwe: that
so as the governour of thinges is good,
yif that the eveles mowen ben by any
weyes, or elles yif that evelis passen with-
outen punysshynge. The whiche thing
oonly how worthy it is to ben wondrid
uppon, thou considerest it wel thi-selve
certeynly. But yit to this thing ther is
yit another thing I-ioyned more to ben
wondrid uppon: [1150] for felonye is
emperisse, and floureth ful of riches-
ses, and vertu is nat al oonly withouten
meedes, but it is cast undir and fortroden
undir the feet of felonous folk, and it

abyeth the tormentes in stede of wikkide
felous. Of alle whiche thinges ther nys
no wyght that may merveillen y-nowghe,
ne compleyne that swiche thinges ben
don in the reigne of god, that alle thinges
woot and alle thinges may and ne wole
nat but oonly gode thinges.'

Thanne seide sche thus: 'Certes,'
quod sche, 'that were a greet merveille
and abayssching withouten ende, and
wel more horrible than alle monstres, yif
it were as thou wenes; that is to seyn,
that in the ryght ordene hous of so
mochel a fadir and an ordeynour of
meyne, that the vesselis that ben foule
and vyl schulden ben honoured and
heryed, and the precious vesselis schulden
ben defouled and vyl. [1155] But it nys
nat so. For yif the thinges that I have
concludid a litel here byforn ben kept
hoole and unaraced, thou schalt wel
knowe by the auctorite of god, of the
whos regne I speke, that certes the gode
folk ben alwey myghty and schrewes ben
alwey outcast and feble; ne the vices
ben nevere mo with-outen peyne, ne the
vertus ben nat withouten mede; and
that blisfulneses comen alwey to good
folk, and infortune comith alwey to
wykkide folk. [1160] And thou schalt
wel knowe manye thinges of this kynde,
that schullen cesen thi pleyntis and
strengthen the with stedfaste sadnesse.
And for thou hast seyn the forme of the
verray blisfulnesse by me that have
whilom y-schewid it the, and thou hast
knownen in whom blisfulnesse is y-set,
alle thingis y-treted that I trowe ben
necessarie to putten forth, I schal schewe
the the weye that schal bryngen the
ayen unto thyn hous; and I schal fycchen
fetheris in thi thought, by whiche it mai
areisen in heichte; so that, alle tribu-
lacioun I-don away, that, by my gyding
and by my path and by my sledys, shalt
mowen retourne hool and sownd in-to
thi contree. [1165]

1142. *helles*, 'inferos.'1145. C₂ Cx. A₂ *the resouns*.1148. *yif that . . . or yif that*, i.e. how that
. . . or how that.1151. *abyeth the tormentes*, 'supplicia luit.'1161. *sadnesse*, firmness.1164. *fetheris*, wings.1165. *sledys*, 'vehiculis,' 'voiturez.'

'*Sunt etenim penne volucres michi.*'—
Metrum 1

'I have, for-thi, swifte fetheris that surmounten the heighte of the hevene. Whanne the swifte thoght hath clothid it-self in tho fetheris, it despiseth the hateful erthes, and surmounteth the rowndenesse of the gret ayr; and it seth the clowdes byhynde his bak, and passeth the heighte of the regioun of the fir, that eschaufteth by the swifte moevynge of the firmament, til that he aryseth hym in-to the houses that beren the sterres, and ioyneth his weies with the sonne, Phebus, and felawschipeth the weie of the olde colde Saturnus; and he, I-maked a knyght of the clere sterre (that is to seyn, whan the thought is makid godis knyght by the sekyng of cleer trouthe to comen to the verray knowleche of god) [1170]—and thilke soule renneth by cercle of the sterres in alle the places there as the schynnyng nyght is y-painted (that is to sey, the nyght that is cloudeles; for on nyghtes that ben cloudeles it semeth as the hevene were peynted with diverse ymages of sterres). And whan the thought hath don there I-noghe, he schal forleten the laste hevene, and he schal pressen and wenden on the bak of the swifte firmament, and he schal be makid parfit of the worschipful lyght of god. There halt the lord of kynges the sepre of his myght and a-temprith the governementes of the world, [1175] and the schynnyng juge of thinges, stable in hym-self, governeth the swifte wayn (that is to seyn, the circuler moevynge of the sonne). And yif thi wey ledeth the ayein so that thou be brought thider, thanne wiltow seye that that is the contre that thou requerest, of

1166. *for-thi*, C₂ A₁ *forsothe*.

1168. Ptolemy's system of the universe is here referred to.

1169. C₁ A₂ Cx. B H omit *hym*; A₁ *hir* (*soule* is represented by the feminine pronoun after 1168 in A₁).

1170. C₂ A₁ read *that* for *whan* and omit *cleer*.

1174. *worschipful lyght*, A₁ *drededful clerenesse*.

whiche thou ne haddest no mynde—"but now it remembreth me wel, here was I born, her wol I fastne my degree (here wol I duelle)." But yif the liketh thanne to looken on the derknesse of the erthe that thou hast forleten, thanne schaltow seen that these felouns tirantes, that the wrecchide peple dredeth now, schullen ben exiled fro thilke faire contre.'

'*Tum ego pape ut magna.*'—Prosa 2

Thanne seide I thus: 'Owh! I wondre me that thow byhetist me so grete thinges. [1180] Ne I ne doute nat that thou ne maist wel performe that thow behetist; but I preie the oonly this, that thow ne tarie nat to telle me thilke thinges that thou hast moevid.'

'First,' quod sche, 'thow most nedes knowen that good folk ben alwey strong and myghti, and the schrewes ben feble, and desert and naked of alle strengthes. And of these thinges certes everiche of hem is declared and schewed by othere. For so as good and yvel ben two contraries, yif so be that good be stedfast, thanne scheweth the feblesse of yvel al opynly; and if thow knowe clerly the freelnesse of yvel, the stedfastnesse of good is knowen. [1185] But for as moche as the fey of my sentence schal ben the more ferme and haboundant, I wil gon by the to weye and by the tothir, and I wil conferme the thinges that ben purposed, now on this side and now on that side. Two thinges ther ben in whiche the effect of alle the dedes of mankynde standeth, that is to seyn, wil and power; and yif that oon of these two faileth, ther nys nothing that may be doon. For yif that wille lakketh, ther nys no wyght that undirtaketh to done that he wol nat doon; and yif power faileth, the wil nys but in idel and stant for naught. [1190] And therof cometh it that yif thou see a

1177. *fastne my degree*, 'sistam gradum.'

1181. *that thou*, etc.; *me* is the antecedent of *that*.

1182. *naked*, 'desunez,' misread as 'desnez.'

wyght that wolde geten that he mai not geten, thow maist nat douten that power ne failleth hym to have that he wolde.'

'This is open and cler,' quod I, 'ne it ne mai nat be denyed in no manere.'

'And yif thou se a wyght,' quod sche, 'that hath doon that he wolde doon, thow ne wil nat douten that he ne hath had power to doon it?'

'No,' quod I.

'And in that that every wyght may, in that men may holden hym myghti?' (As who seith, in so moche as man is myghty to doon a thing, in so mochel men halt hym myghti; and in that he ne mai, in that men demen hym to ben feble.) [1195]

'I confesse it wel,' quod I.

'Remembreth the,' quod sche, 'that I have gaderid and I-schewid by forseide resouns that al the entencioun of wil of mankynde, whiche that is lad by diverse studies, hasteth to comen to blisfulnesse.'

'It remembreth me wel,' quod I, 'that it hath ben schewed.'

'And recordeth the nat thanne,' quod sche, 'that blisfulnesse is thilke same good that men requiren? so that whanne that blisfulnesse is required of alle, that good also is required and desired of alle?' [1200]

'It ne recordeth me nocht,' quod I, 'for I have it gretly alwey ficched in my memorie.'

'Alle folk thanne,' quod sche, 'good and eek badde, enforcen hem withoute difference of entencioun to comen to good.'

'This is a verray consequence,' quod I.

'And certain is,' quod sche, 'that by the getynge of good men ben y-makid gode.'

'This is certain,' quod I.

'Thanne geten gode men that thei desiren?'

'So semeth it,' quod I.

'But wikkide folk,' quod sche, 'yif

1201. H Cx. omit *gretly* (not found in Latin and French).

thei geten the good that thei desiren, thei ne mowe nat ben wikkid.' [1205]

'So is it,' quod I.

'Than so as the ton and the tothir,' quod sche, 'desiren good, and the gode folk geten good and not the wikkide folk, than is it no doute that the gode folk ne ben myghty and wikked folk ben feble.'

'Who so that evere,' quod I, 'douteth of this, he ne mai nat considere the nature of thinges ne the consequence of resouns.'

'And over this,' quod sche, 'if that ther ben two thinges that han o same purpos by kynde, and that oon of hem pursuweth and performeth thilke same thing by naturel office, and that oother mai nat doon thilke naturel office, but folweth, by other manere than is covenable to nature, hym that acomplisseth his purpos kyndely, [1210] and yit he ne acomplisseth nat his owene purpos—whether of these two demestow for more myghti?'

'Yif that I coniecte,' quod I, 'that thou wilt seie, algates yit I desire to herkne it more pleynly of the.'

'Thou nilt nat thanne denye,' quod sche, 'that the moevement of goynge nys in men by kynde?'

'No for sothe,' quod I.

'Ne thou doutest nat,' quod sche, 'that thilke naturel office of goynge ne be the office of feet?'

'I ne doute it nat,' quod I.

'Thanne,' quod sche, 'yif that a wight be myghti to moeve, and goth uppon hise feet, and another, to whom thilke naturel office of feet lakketh, enforceth hym to gone crepynge uppon his handes, whiche of these two oughte to ben holden the more myghty by right?' [1215]

'Knyt forth the remenaunt,' quod I, 'for no wight ne douteth that he that mai gon by naturel office of feet ne be more myghti than he that ne may nat.'

'But the sovereign good,' quod sche,

1206. *the ion*, etc., 'utrique,' 'li un et li autre.'

1207. *mai nat*, is not able.

1208. *han o same purpos*, have the same function to perform.

1212. *yif that*, although.

'that is eveneliche purposed to the good folk and to badde, the gode folk seken it by naturel office of vertus, and the schrewes enforcen hem to getin it by diverse covetyse of erthly thinges, whiche that nys noon naturel office to gete thilke same sovereyn good. Trowestow that it be any other wise?'

'Nai,' quod I, 'for the consequence is opene and schewynge of thinges that I have graunted, that nedes good folk moten be myghty, and schrewes feble and unmyghti.' [1220]

'Thou rennist aryght byform me,' quod sche, 'and this is the jugement (that is to sein, I juge of the), ryght as this leches ben wont to hopin of sike folk, whan thei aperceyven that nature is redressed and with-stondeth to the maladye. But for I se the now al redy to the undirstondynge, I schal schewe the more thikke and contynuel resouns. For loke now, how greetly scheweth the feblesse and infirmite of wikkid folk, that ne mowen nat comen to that hir naturel entencioun ledeth hem; and yit almost thilke naturel entencioun constreyneth hem. And what were to demen thanne of schrewes, yif thilk naturel help hadde forleten hem, the whiche naturel help of entencioun goth alway byform hem and is so gret that unnethe it mai ben overcome. [1225] Considere thanne how gret defaute of power and how gret feblesse ther is in wikkide felonous folke. (As who seith the grettere thing that is coveyted and the desir nat accomplissed, of the lasse myght is he that covetyeth it and mai nat acomplisse; and for-thi philosophie seith thus be sovereyn good.) Ne schrewes requeren not lighte meedes ne veyne games, whiche thei ne mai nat

1220. *schewynge*, perhaps error for 'sewing.'

1221. *jugement*, 'jugemens' ('indicium' read as 'iudicium').

1222. *redressed*, rather *addressed*, 'erectæ.'

1224. *to that*, to that to which.

1225. C₁ A₂ H B omit *alwey*; C₂ *away*.

1227. *be sovereyn good*, in respect to the chief good.

1228. *games*, A₁ H *gaines*, 'præmia levia et ludicra, i.e. jocosa.'

folwen ne holden; but thei failen of thilke somme and of the heichte of thinges (that is to seyn sovereyn good). Ne these wrecches ne comen nat to the effect of sovereyn good, the whiche thei enforcen hem oonly to geten by nyghtes and dayes. [1230] In the getyng of whiche good the strength of good folk is ful wel yseene. For ryght so as thou myghtest demen hym myghty of goinge that goth on his feet til he myghte comen to thilke place fro the whiche place ther laye no weie forthere to be gon, ryght so mostow nedes demen hym for ryght myghty, that geteth and atteyneth to the ende of alle thinges that ben to desire, by-yonde the whiche ende ther nys no thing to desire. Of the whiche power of good folk men mai conclude that the wikkide men semen to be bareyne and naked of alle strengthe. For whi forleten thei vertus and folwen vices? Nys it nat for that thei ne knowen nat the godes? But what thing is more feble and more caytif than is the byndnesse of ignorance? [1235] Or elles thei knowen ful wel whiche thinges that thei oughten folwe, but lecherie and covetise overthroweth hem mys-torned. And certes so doth distempraunce to feble men, that ne mowen nat wrastlen ayen the vices. Ne knowen thei nat thanne wel that thei forleten the good wilfully, and turnen hem wilfully to vices? And in this wise thei ne forleten nat oonly to ben myghti, but thei forleten al outrely in any wise for to been. For thei that forleten the comune fyn of alle thinges that ben, thei forleten also therwith-al for to been. [1240] And peraventure it scholde seme to som folk that this were a merveile to seien, that schrewes, whiche that contenen the more partie of men, ne ben nat ne han no beyng; but yit natheles it is so, and thus stant this thing. For thei that ben schrewes I denye nat that they ben schrewes, but I denye, and seie simply and pleynly, that thei ne ben nat, ne han no beyng. For

1236. *mys-torned*, 'transversos,' 'les en des-tourne.'

right als thou myghtest seyn of the careyne of a man, that it were a deed man, but thou ne myghtest nat symply callen it a man; so graunte I wel for-sothe that vicyous folk ben wikkid, but I ne may nat graunten absolutly and symply that thei ben. For thilke thing that with-holdeth ordre and kepeth nature, thilke thing is, and hath beinge; [1245] but what thing that faileth of that (that is to seyn, he that forleteth naturel ordre), he forleteth thilke beinge that is set in his nature. But thow wolt seyn that schrewes mowen. Certes, that ne denye I nat; but certes hir power ne descendeth nat of strengthe, but of feblesse. For thei mowen don wikkidnesses, the whiche thei ne myghten nat don yif thei myghten duellen in the forme and in the doynge of good folk. And thilke power scheweth ful evidently that they ne mowen ryght nat. For so as I have gadrid and proeid a litil byforn that evel is nawght, and so as schrewes mowen oonly but schrewednesses, this conclusion is al cler, that schrewes ne mowen ryght nat, ne han no power. [1250] And for as moche as thou undirstonde which is the strengthe of this power of schrewes, I have diffynsched a litil her-byforn that no thing is so myghti as sovereyn good?’

‘That is soth,’ quod I.

‘And thilke same sovereyn good may don noon yuel?’

‘Certes no,’ quod I.

‘Is ther any wyght thanne,’ quod sche, ‘that weneth that men mowen don alle thinges?’

‘No man,’ quod I, ‘but yif he be out of his wyt.’

‘But certes schrewes mowen don evel?’ quod sche.

‘Ye; wolde god,’ quod I, ‘that thei ne myghten don noon!’

‘Thanne,’ quod sche, ‘so as he that is myghti to doon oonly but goode thinges

mai doon alle thinges, and thei that ben myghti to doon yvele thinges ne mowen nat alle thinges, [1255] thanne is it open thing and manyfest that thei that mowen doon yvele ben of lasse power. And yit to proeve this conclusioun ther helpeth me this, that I have schewed here-byforn, that alle power is to be noumbred among thinges that men oughten requere; and I have schewed that alle thinges that oughten ben desired ben referred to good, ryght as to a maner heighte of hir nature. But for to mowen don yvel and felononye ne mai nat ben ferrid to good. Thanne nys nat yvel of the nombre of thinges that oughten ben desired. But alle power aughte ben desired and required. [1260] Thanne is it open and cler that the power ne the mowyng of schrewes nis no power. And of alle these thinges it scheweth wel that the gode folk ben certeinli myghti, and the schrewes douteles ben unmyghti. And it is cler and opene that thilke sentence of Plato is verray and soth, that seith that oonly wise men may doon that thei desiren, and schrewes mowen haunten that hem liketh, but that thei desiren (that is to seyn, to come to sovereyn good), thei ne han no power to acomplissen that. For schrewes don that hem lyst whan, by tho thinges in whiche thei deliten, thei wenen to ateynen to thilke good that thei desiren; but thei ne geten nat ne ateyne nat therto, for vices ne comen nat to blisfulnesse. [1265]

‘*Quos vides sedere celsos.*’—Metrum 2

Who so that the coverturis of hir veyn apparailles myghte strepen of these proude kynges, that thow seest sitten an hye in here chayeres, gliterynge in schynynge purple, envyrowned with sorwful armures manasyng with cruel mowth, blowynge by woodnesse of herte,

1245. *with-holdeth*, retains.

1248. H Cx. A₂ B *wikkidnes*.

1249. H Cx. A₂ B A₁ *schrewedenes*.

1251. H Cx. A₂ B *understondis*.

1256. *yit*, moreover.

1261. *mowyng*, H Cx. A₂ A₁ *mocvynge*.

1267. *sorwful armures*, ‘tristis armis.’

1267. *blowynge*, panting.

he schulde seen thanne that thilke lordis berin withynne hir corages full streyte cheynes. For lechery tormenteth hem on that o side with gredy venymes; and trowblable ire, that areyseth in hem the floodes of trowblynges, tormenteth upon that othir side hir thought; or sorwe halt hem wery and I-caught, or slidyng and desceyvyng hope turmenteth hem. And therefore, syn thow seest on heved (that is to seyn, o tiraunt) beren so manye tyranyes, than doth thilke tyraunt nat that he desireth, [1270] syn he is cast doun with so manye wikkide lordes (that is to seyn, with so manye vices that han so wikkidly lordschipes over hym).

‘*Videsne igitur quanto.*’—Prosa 3

Seestow nat thanne in how greet filthe thise schrewes been I-wrapped, and with which clernesse thise gode folk schynen? In this scheweth it wel that to good folk ne lakketh nevere mo hir meedes, ne schrewes ne lakken nevere mo turmentes, for of alle thinges that ben I-doon, thilke thing for which any thing is doon, it semeth as by ryght that thilke thing be the mede of that; as thus: yif a man renneth in the stadye (or in the forlonge) for the corone, thanne lith the mede in the corone for which he renneth. [1275] And I have schewed that blisfulnesse is thilke same good for which that alle thinges ben doon; thanne is thilke same good purposed to the werkes of mankynde right as a comune mede, which mede ne may nat ben disseveryd fro good folk. For no wight as by ryght, fro thennesforth that hym lakketh goodness, ne schal ben cleped good. For whiche thing folk of gode maneres, hir medes ne forsaken hem never mo. For al be it so that schrewes waxen as wode as hem lyst ayein good folk, yit natheles the coroune of wise men ne schal nat fallen ne faden; [1280] for foreyne schrewed-

nesse ne bynymeth nat fro the corages of good folk hir propre honour. But yif that any wyght reioysede hym of goodnesse that he hadde taken fro withoute (as who seith, yif any man hadde his goodnesse of any other man than of hymself), certes he that yaf hym thilke goodnesse, or elles som other wyght, myghte benyemen it hym. But for as moche as to every wyght his owene propre bounte yeveth hym his mede, thanne at erste schal he failen of mede whan he forletith to ben good. And at the laste, so as alle medes ben requirid for men wenen that thei ben gode, who is he that nolde deme that he that is ryght myghti of good were partlees of the mede? And of what mede schal he ben gerdoned? Certes of ryght fair mede and ryght greet aboven alle medes. [1285] Remembre the of thilke noble corrolarie that I yaf the a litel here-byforn, and gadre it to-gidre in this manere: so as god hymself is blisfulnesse, thanne is it cler and certein that alle gode folk ben I-maked blisful for thei ben gode; and thilke folk that ben blisful it accordeth and is covenable to ben goddes. Thanne is the mede of good folk swych that no day ne schal empeiren it, ne no wikkidnesse schal derkne it, ne power of no wyght ne schal nat amenusen it, that is to seyn, to ben maked goddes. And syn it is thus (that gode men ne failen nevere mo of hir mede), certes no wise man ne may doute of the undepartable peyne of schrewes (that is to seyn, that the peyne of schrewes ne departeth nat from hemself nevere mo). For so as good and yvel, and peyne and mede ben contrarie, it moot nedes ben that, ryght as we seen betyden in guerdoun of gode, that al so moot the peyne of yvel answer by the contrarie partie to schrewes. [1290] Now thanne so as bounte and pruesse ben the mede to good folk, also is schrewidnesse it-self

1268. *gredy venymes*, ‘*avidis venenis.*’

1269. C₁ A₂ H Cx. B *flood.*

1277. *werkes*, actions.

1281. C₂ *reioyse*, A₁ *reioyseth.*

1284. A₁ *wolde deme*; cp. 336.

1288. *that is to seyn*, etc., appositive to *mede.*

1291. *also*, so.

torment to schrewes. Thanne who so that evere is entecchid or defowled with peyne, he ne douteth nat that he nys entecchid and defowled with yvel. Yif schrewes thanne wol preysen hem-self, may it semen to hem that thei ben withouten parti of torment, syn thei ben swiche that the uttreste wikkidnesse (that is to seyn wikkide thewes, which that is the uttereste and the worst kynde of schrewednesse) ne defouleth ne enteccheth nat hem oonly, but efecteth and envenymeth hem greetly? And also loke on schrewes, that ben the contrarie partie of gode men, how gret peyne felawshipith and folweth hem! [1295] For thou hast lerned a litil here-byforn that alle thing that is and hath beyng is oon, and thilke same oon is good: than is this the consequence, that it semeth that al that is and hath beyng, is good. (This is to seyn as who seith that beinge and unite and goodness is al oon.) And in this manere it folweth thanne that alle thing that fayleth to ben good, it stynteth for to be and for to han any beyng. Wherefore it is that schrewes stynten for to ben that thei weeren. But thilke othir forme of mankynde (that is to seyn the forme of the body withowte) scheweth yit that these schrewes weren whilom men. [1300] Wherefore whan thei ben perverted and turned in-to malice certes thanne have thei for-lorn the nature of mankynde. But so as oonly bownte and prowess may enhawnen every man over othere men, than moot it nedes be that schrewes, whiche that schrewednesse hath cast out of the condicion of mankynde, ben put undir the merit and the dissert of men. Than betidith it that, yif thou seest a wyght that be transformed in-to vices, thow ne mayst nat wene that he be a man. For if he be ardaunt in avaryce, and that he be a ravynour by violence of

foreyne richesse, thou schalt seyn that he is lik to the wolf; and if he be felonows and withoute reste, and exercise his tonge to chidynges, thow schalt likne hym to the hownd; [1305] and if he be a pryve awaytour y-hid, and reioiseth hym to ravysse be wiles, thou schalt seyn hym lik to the fox whelpes; and yif he be distempere, and quakith for ire, men schal wene that he bereth the corage of a lyoun; and yif he be dredful and fleynge, and dredith things that ne aughte nat to ben dredd, men schal holden hym lik to the hert; and yf he be slow, and astonyd, and lache, he lyveth as an asse; yif he be lyght and unstedfast of corage, and chaungith ay his studies, he is likned to briddes; and if he be ploungid in fowle and unclene luxuris, he is withholden in the foule delices of the fowle sowe. [1310] Than folweth it that he that forleteth bounte and prowess, he forletith to ben a man; syn he ne may nat passe in-to the condicion of god, he is torned in-to a beeste.

'*Vela Naricii ducis.*'—Metrum 3

Eurus, the wynd, aryved the sayles of Ulixes, duc of the cuntre of Narice, and his wandrynge shippes by the see, into the ile ther-as Cerces, the faire goddess, dowhter of the sonne, duelleth, that medleth to hir newe gestes drynkes that ben touchid and makid with enchaute-mentes. And aftir that hir hand, myghti over the erbes, hadde chaunged hir gestes into diverse maneres, that oon of hem is coverid his face with forme of a boor; the tother is chaungid in-to a lyoun of the contre Marmoryke, and his nayles and his teth waxen, [1315] that oother of hem is newliche chaunged in-to a wolf, and howleth whan he wolde wepe; that

1292. *entecchid or defowled*, 'afficitur.'
 1294. *ne defouleth*, etc., 'non afficit modo verum etiam vehementer inficit.' Chaucer has confused *afficit* and *inficit*.
 1300. *othir*, 'reliqua,' i.e. the human form left to them.

1304. *foreyne richesse*, another's goods.
 1306. *wiles*, C₂ H *whiles*.
 1306. *seyn hym lik*, pronounce him like.
 1309. *astonyd*, 'stupidus.'
 1309. *studies*, purposes.
 1313. *drynkes*, etc., 'pocula tacta carmina,' and 'beverages fez (facta?) par enchantemens.'

other goth debonayrely in the hows as a tigre of Inde. But al be it so that the godhede of Mercurie, that is cleped the bridde of Arcadye, hath had merci of the duc Ulixes, bysegid with diverse yveles, and hath unbownden hym fro the pestilence of his oostesse, algates the rowerys and the maryneres hadden by this I-drawen in-to hir mouthes and dronken the wikkide drynkes. Thei that weren woxen swyn, hadden by this I-chaunged hir mete of breed for to eten akkornes of ookes. Noon of hir lymes duelleth with hem hool, but thei han lost the voys and the body; [1320] oonly hir thought duelleth with hem stable, that wepeth and by-wayleth the monstrous chaungyng that thei suffren. O over lyght hand!' (As who seith: 'O feble and light is the hand of Circes the enchaunteresse, that chaungith the bodyes of folk in-to beestes, to regard and to comparysoun of mutacioun that is makid by vices!') 'Ne the herbes of Circes ne ben nat myghty. For al be it so that thei mai chaungen the lymes of the body, algates yit thei may nat chaungen the hertes. For withinne is I-hidd the strengthe and the vygour of men, in the secre tour of hir hertes, (that is to seyn the strengthe of resoun); but thilke venym of vices to-drawen a man to hem more myghtely than the venym of Circes. For vices ben so cruel that they percen and thurw passen the corage withinne; [1325] and, though thei ne anoye nat the body, yit vices wooden to destroyen men by wounde of thought.'

'*Tum ego fateor inquam.*'—Prosa 4

Thanne seide I thus: 'I confesse and I am a-knowe it,' quod I, 'ne I ne se nat that men may seyn as by ryght that schrewes ne ben chaunged in-to beestes by the qualite of hir soules, al be it so

1317. *Mercurie*, etc., Aq. 'sed licet numen, i.e. dietas arcadis, i.e. mercurii . . . qui dicitur ales quod,' etc. (*ales* read as *bridde*).

1327. *am a-knowe it*, acknowledge it.

1327. *as by ryght*, justly.

that thei kepin yit the forme of the body of mankynde; but I nolde nat of schrewes, of whiche the thought crwel woodeth alwey into destruction of gode men, that it were lefevel to hem to don that.'

'Certes,' quod sche, 'ne it is nat lefevel to hem, as I schal wel schewen the in covenable place. But natheles, yif so were that thilke that men wenen ben lefevel to schrewes were by-nomyn hem, so that they ne myghte nat anoyen or doon harm to gode men, certes a gret partie of the peyne to schrewes scholde ben alegged and releved. [1330] For al be it so that this ne seme nat credible thing peraventure to some folk, yit moot it nedes be that schrewes ben more wrecches and unsely, when thei mai doon and performe that thei coveyten, than yif that thei ne myghte nat acomplissen that thei coveiten. For yif it so be that it be wrecchidnesse to wilne to doon yvel, thanne is more wrecchidnesse to mowe don yvel, withoute whiche mowyng the wrecchid wil scholde langwisse withouten effect. Thanne syn that everiche of these things hath his wrecchidnesse (that is to seyn, wil to don yvel and power to don yvel), it moot nedes be that thei (schrewes) ben costreyned by thre unselynesses, that wolen, and mowen, and performen felonyes and schrewednesses.' [1335]

'I acorde me,' quod I; 'but I desire gretly that schrewes losten sone thilke unselynesses, that is to seyn, that schrewes weren despoyled of mowyng to don yvel.'

'So schollen thei,' quod sche, 'sonnere peraventure than thou woldest, or sonnere than they hem-selve wene. For ther nis no thing so late, in so schorte bowndes of this lif, that is long to abyde, nameliche

1335. *thre*, C₂ H Cx. *the*, A₂ *theyr*.

1335. *unselynesses*, B H Cx. A₂ *unselynesse*.

1336. B H Cx. *unselynesse*; *thilke* is Fr. 'ceste' ('hoc'), which refers to the last-named of the three misfortunes.

1337. *wene*. A₁ adds to *lakken mowyng to done yvel*, which is in Latin but not in French.

1338. *late*, slow moving.

1338. *to abyde*, gerundive, i.e. that one has long to wait for it.

to a corage immortal. Of whiche schrewes the grete hope and the heye compassynges of schrewednesses is ofte destroyed by a sodeyn ende, or thei ben war; and that thing establiseth to schrewes the ende of hir schrewednesses. [1340] For yf that schrewednesse makith wrecchis, than mot he nedes ben moost wrecchide that lengest is a schrewe. The whiche wikkide schrewes wolde I demen althermost unsely and kaytifs, yif that hir schrewednesse ne were fynissched at the leste weye by the owtreste deth; for yif I have concluded soth of the unselynesse of schrewednesse, thanne schewith it clerly that thilke wrecchidnesse is withouten ende the whiche is certein to ben perdurable.'

'Certes,' quod I, 'this conclusion is hard and wondirful to graunte; but I knowe wel that it accordeth moche to the thinges that I have grauntid here-biforn.'

'Thou hast,' quod sche, 'the ryght estimacion of this. [1345] But who so evere wene that it be an hard thing to accorde hym to a conclusioun, it is ryght that he schewe that some of the premysses ben false, or elles he mot schewe that the colliacioun of proposicions is nat sped-ful to a necessarie conclusioun; and yif it ne be nat so, but that the premisses ben y-graunted, ther nys nat why he scholde blame the argument. For this thing that I schal telle the now ne schal nat seme lesse wondirful, but of the thingis that ben taken also it is necessarie.' (As who seith, it folweth of that which is purposed byforn.)

'What is that?' quod I.

'Certes,' quod sche, 'that is that these wikkid schrewes ben more blisful, or elles lasse wrecches, that abyen the tormentes that thei han desservid, than if no peyne of justice chastisede hem. [1350] Ne this ne seie I nat now for that any man myghte thinke that the maneris of schrewes ben coriged and chastised by vengeance and thei ben brought to the

1348. taken, 'sumpta.'

ryght weye by the drede of the torment, ne for that they yeven to other folk ensauple to fleen fro vices; but I undirstonde yit in another manere that schrewes ben more unsely whan thei ne ben nat punyssched, al be it so that ther ne be hadde no resoun or lawe of correccioun, ne noon ensauple of lokynges.'

'And what manere schal that be,' quod I, 'other than hath ben told here-byforn?'

'Have we nat thanne graunted,' quod sche, 'that good folk ben blisful and schrewes ben wrecches?'

'Yis,' quod I. [1355]

'Thanne,' quod sche, 'yif that any good were added to the wrecchidnesse of any wyght, nis he nat more blisful than he that ne hath no medlyng of good in his solitarie wrecchidnesse?'

'So semeth it,' quod I.

'And what seistow thanne,' quod sche, 'of thilke wrecche that lakketh alle goodes, (so that no good nys medlyd in his wrecchidnesse,) and yit over al his wikkidnesse, for which he is a wrecche, that ther be yit another yvel anexed and knyht to hym—schal nat men demen hym more unsely thanne thilke wrecche of whiche the unselynesse is relevid by the participacioun of som good?'

'Why sholde he nat?' quod I.

'Thanne certes,' quod sche, 'han schrewes, whan thei ben punyschid, somewhat of good anexid to hir wrecchidnesse, [1360] that is to seyn, the same peyne that thei suffren, which that is good by the resoun of justice; and whanne thilke same schrewes ascapen withouten torment, than han they somewhat more of yvel yit over the wikkidnesse that thei han don, that is to seyn, defaute of peyne, whiche defaute of peyne thou hast grauntid is yvel for the disserte of felonye?'

'I ne may nat denye it,' quod I.

'Moche more thanne,' quod sche, 'ben

1354. *ensauple of lokynges*, example for consideration. But perhaps read *lokynges of ensauple* as in Latin and French.

schrewes unsely whan thei ben wrongfully delivred fro peyne, thanne whan thei ben punyschid by ryghtful vengeance. But this is opene thing and cleer, that it is ryght that schrewes ben punyschid, and it is wikkidnesse and wrong that thei escapen unpunyschid.' [1365]

'Who myghte denye that?' quod I.

'But,' quod sche, 'may any man denye that al that is ryght nis good, and also the contrarie, that al that is wrong is wikke?'

'Certes,' quod I, 'thise thinges ben clere ynowe, and that we han concluded a lytel here-byforn. But I preye the that thou telle me, yif thou accordest to leten no torment to the soules aftir that the body is ended by the deeth?' (This is to seyn, 'Undirstondestow aught that soules han any torment aftir the deeth of the body?')

'Certes,' quod sche, 'ye, and that ryght greet. Of whiche soules,' quod sche, 'I trowe that some ben tormented by asprenesse of peyne, [1370] and some soules, I trowe, ben exercised by a purgyng mekenesse; but my conseil nys nat to determyne of thise peynes. But I have travailed and told yit hider-to for thou scholdest knowe the mowynge of schrewes, whiche mowynge the semeth to ben unworthy, nis no mowynge; and ek of schrewes, of whiche thou pleyndest that they ne were nat punysshid, that thou woldest seen that thei ne were nevere mo withouten the tormentes of hir wikkidnesse; and of the licence of mowynge to don yvel that thou preydest that it myghte sone ben ended, and that thou woldest fayn lernen that it ne sholde nat longe endure; and that schrewes ben more unsely yif thei were of lengere duryng, and most unsely yif thei weren perdurable. [1375] And aftir this I have

schewyd the that more unsely ben schrewes whan thei escapen withouten hir ryghtful peyne, thanne whan thei ben punyschid by ryghtful veniaunce; and of this sentence folweth it that thanne ben schrewes constreyned at the laste with most grevous torment, whan men wene that thei ne ben nat punysshed.'

'Whan I considere thi resouns,' quod I, 'I ne trowe nat that men seyn any thing more verrayly. And yif I turne ayein to the studies of men, who is he to whom it sholde seme, that he ne scholde nat oonly leven thise thinges, but ek gladly herkne hem?'

'Certes,' quod sche, 'so it is. [1380] But men may nat, for they have hir eien so wont to the derknesse of erthly thinges that they ne may nat lyften hem up to the light of cler sothfastnesse, but thei ben lyk to briddes of whiche the nyght lightneth hir lokyng and the day blendith hem. For whan men loke nat the ordre of thinges, but hir lustes and talentes, they wene that either the leve or the mowynge to don wikkidnesse, or elles the scapyng withouten peyne be weleful. But considere the jugement of the perdurable lawe. For yif thou conferme thi corage to the beste thinges, thou ne hast noon nede of no juge to yeven the prys or mede; for thou hast joynd thyself to the most excellent thing. And yif thou have enclyned thi studies to the wikkide thinges, ne seek no foreyne wrekere out of thi-self; for thou thi-self hast thrist thyself in-to wikke thinges: [1385] ryght as thou myghtest loken by diverse tymes the fowle erthe and the hevене, and that alle othere thinges stynten fro withoute (so that thou nere neyther in hevене ne in erthe, ne saye no thyng more); thanne scholde it semen to the, as by oonly resoun of lokyng, that thou

1367. C₁ H Cx. omit *a lytel*.

1369. *This is*, C₁ A₁ *This*, Cx. *That is*.

1371. *purgynge mekenesse*, 'purgatoria clementia.'

1374. *and that thou woldest*, etc., should be *that thou woldest lernen*, etc. One of the French MSS. has the same mistake.

1382. C₁ H *hir talentes*.

1385. H Cx. A₂ B A₁ *wicked thinges*.

1386. *ryght as*, just as if.

1386. *and that*, *that* serves to repeat the preceding participle.

1386. *stynten*, preterite.

1386. C₁ H Cx. A₂ A₁ omit *nere . . . erthe*.

were now in the sterres, and now in the erthe. But the peple ne lokith nat on these thinges. What thanne? Schal we thanne approchen us to hem that I have schewed that thei ben lyke to beestes? And what wyltow seyn of this: yif that a man hadde al forlorn his syghte, and hadde foryeten that he evere sawhe, and wende that no thing ne faylede hym of perfeccioun of mankynde; now we that myghten sen the same thinges—wolde we nat wene that he were blynd? [1390] Ne also ne accordith nat the peple to that I schal seyn, the whiche thing is sustenyd by as stronge foundementes of resouns, that is to seyn, that more unsely ben they that doon wrong to othere folk, than they that the wrong suffren.'

'I wolde here thilke same resouns,' quod I.

'Denyestow,' quod sche, 'that all schrewes ne ben worthy to han torment?'

'Nay,' quod I.

'But,' quod sche, 'I am certein by many resouns that schrewes ben unsely.'

'It accordeth,' quod I.

'Thanne ne dowtestow nat,' quod sche, 'that thilke folk that ben worthy of torment, that they ne ben wrecches?' [1395]

'It accordeth wel,' quod I.

'Yif thou were thanne I-set a juge or a knowere of thinges, whethir trowestow that men scholden tormenten, hym that hath don the wrong or elles hym that hath suffred the wrong?'

'I ne doute nat,' quod I, 'that I nolde doon suffisaunt satisfaccioun to hym that hadde suffrid the wrong, by the sorwe of hym that hadde doon the wrong.'

'Thanne semeth it,' quod sche, 'that the doere of wrong is more wrecche than he that hath suffrid wrong?'

'That folweth it wel,' quod I.

'Than,' quod sche, 'by thise causes and by othere causes that ben enforced by the same roote, that filthe or synne be

1390. *wolde we nat*, 'num videntes eadem cæcos putaremus?' Chaucer follows the French in taking 'videntes' with 'putaremus.'

1398. *That folweth it wel*, 'ce s'ensuit bien.'

1399. *that filthe*, etc., in Latin and French

the propre nature of it maketh men wrecches; and it scheweth wel that the wrong that men doon nis nat the wrecchidnesse of hym that reseceyvethe the wrong, but wrecchidnesse of hym that dooth the wrong. [1400] But certes,' quod sche, 'thise oratours or advocattes don al the contrarie; for thei enforcen hem to com-moeve the juges to han pite of hem that han suffrid and receyved the thinges that ben grevous and aspre, and yit men scholden more ryghtfully han pite of hem that doon the grevances and the wronges: the whiche schrewes it were a more covenable thing that the accusours or advocattes, nat wrooth but pytous and debonayre, ledden the schrewes that han don wrong to the jugement, ryght as men leden syke folk to the leche, for that thei sholden seken out the maladyes of synne by torment. And by this covenant, eyther the entent of the deffendours or advocates sholde fayle and cesen in al, or elles, yif the office of advocates wolde betre profiten to men, it scholde be torned into the habyte of accusacioun. [1405] (That is to seyn thei scholden accuse schrewes, and nat excusen hem.) And eek the schrewes hem-self, yif it were levelful to hem to seen at any clifte the vertu that thei han forleten, and sawen that they scholden putten adoun the filthes of hir vices by the tormentes of peynes, they ne aughten nat, ryght for the recompensacioun for to geten hem bounte and prowess whiche that thei han lost, demen ne holden that thilke peynes weren tormentes to hem; and eek thei wolden refuse the attendance of hir advocattes, and taken hem-self to hir juges and to hir accusours. For whiche it betyde that, as to the wise folk, ther nis no place y-leten to hate (that is to seyn that hate ne hath no place among wise men); for no wyght nil haten gode men, but yif he were over mochel a

depends on *roote* ('radice'). Omitting *and* before *it scheweth* the sense becomes clear.

1405. C₁ A₂ H Cx. B omit *deffendours* or and *sholde fayle and*.

fool, and for to haten schrewes it nis no resoun. [1410] For ryght so as langwissynge is maladye of body, ryght so ben vices and synne maladye of corage; and so as we ne deme nat that they that ben sike of hir body ben worthy to ben hated, but rather worthy of pite; wel more worthy nat to ben hated, but for to ben had in pite, ben thei of whiche the thoughtes ben constreyned by felonous wikkidnesse, that is more crwel than any langwissynge of body.

‘*Quid tantos Iuvat.*’—Metrum 4

What deliteth yow to exciten so grete moevynges of hatredes, and to hasten and bysien the fatal disposicioun of your deth with your propre handes (that is to seyn, by batayles or contek)? For yif ye axen the deth, it hasteth hym of his owene wil, ne deth ne taryeth nat his swifte hors. [1415] And the men that the serpentes, and the lyoun, and the tigre, and the bere, and the boor, seken to sleen with hir teeth, yit thilke same men seken to sleen everiche of hem oothir with swerd. Lo, for hir maneres ben diverse and discordaunt, thei moeven unryghtful oostes and cruel batayles, and wilnen to perise by entrechaungynge of dartes! But the resoun of cruelte nis nat i-nowhe ryghtful. Wiltow thanne yelden a covenable gerdoun to the dissertes of men? Love ryghtfully good folk, and have pite on schrewes.’

‘*Hic ego video inquam.*’—Prosa 5

‘Thus se I wel,’ quod I, ‘eyther what blisfulnesse or elles what unselynesse is establisshid in the dissertes of gode men and of schrewes. [1420] But in this ilke fortune of peple I se somewhat of good and somewhat of yvel. For no wise man hath nat levere ben exiled, pore and nedey

1414. *What*, why.

1414. *hasten and bysien*, ‘haster’ and ‘sollicitare.’

1415. *hors*, horses.

1416. *serpentes*, rather ‘*serpent*.’

1421. *fortune of peple*, ‘*fortuna populari*.’

and nameles, thanne for to duellen in his cyte, and flouren of rychesses, and be redowtable by honour and strong of power. For in this wise more clerly and more witesfully is the office of wise men y-treted, whanne the blisfulnesse and the pouste of governours is, as it were, I-schadde among peples that ben neyghbors and subgites; syn that namely prisown, lawe, and these othere tormentes of laweful peynes ben rather owed to felonous citezeins, for the whiche felones citezeens the peynes ben establisshid than for good folk.’ [1425]

‘Thanne I merveile me gretely,’ quod I, ‘why that the thinges ben so mys-entrechaunged that tormentes of felonyes pressen and confounden good folk, and schrewes ravyschen medes of vertu (and ben in honours and in gret estates). And I desire eek for to witen of the what semeth the to be the resoun of this so wrongful a confusioun; for I wolde wondre wel the lasse, yif I trowede that alle these thinges weren medlede by fortunows hap. But now hepith and encreseth myn astonyenge god governour of thinges, that, so as god yeveth ofte tymes to gode men godes and myrthes, and to schrewes yvelis and aspre thinges, and yeveth ayeinward to good folk hardenesses, and to schrewes he graunteth hem hir wil and that they desiren—[1430] what difference thanne may ther be bytwixen that that god doth and the hap of fortune, yif men ne knowe nat the cause why that it is?’

‘Ne it nis no merveile,’ quod sche, ‘thowh that men wenen that ther be somewhat foolissh and confus, whan the resoun of the ordre is unknowe. But although that thou ne knowe nat the cause of so gret a disposicioun, natheles for as moche as god the gode governour atempreth and governeth the world, ne doute the nat that alle thinges ne ben don aryght.’

1424. *wise men*, rather *wisdom*, ‘*sapientia*.’

1424. *subgites* not in Latin or French.

1429. *that, so as god*, etc., who, since he, etc.

'*Si quis Arcturi sidera.*'—Metrum 5

'Who so that ne knowe nat the sterres of Arctour, y-torned neyghete to the sovereyne centre or poynt (that is to seyn y-torned neyghete to the sovereyne pool of the firmament), and wot nat why the sterre Boetes passeth or gadreth his waynes, and drencheth his late flaumes in the see, [1435] and whi that Boetes, the sterre, unfooldeth hise overswifte arysynges, thanne schal he wondryn of the lawe of the heye eyr; and eek yif that he knowe nat why that the hornes of the fulle mone waxen pale and infect by bowndes of the derk nyght, and how the mone derk and confus discovereth the sterres that sche hadde covered by hir clere vysage. The comune error moeveth folk, and maketh weery hir basyns of bras by thikke strokes. (That is to seyn, that ther is a maner peple that highte Coribandes, that wenen that whan the mone is in the eclips that it be enchanted, and therefore for-to rescowe the mone thei betyn hir basyns with thikke strokes.) Ne no man ne wondreth whanne the blastes of the wynd Chorus beten the strondes of the see by quakyng floodes; [1440] ne no man ne wondreth whan the weighte of the snowh, I-hardid by the cold, is resolvyd by the brennyng hete of Phebus, the sonne; for her seen men redily the causes. But the causes y-hidd (that is to seyn, in hevene) trowblen the brestes of men. The moevable peple is astoned of alle thinges that comen seelde and sodehynly in our age; but yif the truly error of our ignoraunce departed fro us, so that we wisten the causes why that swiche thinges bytyden, certes thei scholde cesen to seme wondres.'

'*Ita est inquam.*'—Prosa 6

'Thus it is,' quod I. 'But so as thou hast yeven or byhyght me' to unwrappen

1434. *sterres of Arctour*, 'Arcturi sidera,' i.e. Ursa Major.

1435. *passeth or gadreth*, 'legat'; *gadreth* is incorrect. Boetes apparently pass.s Ursa Major.

1438. *maketh*, they make (*folk* is singular).

1439. *Coribandes*, not in Latin; Fr. 'li coribant.'

the hidde causes of thinges, and to discovere me the resouns covered with derknes, I preie the that thou devyse and jage me of this matere, and that thou do me to undirstonden it. For this miracle or this wonder trowbleth me ryght gretly.'

And thanne sche, a litel what smylinge, seide: [1445] 'Thou clepist me,' quod sche, 'to telle thing that is gretteste of alle thingis that mowen ben axed, and to the whiche questioun unnethes is ther aught I-nowgh to laven it. (As who seith, unnethes is ther suffisauntly any thing to answeren parfity to thy questioun.) For the matere of it is swich, that whan o doute is determined and kut away, ther waxen othere doutes withoute nombre, ryght as the hevedes wexen of Idre (the serpent that Hercules slowh). Ne ther ne were no manere ne noon ende, but if that a wyght constreynede tho doutes by a ryght lifly and quyk fir of thought (that is to seyn, by vigour and strengthe of wit). For in this matere men weren wont to maken questiouns of the symplite of the purveaunce of god, and of the ordre of destyne, and of sodeyn hap, and of the knowyng and predestinacioun devyne, and of the liberte of fre wil; [1450] the whiche thinges thou thi-self aperceyvest wel of what weighte thei ben. But for as moche as the knowyng of these thinges is a maner porcioun of the medycyne to the, al be it so that I have litil tyme to doon it, yit natheles y wol enforcen me to schewe somewhat of it. But although the norysynges of dite of musyk deliteth the, thou most suffren and forberen a litel of thilke delit, whil that I weve to the resouns y-knyt by ordre.'

'As it liketh to the,' quod I, 'so do.'

The spak sche ryght as by an other bygynnyng, and seide thus: 'The engendryng of alle thinges,' quod sche, 'and alle the progressiouns of muable nature, and al that moeveth in any manere, taketh hise causes, his ordre, and his formes, of the stableness of the devyne thought. [1455] And thilke devyne thought

1453. *dite of musyk*, 'musici carminis.'

that is I-set and put in the tour (that is to seyn, in the heighte) of the simplicité of god, stablissith many maner gises to thinges that ben to done; the whiche manere than that men looken it in thilke pure clenness of the devyne intelligence, it is y-cleped purveaunce; but whanne thilke manere is referred by men to thinges that it moeveth and disponyth, than of olde men it was clepyd destyne. The whiche thinges yif that any wyght loketh wel in his thought the strengthe of that oon and of that oother, he schal lyghtly mowen seen that these two thinges ben dyvers. For purveaunce is thilke devyne resoun that is established in the sovereyn prince of thinges, the whiche purveaunce disponith alle thinges; but destyne is the disposicioun and ordenance clyvving to moevable thinges, by the whiche disposicion the purveaunce knytteth alle thingis in hir ordres; [1460] for purveaunce embraceth alle thinges to hepe, al-thoghe that thei ben diverse and although thei ben infinit. But destyne certes departeth and ordeyneth alle thinges singularly and devyded in moevynges, in places, in formes, in tymes. As thus: lat the unfoldyng of temporel ordenaunce, assembled and oonyd in the lokyng of the devyne thought, be cleped purveaunce; and thilke same assemblyng and oonyng, devyded and unfolden by tymes, lat that ben called destyne. And al be it so that these thinges ben diverse, yit natheles hangeth that oon of that oother; for-whi the ordre destynal procedith of the simplicité of purveaunce. [1465] For ryght as a werkman that aperceyveth in his thought the forme of the thing that he wol make, and moeveth the effect of the work, and ledith that he hadde lookid byforn in his thought symplely and presently, by temporel ordenaunce; certes ryght so god disponith in his purveaunce singularly and stablye the thinges that ben to doone; but he amyni-

1458. *of olde men, i.e. by the ancients.*

1460. C₁ B A₂ H Cx. add *certes* before *destyne*.

1464. *be cleped, C₂ A₁ is.*

1467. *ledith . . . by temporel ordenaunce,* through processes in time.

streth in many maneris and in diverse tymes by destyne thilke same thinges that he hath disponyd. Thanne, whethir that destyne be exercised outhir by some devyne spirites, servantes to the devyne purveaunce, or elles by some soule, or elles by alle nature servyng to god, or elles by the celestial moevynges of sterres, or elles by vertu of aungelis, or elles by divers subtilite of develis, or elles by any of hem, or elles by hem alle; the destinal ordenaunce is y-woven and acomplissid. Certes it is openething that the purveaunce is an unmoevable and symple forme of thinges to doone; [1470] and the moevable bond and the temporel ordenaunce of thinges whiche that the devyne symplite of purveaunce hath ordeyned to doone, that is destyne. For whiche it is that alle thinges that ben put undir destyne ben certes subgites to purveaunce, to whiche purveaunce destyne itself is subgit and under. But some thinges ben put undir purveaunce, that surmounten the ordenance of destyne; and tho ben thilke that stablye ben I-fycchid neyge to the first godhede. They surmounten the ordre of destynal moevablete. For ryght as cerklis that tornen aboute a same centre or aboute a poynt, thilke cerkle that is innerest or most withinne joyneth to the symplesse of the myddle, [1475] and is, as it were, a centre or a poynt to that oother cerklis that tornen abouten hym; and thilke that is utterest, compased by a largere envyrownynge, is unfolden by largere spaces, in so moche as it is ferthest fro the myddel symplite of the poynt; and yif ther be any thing that knytteth and felawshipeth hym-self to thilke myddel poynt, it is constreynd in-to simplicité (that is to seyn, into unmoevablete), and it ceseth to ben schad and to fleten diversely. Ryght so, by semblable reson, thilke thing that departeth ferrest fro the first thought of god, it is unfolden and summittid to grettere bondes of destyne; and in so moche is the thing more fre and laus fro destyne, as it axeth and hooldeth hym neer to thilke centre of thingis (that

is to seyn, god); [1480] and yif the thing clyveth to the stedfastnesse of the thought of god and be withoute moevynge, certes it surmounteth the necessite of destyne. Thanne ryght swich comparysoun as is of skillynge to undirstondyng, and of thing that ys engendrid to thing that is, and of tyme to eternite, and of the cercle to the centre; ryght so is the ordre of moevable destyne to the stable symplicite of purveaunce. Thilke ordenaunce moveth the hevене and the sterres, and atemprith the elementes to-gidre amonges hem-self, and transformeth hem by entrechaungeable mutacioun. And thilke same ordre neweth ayein alle thinges growynge and fallynge adoun, by semblable progressions of sedes and of sexes (that is to seyn, mal and femele). [1485] And this ilke ordre constreyneth the fortunes and the dedes of men by a bond of causes nat able to ben unbownde; the whiche destynal causes, whan thei passen out of the bygynnynges of the unmoevable purveaunce, it moot nedes be that thei ne be nat mutable. And thus ben the thinges ful wel I-governed yif that the symplicite duellynge in the devyne thoght scheweth forth the ordre of causes unable to ben I-bowed. And this ordre constreyneth by his propre stablete the moevable thingis, or elles thei scholden fleten follyly. For whiche it es that alle thingis semen to ben confus and trouble to us men, for we ne mowen nat considere thilke ordenaunce. [1490] Natheles the propre maner of every thing, dressynge hem to gode, disponith hem alle; for ther nys no thing doon for cause of yvel, ne thilk thing that is doon by wikkid folk nys nat doon for yvel, the whiche schrewes, as I have schewed ful plentyvously, seken good, but wikkid errorr mystorneth hem; ne the ordre comynge fro the poynt of sovereyn good ne declyneth nat fro his bygynnyng.

1480. C₁ A₂ H Cx. to god.

1482. *skillynge*, 'ratiocinatio.'

1485. *sexes*, Fr. 'sexes,' 'fetuum' confused with *secus* (*sexus*).

1487. *whan thei passen*, 'cum' causal construed as 'cum' temporal.

1492. *poyni*, centre.

But thou mayst seyn, "What unreste may ben a worse confusoun than that gode men han som tyme adversite and som tyme prosperite, and schrewes also han now thingis that they desiren and now thinges that thei haten?" Whethir men lyven now in swich holnesse of thought (as who seith, ben men now so wyse) that swiche folk as thei demen to ben gode folk or schrewes, that it moste nedes ben that folk ben swiche as thei wenen? But in this manere the domes of men discorden, that thilke men that som folk demen worthy of mede, other folk demen hem worthy of torment. [1495] But lat us graunten, I pose, that som man may wel demen or knowen the good folk and the badde; may he thanne knowen and seen thilke innereste atempraunce of corages as it hath ben wont to ben seyde of bodyes? (As who seith, may a man speken and determinen of atempraunce in corages, as men were wont to demen or speken of complexions and atempraunces of bodyes?) Ne it ne is nat an unlike miracle to hem that ne knowen it nat (as who seith, but it is lik a mervayle or miracle to hem that ne knowen it nat) whi that swete thinges ben covenable to some bodies that ben hole, and to some bodies byttere thinges ben covenable; [1500] and also why that some syk folk ben holpen with lyghte medicynes, and some folk ben holpen with sharpe medicynes. But natheles the leche, that knoweth the manere and the atempraunce of hele and of maladye, ne mervyleth of it no-thing. But what othir thing semeth hele of corages but bounte and prowesse? And what othir thing semeth maladye of corages but vices? Who is elles kepere of good or dryvere away of yvel but god, governour and lechere of thoughtes? The whiche god, whan he hath byholden from the hye tour of his purveaunce, he knoweth what

1493. *What unreste*, etc., 'Quæ, tu inquires, potest ulla iniquior confusio?' Chaucer began with Fr. 'Mais tu diras,' and then turned to Latin, construing 'inquires' as a noun.

1494. *Whethir men*, etc., do men, etc.

1499. *lik a mervayle*, rather *a lik mervayle*.

is covenable to every wight, and lenyth hem that he woot that is covenable to hem. [1505] Lo herof comyth and herof is don this noble miracle of the ordre destynal, whan god, that al knoweth, dooth swiche thing, of whiche thing unknowynge folk ben astonyd. But for to constreyne (as who seith, but for to comprehend and to telle) a fewe thingis of the devyne depnesse, the whiche that mannys resoun may undirstonde, thilke man that thou wenest to ben ryght just and ryght keypyng of equite, the contrarie of that semeth to the devyne purveaunce, that al woot. And Lucan, my famylier, telleth that the victorious cause likide to the goddess, and the cause overcomen likide to Catoun. Thanne what so evere thou mayst seen that is doon in this world unhopid or unwened, certes it is the ryghte ordre of thinges; but as to thi wikkid opynioun, it is a confusioun. [1510] But I suppose that som man be so wel I-thewed that the devyne jugement and the jugement of mankynde accorden hem to gidre of hym; but he is so unstedfast of corage that, yif any adversite come to hym, he wol forleten peraventure to continue innocence, by the whiche he ne may nat withholden fortune. Thanne the wise dispensacion of god sparith hym, the whiche man adversite myghte enpeyren; for that god wol nat suffren hym to travaile, to whom that travaile nis nat covenable. Another man is parfit in alle vertus, and is an holi man and neigh to god, so that the purveaunce of god wolde deme that it were a felonie that he were touched with any adversites; so that he wol nat suffre that swich a man be moeved with any bodily maladye. [1515] But so as seyde a philosophre, the more excellent by me,—he seyde in Grec that “vertues han edified the body of the holi man.” And ofte tyme it be-tydeth that the somme

1507. *to constreyne*, rather *to speke schortly of*.

1509. *Lucan*, v. *Pharsalia* i. 128.

1510. *but as to*, etc., rather *but to thi opinion it is a wikkid confusion*.

1512. *continue* should be *haunten* or *usen*, ‘colere’: Fr. ‘coutiuer’ read as *continuer*.

of thingis that ben to done is taken to governe to good folk, for that the malice haboundaunt of schrewes scholde ben abated. And god yeveth and departeth to other folk prosperites and adversites, I-meddled to hepe afir the qualite of hir corages, and remordith some folk by adversite, for thei ne scholden nat waxen proude by long welefulnesse; and other folk he suffreth to ben travailed with harde thinges, for that thei scholden confermen the vertues of corage by the usage and the exercitacioun of pacience. [1520] And other folk dreden more than thei oughten the whiche thei myghte wel beren, and thilke folk god ledeth in-to experience of hem-self by aspre and sorweful thingis. And many othir folk han bought honourable renoun of this world by the prys of glorious deth; and som men, that ne mowen nat ben overcomen by torment, han yeven ensample to other folk that vertu mai nat ben overcomyn by adversites.

And of alle these thinges ther nis no doute that thei ne ben doon ryghtfully and ordeynly, to the profit of hem to whom we seen these thingis betyde. For certes, that adversite cometh somtyme to schrewes and somtyme that that they desiren, it comith of these forseide causes. [1525] And of sorweful thingis that betyden to schrewes certes no man ne wondreth; for alle men wenen that thei han wel desservid it, and that thei ben of wykkid meryt. Of whiche schrewes the torment som-tyme agasteth othere to don felonies, and som-tyme it amendeth hem that suffren the tormentes; and the prosperite that is yeven to schrewes scheweth a gret argument to good folk what thing thei scholde demen of thilke welefulnesse, the whiche prosperite men seen ofte serven to schrewes. In the whiche thing I trowe that god dispenseth. For peraventure the nature of som man is so overthrowng to yvel,

1517. *taken*, entrusted.

1526. *of wykkid meryt*, ‘male meritis,’ ‘de mauaise merite.’

and so uncovenable, that the nedy poverté of his houshold myghte rather egren hym to don felonies; and to the maladye of hym god putteth remedye to yeven hym rychesses. [1530] And som othir man byholdeth his conscience defouled with synnes, and makith comparysoun of his fortune and of hym-self, and dredith peraventure that his blisfulnesse, of whiche the usage is joyeful to hym, that the lesynge of thilke blisfulnesse ne be nat sorwful to hym; and therefore he wol change his maneris, and, for he dredith to lesen his fortune, he foreletith his wikkidnesse. To other folke is welefulnesse I-yeven unworthely, the whiche overthroweth hem in-to destruccioun, that thei han disservid; and to som othir folk is yoven power to punysshen,* for that it schal be cause of continuacioun and exercisyng to good folk, and cause of torment to schrewes. [1535] For so as ther nis noon alliaunce bytwixe good folk and schrewes, ne schrewes ne mowen nat acorden among hem-self. And whi nat? For schrewes discorden of hem-self by hir vices, the whiche vices al to-reenden her consciences, and doon ofte time thinges the whiche thingis, whan thei han doon hem, they demen that tho thinges ne scholden nat han ben doon. For whiche thing thilke sovereyne purveance hath makid ofte tyme fair myracle, so that schrewes han makid schrewes to ben gode men. For whan that some schrewes seen that they suffren wrongfully felonies of othere schrewes, they wexen eschaufed in-to hate of hem that anoyed hem, and retornen to the fruyt of vertu, whan thei studien to ben unlyk to hem that thei han hated. Certis oonly this is the devyne myght to the whiche myghte yvelis ben thanne gode whan it useth the yvelis covenably and draweth out the effect of any good. [1540] (As who seith that yvel is good

1529. *uncovenable*, rather *outrageous*, 'inopportuna', probably read as *inopportuna*.

1535. *continuacioun*, 'coutumance' ('exercitium'), read as *continuance*.

1537. H Cx. A₁ omit *fair* before *myracle*.

1539. *whan*, 'dum.'

1540. *any good*, 'aucun bien.'

only to the myghte of god, for the myght of god ordeyneth thilke yvel to good.)

For oon ordre enbraseth alle thinges, so that what wyght that departeth fro the resoun of thilke ordre which that is assigned to hym, algatis yit he slideth in-to an othir ordre; so that no thing is leweful to folye in the reaume of the devyne purveance (as who seith, no thing nis withouten ordenaunce in the reaume of the devyne purveance), syn that the ryght strong god governeth alle thinges in this world. For it nis nat leweful to man to comprehenden by wit, ne unfolden by word, alle the subtil ordenaunces and disposicionis of the devyne entente. For oonly it owghte suffice to han lokid that god hym-self, makere of alle natures, ordeineth and dresseth alle thingis to gode; [1545] whil that he hasteth to withholden the thingis that he hath makid into his semblance (that is to seyn, for to withholden thingis in-to gode, for he hym-self is good), he chasith out alle yvel fro the boundes of his comynalite by the ordre of necessite destinable. For whiche it folweth that, yif thou loke the purveance ordeynynge the thinges that men wenen ben outraious or haboundaunt in erthis, thou ne schalt nat seen in no place no thing of yvel. But I se now that thou art charged with the weyghte of the questioun, and very with lengthe of my resoun, and that thou abydest som swetnesse of songe. Tak thanne this drawght, and, whanne thou art wel reffressched and relect, thou schalt be more stedfast to stye in-to heyere questions or thinges. [1550]

'*Si vis celsi iura.*'—Metrum 6

Yif thou, wys, wilt demen in thi pure thought the ryghtes or the lawes of the heye thondrere (that is to seyn, of god), loke thou and byhoold the heightes of the sovereyn hevene. Ther kepyn the sterres, be ryghtful alliaunce of thinges,

1544. *man*, A₁ to *no man*; C₁ H Cx. A₂ B *men*.

1550. *or thinges*, A₂ H of *thinges*; C₂ A₁ omit.

hir oolde pees. The sonne, I-moevid by his rody fyr, ne disturbeth nat the colde cercle of the mone. Ne the sterre yclepid the Bere, that enclyneth his ravyschyng coursis abowte the sovereyn heighte of the world—ne the same sterre Ursa nis nevere mo wasschen in the depe westrene see, ne coveyteth nat to deeyen his flaumbes in the see of the occian, although it see othere sterres I-plowngid in the see. And Hesperus the sterre bodith and telleth alwey the late nyghtes, and Lucyfer the sterre bryngeth ayein the clere day. [1555]

And thus maketh Love entre-changeable the perdurable courses; and thus is discordable bataile y-put out of the contre of the sterres. This accordaunce atempryth by evenelyke maneres the elementes, that the moiste thingis, stryvynge with the drye thingis, yeven place by stoundes; and that the colde thingis joynen hem by feyth to the hote thingis; and that the lyghte fyr ariseth in-to heighte, and the hevye erthes avalen by her weyghtes. By thise same causes the floury yer yeldeth swote smelles in the first somer sesoun warmynge; and the hote somer dryeth the cornes; and autumpne comith ayein hevvy of apples; and the fletyng reyn by-deweth the wynter. This a-tempraunce noryscheth and bryngeth forth alle thinges that brethith lif in this world; [1560] and thilke same attempraunce, ravyschyng, hideth and bynymeth, and drencheth undir the laste deth, alle thinges I-born.

Among thise thinges sitteth the heye makere, kyng and lord, welle and bygynnyng, lawe and wys juge to don equite, and governeth and enclyneth the byrdles of thinges. And tho thinges that he stireth to gon by moevynge, he withdraweth and aresteth, and affermeth the moevable or wandryng thinges. For

1555. *bodith*, etc., 'seras nuntiat umbras.'

1556. *the perdurable*, C₁ H Cx. omit *the*; perhaps the original reading was *her*, Fr. 'leur.'

1560. *brethith*, A₁ *bredith*; C₂ A₂ Cx. *berith*.

1562. *Among thise thinges*, 'interea,' read as 'inter ea'; so also in French.

yif that he ne clepide nat ayein the ryght goynge of thinges, and yif that he ne constreynede hem nat eftsones into roundnesses enclyned, the thingis that ben now contynued by stable ordenaunce, thei scholden departen from hir welle (that is to seyn, from hir bygynnyng), and failen (that is to seyn, tornen into noght). This is the comune love to alle thingis, and alle thinges axen to ben holden by the fyn of good. [1565] For elles ne myghten they nat lasten yif thei ne comen nat eftsones ayein, by love returned, to the cause that hath yeven hem beinge (that is to seyn, to god).

'*Iam ne igitur vides.*'—Prosa 7

Sestow nat thanne what thing folweth alle the thingis that I have seyde?'

'What thing?' quod I.

'Certes,' quod sche, 'al outrely that alle fortune is good.'

'And how may that be?' quod I.

'Now undirstand,' quod sche, 'so as al fortune, whethir so it be joyeful fortune or aspre fortune, is yeven eyther bycause of gerdonynge or elles of exercysyng of good folk, or elles bycause to punysshchen or elles chastisen schrewes; thanne is alle fortune good, the whiche fortune is certeyn that it be either ryghtful or elles profitable.' [1570]

'Forsothe this is a ful verray resoun,' quod I; 'and yif I considere the purveaunce and the destyne that thou taughtest me a litel here byforn, this sentence is sustenyd by stedfast resouns. But yif it like unto the, lat us nombren hem amonges thilke thingis, of whiche thou seydest a litel here byforn that thei ne were nat able to ben wened to the peple.'

'Why so?' quod sche.

1564. *roundnesses enclyned*, 'flexos orbes,' 'rondeces flechiez.'

1564. *that ben now contynued*, etc., 'Quæ nunc stabilis continet ordo'; 'continet' as *continuit* (or through Fr. 'contenez'), and 'ordo' as ablative through 'par ordenance estable.' A₂ *conteyned*, probably a correction.

'For that the comune word of men,' quod I, 'mysuseth this manere speche of fortune, and seyn ofte tymes that the fortune of som wyght is wikkid.'

'Woltow thanne,' quod sche, 'that I approche a litil to the wordis of the peple, so that it seme nat to hem that I be overmoche departed fro the usage of mankynde?'

'As thou wilt,' quod I.

'Demestow nat,' quod sche, 'that alle thing that profiteth is good?' [1575]

'Yis,' quod I.

'And certes thilke thing that exerciseth or corrigith profitith?'

'I confesse it wel,' quod I.

'Thanne is it good,' quod sche.

'Whi nat?' quod I.

'But this is the fortune,' quod sche, 'of hem that eyther ben put in vertu and batayllen ayein aspre thingis, or elles of hem that eschuen and declynen fro vices and taken the weye of vertu.'

'This ne mai I nat denye,' quod I.

'But what seistow of the merye fortune that is yeven to good folk in guerdoun? Demeth aught the peple that it is wikkid?'

'Nay forsothe,' quod I; 'but thei demen, as it soth is, that it is ryght good.' [1580]

'And what seistow of that othir fortune,' quod sche, 'that, although it be aspre and restreyneth the schrewes by ryghtful torment, weneth aught the peple that it be good?'

'Nay,' quod I, 'but the peple demeth that that is moost wrecchid of alle thingis that mai ben thought.'

'War now and loke wel,' quod sche, 'lest that we, in folwynge the opynioun of the peple, have confessid and concluded thing that is unable to be wened to the peple?'

'What is that?' quod I.

'Certes,' quod sche, 'it folweth or comith of thingis that ben grauntid that alle fortune, what so evere it be, of hem that ben eyther in possessioun of vertu, or

1573. *seyn*, they say.

in the ences of vertu, or elles in the purchasyng of vertu, that thilke fortune is good; and that alle fortune is ryght wikkid to hem that duellen in schrewidnesse.' (As who seith: 'And thus weneth nat the peple.')

[1585]

'That is soth,' quod I, 'al be it so that no man dar confessen it ne by-knownen it.'

'Whi so?' quod sche; 'for ryght as the stronge man ne semeth nat to abaissen or disdaignen as ofte tyme as he herith the noyse of the bataile, ne also it ne semeth nat to the wise man to beren it grevously as ofte as he is lad into the stryf of fortune. For, bothe to the to man and eek to the tothir thilke difficulte is the matere, to the to man of ences of his glorious renoun, and to the tothir man to confermen his sapience (—that is to seyn the asprenesse of his estat). For therfore it is called "vertu," for that it sustenith and enforceth by hise strengthes that it nis nat overcomen by adversites. Ne certes thou, that art put in the ences or in the heyghte of vertu, ne hast nat comen to fleten with delices, and for to welken in bodily lust; [1590] thou sowest or plawntest a ful egre bataile in thy corage ayeins every fortune. For that the sorful fortune ne confownde the nat, ne that the myrie fortune ne corruppe the nat, occupye the mene by stidefast strengthes. For al that evere is undir the mene, or elles al that overpasseth the mene, despyseth welefulnesse (as who seith, it is vicious), and ne hath no mede of his travaile. For it is set in your hand (as who seith, it lyth in your power) what fortune yow is levest (that is to seyn good or yvel). For alle fortune that semeth scharp or aspre, yif it ne exercise nat the good folk ne chastiseth the wikkide folk, it punyysseth. [1595]

1587. *semeth*, 'debet' read as *debet*.

1590. *ences*, *heyghte*, 'provectu', 'hautece.'

1591. *sowest* or *plawntest*, 'conseritis' (prolium).

1595. *yif it ne*, etc., should be *yif it ne exercise ne chastiseth, it punyysseth*. The translation combines two variant readings of the Latin.

'*Bella bis quinis.*'—Metrum 7

The wrekere Attridges (that is to seyn, Agamenon), that wrought and contynued the batailes by x yer, recovered and purgide in wrekyng, by the destruccion of Troye, the loste chaumbris of mariage of his brothir. (That is to seyn that he, Agamenon, wan ayein Eleyne that was Menelaus wif his brothir.) In the mene while that thilke Agamenon desirede to yeven sayles to the Grykkyssche naveye, and boughte ayein the wyndes by blood, he unclothide hym of pite of fadir; and the sory preest yeveth in sacrificyng the wrecchide kuttyng of throte of the daughter. (That is to seyn that Agamenon leet kутten the throte of his daughter by the preest, to maken alliaunce with his goddes, and for to han wynd with whiche he myghte wenden to Troye.) [1600]

Ytakus (that is to seyn Ulixes) bywepete his felawes I-lorn, the whiche felawes fyse Poliphemus, ligginge in his grete cave, had fretyn and dreynt in his empty wombe. But natheles Poliphemus, wood for his blynde visage, yald to Ulixes ioye by his sorrowful teres. (This is to seyn that Ulixes smoot out the eye of Poliphemus, that stood in his forheed, for whiche Ulixes hadde ioye whan he say Poliphemus wepyng and blynd.)

Hercules is celebrable for his harde travaille. He dawntide the proude Centauris (half hors, half man), and he byrafte the dispoilyng fro the cruel lyoun (that is to seyn, he slouhe the lyoun and rafte hym his skyn); he smot the briddes that hyghten Arpiis with certein arwes; [1605] he ravysschide applis fro the wakyng dragoun, and his hand was the more hevvy for the goldene metal; he drowh Cerberus (the hound of

helle) by his treble cheyne; he, overcomer, as it is seyde, hath put an unmeke lord foddre to his crwel hors (this to seyn that Hercules slowh Diomedes, and made his hors to freten hym); and he, Hercules, slowh Idra the serpent, and brende the venym; and Acheleous the flod, defowled in his forheed, dreynte his schamefast visage in his strondes (that is to seyn that Achaleous coude transfiguren hymself into diverse liknesse, and, as he faught with Hercules, at the laste he torned hym in-to a bole, and Hercules brak oon of his hornes, and he for schame hidde hym in his ryver); [1610] and he, Hercules, caste adoun Antheus the gaunt in the strondes of Libye; and Kacus apaysede the wrattthes of Evander (this to seyn that Hercules slouh the monstre Kacus, and apaysed with that deth the wrattthe of Evander); and the bristiled boor markide with somes the scholdres of Hercules, the whiche scholdres the heye cerce of hevvene sholde thriste; and the laste of his labours was that he susteynde the hevvene uppon his nekke unbowed; and he disservide eftsones the hevvene to ben the pris of his laste travaile.

Goth now thanne, ye stronge men, ther as the heye wey of the greet ensample ledith yow. [1615] O nyce men! why nake ye your bakkes? (As who seith, "O ye slowe and delicat men! whi flee ye adversites, and ne fyghte nat ayeins hem by vertu, to wynnen the mede of the hevvene?") For the erthe overcomen yeveth the sterres. (This to seyn that whan that erthly lust is overcomen, a man is makid worthy to the hevvene.)'

EXPLICIT LIBER QUARTUS

INCIPIT LIBER QUINTUS

'*Dixerat orationisque cursum.*'—Prosa I

Sche hadde seyde, and tornede the cours of hir resoun to some other thingis to

1613. *scomes*, flecks of foam, 'spumis.'

1618. *the cours*, C₁ C₂ by *cours*.

1618. *resoun*, 'orationis' read as *rationis*.

1596. *recovered*, etc., 'reconura' ('piavi'), and Latin gloss 'purgavit ulciscendo.'

1598. *pite of fadir*, 'pietatem paternam' (in gloss).

1598. *yeveth in sacrificyng*, etc., 'Fœderat natæ jugulum.'

1598. *kuttyng of throte* is due to a note in Aq.

1601. *empty*, rather *grete*.

1604. *dispoilyng*, rather *spoil*.

ben treted and to ben Ispedd. Than seide I, 'Certes ryghtful is thin amonestynge and ful digne by auctorite. But that thou seydest whilom that the questioun of the devyne purveaunce is enlaced with many othere questiouns, I undirstande wel and prove it by the same thing. But I axe yif that thou wenest that hap be anything in any weys; and yif thou wenest that hap be anything, what is it?' [1620]

Thanne quod sche, 'I haste me to yelden and assoilen to the the dette of my byheste, and to schewen and openen the wey, by whiche wey thou maist comen ayein to thi contre. But al be it so that the thingis whiche that thou axest ben ryght profitable to knowe, yit ben thei divers somewhat fro the path of my purpos; and it is to douten that thou ne be makid weery by mys-weyes, so that thou ne maist nat suffice to mesuren the ryghte weic.'

'Ne doute the ther-of no thing,' quod I; 'for for to knowen thilke thingis togidre, in the whiche thinges I delite me gretly,—that schal ben to me in stede of rest, syn it nis nat to douten of the thingis folwyng, whan every syde of thi disputesioun schal han ben stedfast to me by undoutous feyth.' [1625]

'Thanne,' seide sche, 'that manere wol I don the,' and bygan to speken ryght thus: 'Certes,' quod sche, 'yif any wyght diffynisse hap in this manere, that is to seyn that "hap is a bytydyng I-brought forth by foolisshe moevyng and by no knyttyng of causes," I conferme that hap nis ryght naught in no wise; and I deme al outrely that hap nis, ne duelleth but a voys (as who seith, but an idel word), withouten any significacioun of thing submitted to that voys. For

1618. *ful digne*, etc., 'dignissima auctoritate' misconstrued.

1619. *by the same thing*, rather *by the thing itself*, i.e. by experience.

1620. *in any weys*, at all.

1625. *knowen . . . togidre*, 'agnoscere' ends first clause, 'simul cum' begins the second one. Chaucer took 'agnoscere simul' together.

1628. *thing submitted*, 'rei subjectæ.'

what place myght ben left or duellyng to folie and to disordenaunce, syn that god ledeth and constreyneth alle thingis by ordre? For this sentence is verray and soth, that "no thing hath his beyng of naught," to the whiche sentence noon of these oolde folk ne withside nevere; [1630] al be it so that they ne undirstoden ne meneden it nat by god prince and bygynnere of wirkyng, but thei casten as a maner foundement of subiect material (that is to seyn, of the nature of alle resouns). And yif that any thing is woxen or comen of no causes, thanne schal it seme that thilke thing is comen or woxen of nawght; but yif this ne mai nat ben don, thanne is nat possible that hap be any swich thing as I have diffynysschid a litel here byfor.

'How schal it thanne be?' quod I. 'Nys ther thanne no thing that by right may ben clepid other hap or elles aventure of fortune; or is ther awght, al be it so that it is hidd fro the peple, to whiche thing these wordes ben covenable?'

'Myn Aristotles,' quod sche, 'in the book of his Phisic diffynyseth this thing by schort resoun, and nyghe to the sothe.'

'In whiche manere?' quod I. [1635]

'As ofte,' quod sche, 'as men don any thing for grace of any other thing, and an other thing than thilke thing that men entenden to don bytideth by some causes, it is clepid "hap." Ryght as a man dalf the erthe bycause of tylyng of the feld, and founde ther a gobet of gold bydolven; thanne wenen folk that it is byfalle by fortunous bytydyng. But forsothe it nis nat of naught, for it hath his propre causes, of whiche causes the cours unforseyn and unwar semeth to han makid hap. For yif the tiliere of the feeld ne dulve nat in the erthe, and yif the hidere of the gold ne hadde hyd the gold in thilke place, the gold ne hadde nat ben founde. These ben thanne the

1631. *by god*, in respect to god.

1631. *as*, as it were.

1635. *thing*, C₂ A₁ omit.

1639. *dulve*, pret. subj. of *delven*.

causes of the abregginge of fortuit hap, the whiche abregginge of fortuit hap cometh of causes encontryng and flowynge togidre to hem-self, and nat by the entencioun of the doere. [1640] For neither the hidere of the gold ne the delvere of the feeld ne undirstoden nat that the gold sholde han ben founde; but, as I seide, it bytidge and ran togidre that he dalf there as that oothir had hid the gold. Now mai I thus diffynys-shen "hap": hap is an unwar betydinge of causes assembled in thingis that ben doon for som oothir thing; but thilke ordre, procedinge by an uneschuable byndinge to-gidre, whiche that descendeth fro the welle of purveaunce, that ordeyneth alle thingis in hir places and in hir tymes, makith that the causes rennen and assemblen togidre.

'Rupis Achemenie.'—Metrum I

Tigrys and Eufrates resoven and springen of o welle in the cragges of the roche of the contre of Achemenye, ther as the fleinge bataile ficcheth hir dartes returned in the breestis of hem that folwen hem. [1645] And sone afir the same ryverys, Tigris and Eufrates, unioignen and departen hir watres. And if thei comen togidre, and ben assemblid and clepid togidre into o course, thanne moten thilke thingis fleten togidre whiche that the watir of the entrechaungynge flood bryngeth. The schippes and the stokkes, araced with the flood, moten assemblen; and the watris I-medled wrappeth or emplieth many fortunel happes or maneris; the whiche wandrynge happes natheles thilke enclynge lowenness of the erthe and the flowinge ordre of the slydinge watir governeth. Right so fortune, that

1639. *abregginge of fortuit hap*, 'fortuiti compendii' (accidental gain) glossed 'fortuiti eventus'; Fr. 'l'abregement du cas fortunel' with wrong meaning of *compendium*, which Chaucer follows.

1641. *undirstoden* (*C₂ undirstonden*, but probably a correction), 'intendit,' Fr. 'entendirent,' which Chaucer misunderstood.

1645. *the fleinge bataile*, etc., i.e. in Parthia.

semeth as it fletith with slakid or un-governed bridles, it suffreth bridelis (that is to seyn, to ben governed), and passeth by thilke lawe (that is to seyn, by the devyne ordenaunce).' [1650]

'Animadverto inquam.'—Prosa 2

'This undirstonde I wel,' quod I, 'and I accorde me that it is ryght as thou seist, but I axe yif ther be any liberte of fre wille in this ordre of causes that clyven thus togidre in hem-self. Or elles I wolde witen yif that the destinal cheyne con-streth the moevynges of the corages of men.'

'Yis,' quod sche, 'ther is liberte of fre wil. Ne ther ne was nevere no nature of resoun that it ne hadde liberte of fre wil. For every thing that may naturely usen resoun, it hath doom by whiche it discernith and demeth every thing; thanne knoweth it by it-self thinges that ben to fleen and thinges that ben to desiren. [1655] And thilke thing that any wight demeth to ben desired, that axeth or desireth he; and fleeth thilke thing that he troweth be to fleen. Wherefore in alle thingis that resoun is, in hem also is liberte of willynge and of nillynge. But I ne ordeyne nat (as who seith, I ne graunte nat) that this liberte be evenlylk in alle thinges. For-why in the sovereynes devynes substaunces (that is to seyn in spirites) judgement is more cleer, and wil nat I-corrumped, and myght redy to speden thinges that ben desired. But the soules of men moten nedes be more fre than thei loken hem in the speculacioun or lokinge of the devyne thought; [1660] and lasse fre whan thei slyden in-to the bodies; and yit lasse fre whan thei ben gadrid to gidre and comprehended in erthli membres. But the laste servage is whan that thei ben yeven to vices and han I-falle fro the possessioun of hir propre resoun.

1650. *passeth*, moves along.

1660. *loken hem* (*C₁ A₂ him*), 'conservant,' Fr. 'se gardent' mistranslated.

For aftir that thei han cast away hir eyghen fro the lyght of the sovereyn sothfastnesse to lowe thingis and derke, anon thei derken by the cloude of ignorance and ben troubled by felonous talentes; to the whiche talentes whan thei approchen and assenten, thei hepen and encrecen the servage whiche thei han joyned to hem-self; and in this manere thei ben caytifs fro hir propre liberte. The whiche thingis natheles the lokinge of the devyne purveaunce seth, that alle thingis byholdeth and seeth fro eterne, and ordeyneth hem everiche in here merites as thei ben predestinat; and it is seid in Greke that "alle thinges he seeth and alle thinges he herith." [1665]

'*Puro clarum lumine.*'—Metrum 2

Homer with the hony mouth (that is to seyn, Homer with the swete ditees) singeth that the sonne is cler by pure light; natheles yit ne mai it nat, by the infirme light of his bemes, breken or persen the inward entrayles of the erthe or elles of the see. So ne seth nat god, makere of the grete world. To hym, that loketh alle thinges from an hey, ne withstondeth no thinges by hevynesse of erthe, ne the nyght ne withstondeth nat to hym by the blake cloude. Thilke god seeth in o strok of thought alle thinges that ben, or weren, or schollen comen; and thilke god, for he loketh and seeth alle thingis alone, thou maist seyn that he is the verrai sonne.'

'*Tum ego en inquam.*'—Prosa 3

Thanne seide I, 'Now am I confowndide by a more hard doute than I was.'

'What doute is that?' quod sche, 'for certes I coniecte now by whiche thingis thou art trubled.' [1670]

'It semeth,' quod I, 'to repugnen and

1663. *talentes*, 'affectibus.'

1665. *in Greke*, Homer, *Il.* iii. 277; *Odys.* xii. 323.

1666. '*Puro clarum lumine Phœbum Meilifitu canit oris Homerus.*'

to contrarien gretly, that god knoweth byforn alle thinges and that ther is any fredom of liberte. For yif it so be that god loketh alle thinges byforn ne god ne mai nat ben desceyved in no manere, thanne moot it nedes ben that alle thinges betyden the whiche that the purveaunce of god hath seyn byforn to comen. For whiche, yif that god knoweth byforn nat oonly the werkes of men, but also hir conseilles and hir willes, thanne ne schal ther be no liberte of arbitre; ne certes ther ne may be noon other dede, ne no wil, but thilke whiche that the devyne purveaunce, that ne mai nat ben disseyved, hath felid byforn. [1675] For yif that thei myghten writhen away in othere manere than thei ben purveyed, thanne ne sholde ther be no stedefast prescience of thing to comen, but rather an uncerteyn opynioun; the whiche thing to trowen of god, I deme felonye and unleveful. Ne I ne provee nat thilke same resoun (as who seith, I ne allowe nat, or I ne preyse nat, thilke same resoun) by whiche that som men wenen that thei mowe assoilen and unknyten the knotte of this questioun. For certes thei seyn that thing nis nat to comen for that the purveaunce of god hath seyn byforn that it is to comen, but rathir the contrarie; and that is this: that, for that the thing is to comen, that therfore ne mai it nat ben hidd fro the purveaunce of god; and in this manere this necessite slideth ayein into the contrarie partie: [1680] ne it ne byhoveth nat nedes that thinges betiden that ben I-purveied, but it byhoveth nedes that thinges that ben to comen ben I-purveied: but, as it were, y travailed (as who seith, that thilke answeere procedith ryght as though men travaileden or weren besy) to enqueren the whiche thing is cause of the whiche thing, as

1671 ff. Cp. *Troilus*, iv. 967-1078.

1677. *provee*, wrong meaning of 'probo'; Fr. 'loe'; cp. Chaucer's gloss.

1681. *nedes*, necessarily.

1682. *y travailed*, MSS. *ytravailed* (H Cx. *travailed*), cp. *Troilus*, v. 1009; Fr. 'nous travaillions,' both incorrect translations of 'laboretur.' Cp. Chaucer's gloss.

whethir the prescience is cause of the necessite of thinges to comen, or elles that the necessite of thinges to comen is cause of the purveance. But I ne enforce me nat now to schewen it, that the bytydunge of thingis I-wyst byforn is necessarie, how so or in what manere that the ordre of causes hath it-self; although that it ne seme naught that the prescience bringe in necessite of bytydinge to thinges to comen. [1685] For certes yif that any wyght sitteth, it byhoveth by necessite that the opynioun be soth of hym that coniecteth that he sitteth; and ayeinward also is it of the contrarie: yif the opynioun be soth of any wyght for that he sitteth, it byhoveth by necessite that he sitte. Thanne is here necessite in the toon and in the tothir; for in the toon is necessite of syttinge, and certes in the tothir is necessite of soth. But therefore sitteth nat a wyght for that the opynioun of the sittynge is soth, but the opynioun is rather soth for that a wyght sitteth byforn. And thus, although that the cause of the soth cometh of that other side (as who seith, that although the cause of soth cometh of the sittynge, and nat of the trewe opynioun), algates yit is ther comene necessite in that oon and in that othir. [1690] Thus scheweth it that y may make semblable skiles of the purveance of god and of thingis to comen. For although that for that thingis ben to comen therefore ben thei purveied, and nat certes for thei be purveied therefore ne bytide thei nat; nathes byhoveth it by necessite that eyther the thinges to comen ben I-purveied of god, or elles that the thinges that ben I-purveied of god betyden. And this thing only suffiseth I-now to destroyen the fredom of oure arbitre (that is to seyn, of our fre wil). But certes now scheweth it wel how fer fro the sothe and how up-so-down is this thing that

1684. *I ne enforce me nat* should be *I enforce me*. Ch. and Fr. translate 'non nitamur' a variant of 'nos nitamur.'

1691. *skiles*, arguments.

we seyn, that the betydyng of temporel thingis is cause of the eterne prescience. [1695] But for to wenen that god purveieth the thinges to comen for thei ben to comen, —what oothir thing is it but for to wene that thilke thinges that bytiden whilom ben causes of thilke sovereign purveance that is in god? And her-to I adde yit this thing: that ryght as whanne that I woot that a thing is, it byhoveth by necessite that thilke selve thing be: and eek whan I have knowen that any thing schal betyden, so byhovith it by necessite that thilke same thing betide: so folweth it thanne that the betydyng of the thing that I wyste byforn ne may nat ben eschued. And at the laste, yif that any wyght wene a thing to ben oothir weyes than it is, it nis nat oonly unscience, but it is desceyvable opynioun ful divers and fer fro the sothe of science. Wherefore, yif any thing be so to comen that the betydyng of it ne be nat certain ne necessarie, who mai witen byforn that thilke thing is to comen? [1700] For ryght as science ne may nat ben medled with falsnesse (as who seith, that yif I woot a thing, it ne mai nat ben fals that I ne woot it), ryght so thilke thing that is conceived by science may ben noon other weies than as it is conceived. For that is the cause why that science wanteth lesynge (as who seith, why that wytyng ne resceyveth nat lesynge of that it woot); for it byhoveth by necessite that every thing be ryght as science comprehendeth it to be. What schal I thanne seyn? In whiche manere knoweth god byforn the thinges to comen, yif thei ne ben nat certain? For yif that he deme that thei ben to comen uneschewably, and so may be that it is possible that thei ne schollen nat comen, god is disseyved. [1705] But not oonly to trowe that god is disseyved, but for to speke it with mouthe, it is a felonous synne. But yif that god woot that ryght so as thinges ben to comen, so schollen they comen, so that

1701. *that I ne woot it*. The 'ne' is due to the negative in the main clause.

he wite egaly (as who seith, indifferently) that thingis mowen ben doon or elles nat I-doon, what is thilke prescience that ne comprehendeth no certein thing ne stable? Or elles what difference is ther bytwixe the prescience and thilke jape-worthi devynynge of Tyresie the divynour, that seide, "Al that I seie," quod he, "either it schal be or elles it schal nat be?" Or elles how mochel is worth the devyne prescience more than the opinioun of mankynde, yif so be that it demeth the thinges uncertayn, as men doon, of the whiche domes of men the betydinge is nat certein? But yif so be that noon uncertein thing ne mai ben in hym that is certein welle of alle thinges, than is the betydinge certein of thilke thingis whiche he hath wist byforn fermely to comen. [1710] For whiche it folweth that the fredom of the conseiles and of the werkis of mankynde nis noon, syn that the thought of god, that seeth alle thinges withouten error of falsnesse, byndeth and constreyneth hem to a bytydunge by necessite. And yif this thing be oonly I-grauntid and resceyved (this is to seyn, that ther nis no fre wil), thanne scheweth it wel how gret destruccioun and how gret damages ther folwen of thingis of mankynde. For in idel ben ther thanne purposed and byhyght medes to good folk, and peynes to badde folk, syn that no moevynge of fre corage voluntarie ne hath nat disservid hem (that is to seyn neither mede ne peyne). And it scholde seme thanne that thilke thing is alther-worst whiche that is now demed for alther-moost just and moost ryghtful, that is to seyn that schrewes ben punyschid or elles that good folk ben I-gerdoned. [1715] The whiche folk, syn that hir propre wil ne sent hem nat to the toon ne to that othir (that is to seyn neither to good ne to harm), but [ther] constreyneth hem certein necessite of thingis to comen; thanne ne schulle ther nevere be, ne nevere were,

1708. *Tyresie*, Tiresias; cp. 84.

1711. *nis noon*, 'est nulle, is no freedom.

1713. *purposed*, offered.

1716. *ther*, supplied from Fr.

vice ne vertu, but it scholde rather ben confusion of alle dissertes medlid withouten discrecioun. And yit ther folweth anothir inconvenient, of the whiche ther ne mai be thought no more felonous ne more wikke, and that is this: that, so as the ordre of thingis is I-led and cometh of the purveaunce of god, ne that no thing is levelful to the conseiles of mankynde (as who seith that men han no power to don no thing ne wilne no thing), thanne folweth it that oure vices ben referrid to the makere of alle good (as who seith, thanne folweth it that god oughte han the blame of our vices, syn he constreyneth us by necessite to doon vices). [1720]

Than nis ther no resoun to han hope in god, ne for to preien to god. For what scholde any wyght hopen to god, or why scholde he preien to god, syn that the ordenaunce of destyne, the whiche that mai nat ben enclenyd, knytteth and streyneth alle thingis that men mai desiren? Thanne scholde ther be don away thilke oonly alliaunce bytwixen god and men, that is to seyn, to hopen and to preien. But by the pris of ryghtwisnesse and of verray mekenesse wedisserven the gerdon of the devyne grace whiche that is inestimable (that is to seyn, that it is so greet that it ne mai nat ben ful I-preysed). And this is oonly the manere (that is to seyn, hope and preieris) for whiche it semeth that men mowen spekyn with god, and by resoun of supplicacion be conioyned to thilke cleernesse that nis nat aprochid no rather or that men byseken it and impetren it. [1725] And yif men ne wene nat that hope ne preieres ne han no strengthis by the necessite of thingis to comen I-resceyved, what thing is ther thanne by whiche we mowen, ben conioyned and clyven to thilke sovereyne

1717. *inconvenient*, 'desconvenue,' inconvenient.

1725. *oonly the manere . . . for whiche*, the only way . . . by which.

1725. *no rather or*, 'prius quoque,' which Chaucer has wrongly connected with 'inaccessa luci,' should be *and rather or*, i.e. even before.

1726. *I-resceyved*, conceded.

prince of thingis? For whiche it byhoveth by necessite that the lynage of mankynde, as thou songe a litel here byforn, be departed and unioyned from his welle, and failen of his bygynnyng (that is to seyn, god).

‘*Quenam discors.*’—Metrum 3

What discordable cause hath to-rent and unioyned the byndyng or the alliaunce of thingis (that is to seyn, the conuuncions of god and of man)? Whiche god hath establistschid so grete bataile bytwixen these two sothfast or verrie thinges (that is to seyn, bytwyxen the purveaunce of god and fre wil) that thei ben singular and dyvided, ne that they ne wole nat ben medled ne couplid togidre. But ther nis no discord to the verray thinges, but thei clyven alwey certain to hem-self. [1730] But the thought of man, confownded and overthrowen by the derke membres of the body, ne mai nat be fyr of his derked lookyng (that is to seyn, by the vigour of his insyghte while the soule is in the body) knowen the thynne subtil knytywnges of thinges. But wherfore eschaufeth it so by so gret love to fynden thilke notes of soth I-covered? (That is to seyn, wherfore eschaufeth the thought of man by so gret desir to knowen thilke notificaciouns that ben I-hid undir the covertures of soth?) Woot it aught thilke thing that it angwissous desireth to knowe? (As who seith, nay; for no man ne travailleth for to witen thingis that he wot. And therefore the texte seith thus :) [1735] But who travailleth to wite thingis I-knowe? And yif that he ne knoweth hem nat, what sekith thilke blynde thought? What is he that desireth any thyng of which he wot right nought?

1728. Chaucer's glosses here are derived mainly from Fr.

1730. *But ther nis*, etc., ‘An nulla est,’ etc. ‘An’ read as ‘ac,’ or perhaps gloss is Aq. ‘An est nota solutionis.’ Similarly, *But whanne*, etc. 1741.

(As who seith, who so desireth any thing, nedes somewhat he knoweth of it, or elles he coude nat desiren it.) Or who may folwen thinges that ne ben nat I-wist? And thoughe that he seke tho thingis, wher schal he fynde hem? What wyght that is al unkunnyng and ignoraunt may knowe the forme that is I-founde? [1740] But whanne the soule byholdeth and seeth the heye thought (that is to seyn, god), thanne knoweth it togidre the somme and the singularites (that is to seyn the principles and everyche by hym-self). But now, while the soule is hidd in the cloude and in the derknesse of the membres of the body, it ne hath nat al foryeten itself, but it withholdeth the somme of thinges and lesith the singularites. Thanne who so that sekith sothnesse, he nis in neyther nother habite, for he not nat al, ne he ne hath nat al foryeten; but yit hym remembreth the somme of thinges that he withholdeth, and axeth conseile, and retretith deepliche thinges I-seyn by-forn (that is to seyn, the grete somme in his mynde). So that he mowe adden the parties that he hath foryeten to thilke that he hath withholden.’ [1745]

‘*Tum illa vetus inquit hec est.*’—Prosa 4

Than seide sche ‘This is,’ quod sche, ‘the olde questioun of the purveaunce of god. And Marcus Tullius, whan he devyded the divynaciouns (that is to seyn, in his book that he wrot of divynaciouns), he moevede gretly this questioun; and thou thiself hast y-sought it mochel, and outrely, and longe. But yit ne hath it nat ben determined, ne I-sped fermely ne diligently of any of yow. And the cause of this derknesse and of this difficulte is, for that the moevyng of the resoun of mankynde ne may nat moeven to (that is to seyn, applien or joignen to) the simplicite of the devyne prescience; the

1743. *neyther nother*, neutro.’

1744. *retretith* (A₁ A₂ *tretith*), ‘retraite,’ ‘retractans.’

1746. *devyded* (‘distribuit’), C₂ H *devynede*; Cx. *distribuyd* (from rubric?).

whiche symplicite of the devyne prescience, yif that men myghte thinke it in any manere (that is to seyn, that yif men myghten thinke and comprehend the thinges as god seeth hem), thanne ne scholde ther duelle outrely no doute. [1750] The whiche resoun and cause of difficulte I schal assaye at the last to schewe and to speden, whanne I have first I-spendid and answerd to the resouns by whiche thou art y-mooved. For I axe whi thou wenest that thilke resouns of hem that assoilen this questioun ne be nat speedful I-now ne sufficient; the whiche solucioun, or the whiche resoun, for that it demeth that the prescience nis nat cause of necessite to thinges to comen, than weneth it nat that fredom of wil be disturbed or y-let be prescience. For ne drawestow nat argumentes fro elles where of the necessite of thingis to comen (as who seith, any oothir wey than thus) but that thilke thinges that the prescience woot byforn ne mowen nat unbetyde? [1755] (That is to seyn, that thei moten betide.) But thanne, yif that prescience ne putteth no necessite to thingis to comen, as thou thi-self hast confessed it and byknoven a litel here byforn, what cause or what is it (as who seith, ther may no cause be) by whiche that the endes voluntarie of thinges myghten be constreyned to certain bytydyng? For by grace of possessioun, so that thou mowe the betere undirstonde this that folweth, I pose that ther ne be no prescience. Thanne axe I, 'quod sche, 'in as moche as aperteneth to that, scholden thanne thingis that comen of fre wil ben constreyned to bytiden by necessite?'

'Nay,' quod I.

'Thanne ayeinward,' quod sche, 'I suppose that ther be prescience, but that it ne putteth no necessite to thingis;

1751. *I-spendid*, etc., 'expendero' (I shall have considered), 'respondu.'

1755. *For ne drawestow nat*, etc., 'Num enim tu aliunde,' etc.

1757. *possessioun* (H Cx. *posiition*), 'positionis gratia' should be *posiition*; but Fr. 'possiion' (sic), L. 'position.'

thanne trowe I that thilke selve fredom of wil schal duellen al hool and absolut and unbounden. But thou wolt seyn that, al be it so that prescience nis nat cause of the necessite of tydyng to thingis to comen, algatis yit it is a sign that the thingis ben to bytyden by necessite. [1760] By this manere thanne, although the prescience ne hadde nevere I-ben, yit algate or at the leste wey it is certain thing that the endes and bytydinges of thingis to comen scholden ben necessarie. For every signe scheweth and signifieth oonly what the thing is, but it ne makith nat the thing that it signifieth. For whiche it byhoveth first to schewen that no thing ne bytideth that it ne betideth by necessite, so that it mai apiere that the prescience is signe of this necessite; or elles, yif ther nere no necessite, certes thilke prescience ne myghte nat ben signe of thinge that nis nat. But certes, it is now certain that the proeve of this, y-susteyned by stedfast resoun, ne schal nat ben lad ne proeved by signes, ne by argumentes I-taken fro withoute, but by causes covenable and necessarie. [1765] But thou mayst seyn, "How may it be that the thingis ne bytyden nat that ben I-purveied to comen?" But certes ryght as we trowen that tho thingis whiche that purveauce woot byforn to comen, ne ben nat to bytiden. But that ne scholde we nat demen; but rathir, although that thei schal betyden, yit ne have thei no necessite of hir kynde to betyden. And this maystow lyghtly aperceyven by this that I schal seyn. For we seen many thingis whan thei ben don byforn oure eyen, ryght as men seen the cartere worken in the tornyng and in atempryng or adressyng of hise cartes or chariottes. [1770] And by this manere (as who seith, maistow undirstonden) of alle othere werkmen. Is ther thanne any necessite (as who seith, in our look-

1765. *argumentis I-taken*, etc., 'petitis extrinsecus argumentis.'

1766. *But certes*, etc., the answer to the preceding question.

1770. *cartere, cartes*, charioteer, chariots.

yngē) that constreynith or compelleth any of thilke thingis to ben don so?’

‘Nay,’ quod I, ‘for in idel and in veyn were al the effect of craft, yif that alle thingis weren moeved by constreynyngē (that is to seyn, by constreinyngē of our eyen or of our sighte).’

‘The thingis thanne,’ quod sche, ‘that, whan men doon hem, ne han no necessite that men doon hem, eek the same thingis, first er thei ben don, thei ben to comen withoute necessite. For-why ther ben some thingis to betyden, of whiche the eendes and the bytydynges of hem ben absolut and quit of alle necessite. [1775] For certes I ne trow nat that any man wolde seyn thus: that tho thingis that men don now, that thei ne weren to bytiden first or thei weren I-doon; and thilke same thinges, al-thoughe that men hadden I-wyst hem byfor, yit thei han fre bytydynges. For right as science of thingis present ne bryngith in no necessite to thingis that men doon, right so the prescience of thinges to comen ne bryngith in no necessite to thinges to bytiden. But thou maist seyn that of thilke same it is I-douted, as whethir that of thilke thingis that ne han noon issues and bytydynges necessarys, yif therof mai ben any prescience; for certes thei semen to discorden. For thou wenest, yif that thingis ben I-seyn byfore, that necessite folwith hem; [1780] and yif necessite failleth hem, thei ne myghten nat ben wist byfor, and that nothing may be comprehended by science but certein; and yif tho thinges that ne han no certein bytydyngis ben I-purveied as certein, it scholde ben dirknesse of opinioun, nat sohfastnesse of science. And thou wenest that it be dyvers fro the holnesse of science that any man schol deme a thing to ben otherwyse than it is it-self. And the cause of this error is that of alle the thingis that every wyght hath I-knowe, thei wenen that tho thingis ben I-knowe al only by the strengthe and by the nature of the thinges that ben I-wyst or

1781. *but certein*, but certainty; cp. 1711, 1717.

I-knowe. And it is al the contrarye; for al that evere is I-knowe, it is rather comprehendid and knowen, nat afir his strengthe and his nature, but afir the faculte (that is to seyn, the power and the nature) of hem that knowen. [1785] And, for that this schal mowen schewen by a schort ensaumple, the same rowndnesse of a body, otherweys the sighte of the eigne knoweth it, and otherweys the touchyngē. The lookyngē, by castyngē of his bemys, waiteth and seeth fro afer al the body togidre, withoute moevyngē of it-self; but the touchyngē clyveth and conioyneth to the rounde body, and moeveth aboute the envyrounyngē, and comprehendeth by parties the roundnesse. And the man hym-self, ootherweys wit byholdeth hym, and ootherweys ymaginacioun, and otherweys resoun, and ootherweys intelligence. For the wit comprehendith withoute-forth the figure of the body of the man that is establisschid in the matere subgett; [1790] but the ymaginacioun comprehendith only the figure withoute the matere; resoun surmountith ymaginacioun and comprehendith by an universel lokyngē the comune spece that is in the singuler peces; but the eigne of the intelligence is heyere, for it surmountith the envyrounyngē of the universite, and loketh over that bi pure subtilte of thought thilke same symple forme of man that is perdurablely in the devyne thought. In whiche this oughte gretly to ben considered, that the heyeste strengthe to comprehendē thinges embraseth and contienith the lowerest strengthe; but the lowerē strengthe ne ariseth nat in no manere to the heyere strengthe. For wit ne mai no thing comprehende out of matere ne the ymaginacioun loketh nat the universels peces, ne resoun ne

1786. *schal mowen schewen*, may be made clear.

1789. *wit*, ‘sensus.’

1790. *ymaginacioun*, ‘imaginatio.’

1791. *resoun*, ‘ratio.’

1791. *spece*, ‘speciem.’

1792. *singuler peces*, ‘singularibus.’

1792. *eigne of the intelligence*, ‘intelligentie oculus.’

taketh nat the symple forme so as intelligence takith it; but intelligence, that lookith al aboven, whanne it hath comprehendeth the forme, it knoweth and demyth alle the thinges that ben undir that foorme. [1795] But sche knoweth hem in thilke manere in the whiche it comprehendeth thilke same symple forme that ne may nevere ben knowen to noon of that othere (that is to seyn, to none of the thre forseide strengthis of the soule). For it knoweth the universite of resoun, and the figure of ymaginacioun, and the sensible material conceyved by wit; ne it ne useth nat nor of resoun ne of ymaginacioun ne of wit withoute-forth; but it byholdeth alle thingis, so as I schal seie, by a strook of thought formely withoute discours or collacioun. Certes resoun, whan it lokith any thing universel, it ne useth nat of ymaginacioun, nor of wit; and algates yit it comprehendith the thingis ymaginable and sensible. For resoun is she that diffynscheth the universel of here conceyte ryght thus:—Man is a resonable two-foted beest. [1800] And howso that this knowynge is universel, yit is ther no wyght that ne wot wel that a man is a thing ymaginable and sensible; and this same considereth wel resoun; but that nis nat by ymaginacioun nor by wit, but it lookith it by resonable concepcioun. Also ymaginacioun, albeit so that it takith of wit the bygynnynges to seen and to formen the figures, algates althoughe that wit ne were nat present, yit it envyrowneth and comprehendith alle thingis sensible; nat by resoun sensible of demynge, but by resoun ymaginatyf. Seestow nat thanne that alle the thingis in knowynge usen more of hir faculte or of hir power than thei don of the faculte or power of thingis that ben I-knowe? Ne that nis nat wrong; for so as every jugement is the dede or the doying of hym that demeth, it byhoveth that every

wyght performe the werk and his entencioun, nat of foreyne power, but of his propre power. [1805]

'Quondam porticus attulit.'—Metrum 4

The porche (that is to seyn a gate of the toun of Athenis there as philosophris hadden hir congregacioun to desputen)—thilke porche broughte somtyme olde men, ful dirke in hir sentences (that is to seyn philosophris that hyghten Stoycenis), that wenden that ymages and sensibilities (that is to seyn, sensible ymaginaciouns or ellis ymaginaciouns of sensible thingis) weren enprietid in-to soules fro bodyes withoute-forth; (as who seith that thilke Stoycenis wenden that sowle had ben nakid of it-self, as a mirour or a clene parchemyn, so that alle figures most first comen fro thingis fro withoute in-to soules, and ben emprietid in-to soules); ryght as we ben wont somtyme by a swift poyntel to fycchen lettres emprietid in the smothnesse or in the pleynesse of the table of wex or in parchemyn that ne hath no figure ne note in it. (Glose. But now argueth Boece ayens that opynioun and seith thus:) [1810] But yif the thryvyng soule ne unpliteth no thing (that is to seyn, ne doth no thing) by his propre moevynges, but suffrieth and lith subgit to the figures and to the notes of bodies withoute-forth, and yeldith ymages ydel and vein in the manere of a mirour, whennes thryveth thanne or whennes comith thilke knowynge in our soule, that discernith and byholdith alle thinges? And whennes is thilke strengthe that byholdeth the singuler thinges? Or whennes is the strengthe that devyded things I-knowe; and thilke strengthe that gadreth togidre the thingis devyded; and the strengthe that chesith his entrechaunged wey? For somtyme it heveth up the heued (that is

1798. *formely*, 'formaliter.'

1803. *nat by resoun*, etc., mistranslation of 'non sensibilis sed imaginaria ratione (method) judicandi.'

1805. *the werk and his entencioun*, 'suam operam.'

1813. *his entrechaunged wey*, 'alternumque legens iter.'

to seyn that it hevyth up the entencioun to ryght heye thinges), and som tyme it descendith in-to ryght lowe thinges; and whan it retorneth in-to hym-self it reproveth and destroyeth the false thingis by the trewe thinges. [1815] Certes this strengthe is cause more efficient, and mochel more myghty to seen and to knowe thinges, than thilke cause that suffrieth and receyveth the notes and the figures empressid in manere of matere. Algatis the passion (that is to seyn the suffraunce or the wit) in the quyke body goth byforn, excitynge and moevynge the strengthes of the thought. Ryght so as whan that cleernesse smyteth the eyen and moeveth hem to seen, or ryght so as voys or soun hurteleth to the eres and commoeveth hem to herkne; than is the strengthe of the thought I-moevid and excited, and clepith forth to semblable moevyngis the spesces that it halt withynne it-self, and addith tho spesces to the notes and to the thinges withoute-forth, and medleth the ymagis of thinges withoute-forth to the formes I-hidd withynne hym-self. [1820]

'*Quod si in corporibus sentiendis.*'—
Prosa 5

But what yif that in bodyes to ben feled (that is to seyn, in takyng of knowlechyng of bodily thinges), and albeit so that qualites of bodies that ben obiect fro withoute-forth moeven and ental-enten the instrumentes of the wittes, and albeit so that the passioun of the body (that is to seyn, the wit or the suffraunce) goth to-forn the strengthe of the wirkyng corage, the whiche passioun or suffraunce clepith forth the dede of the thought in hym-self and moeveth and exciteth in this mene-while the formes

1816. *in manere of matere.* Construe with *receyveth*.

1818. *hurteleth*, C₁ A₂ *hurteth*, H Cx. *hurleth*.

1821. *But what yif that*, 'Quod si.'

1821. *and albeit so that*, 'quamuis'; and is a strengthening particle, i.e. even though; likewise in *and if*, 1825.

that resten within-forth—and yif that in sensible bodies, as I have seid, our corage nis nat y-taught or emprinted by passioun to knowe these thinges, but demeth and knoweth of his owne strengthe the passioun or suffraunce subiect to the body, [1825] moche more than the thingis that ben absolut and quit fro alle talentes or affeccions of bodyes (as god or his aungelis) ne folwen nat in discernyng thinges obiect fro withoute-forth, but thei acomplissen and speden the dede of hir thought. By this resoun thanne ther comen many maner knowynges to dyverse and differynge substaunces. For the wit of the body, the whiche wit is naked and despoiled of alle oothre knowynges,—thilke wit cometh to beestis that ne mowen nat moeven hem-self her and ther, as oistres and muscles and oothir swich schelle fyssche of the see, that clyven and ben norisschid to roches. But the ymaginacioun cometh to remuable bestis, that semen to han talent to fleen or to desiren any thing. But resoun is al oonly to the lynage of mankynde, ryght as intelligence is oonly the devyne nature. [1830] Of whiche it folweth that thilke knowynge is more worth than these oothre, syn it knoweth by his propre nature nat oonly his subget (as who seith, it ne knoweth nat al oonly that apertenith properly to his knowynge) but it knoweth the subiect of alle othre knowynges. But how schal it thanne be, yif that wit and ymaginacioun stryven ayein resonyng, and seyn that, of thilke universel thinges that resoun wenith to seen, that it nis ryght naught? For wit and ymaginacioun seyn that that that is sensible or ymaginable, it ne mai nat ben universel. Thanne is either the jugement of resoun soth ne that ther nis no thing sensible; or elles, for that resoun woot wel that many thinges ben subiect to wit and to ymaginacioun, thanne is the

1825. *y-taught or emprinted*, 'insignitur'; the rest of the phrase is from the Fr., hence the confusion.

1826. *thinges* is object of *folwen*.

1833. *that that is*, that what is.

concepcioun of resoun veyn and fals, whiche that lokith and comprehendith that that is sensible and singular as universel. [1835] And yif that resoun wolde answer ayein to thise two (that is to seyn, to wit and to ymaginacioun), and seyn, that sothly sche hir-selve (that is to seyn, resoun) lokith and comprehendith, by resoun of universalite, bothe that that is sensible and that that is ymaginable; and that thilke two (that is to seyn, wit and ymaginacioun) ne mowen nat stretchen ne enhaunsen hem-self to knowynge of universalite, for that the knowynge of hem ne mai exceden ne surmounten the bodily figures: certes the knowynge of thinges, men oughten rather yeven credence to the more stidfast and to the more parfit jugement. In this manere stryvyng thanne we that han strengthe of resonynge and of ymagynynge and of wit (that is to seyn, by resoun and by ymaginacioun and by wit)—we scholde rather praise the cause of resoun (as who seith, than the cause of wit and of ymaginacioun). [1840]

Semblable thing is it, that the resoun of mankynde ne weneth nat that the devyne intelligence byholdeth or knoweth thingis to comen, but ryght as the resoun of mankynde knoweth hem. For thou arguist and seist thus: that if it ne seme nat to men that some thingis han certeyn and necessarie betydynges, thei ne mowen nat ben wist byforn certainly to betyden, and thanne nis ther no prescience of thilke thinges; and yif we trowe that prescience be in thise thingis, thanne is ther nothing that it ne bytydeth by necessite. But certes yif we myghten han the jugement of the devyne thought, as we ben parsoners of resoun, ryght so as we han demyd that it byhovith that ymaginacioun and wit ben bynethe resoun, ryght so wolde we demen that it were ryghtfull thing, that mannys resoun oughte to summytten it-self and to ben bynethe the devyne thought. [1845] For whiche yif

1836. The apodosis begins with *certes*, 1838.

1844. *parsoners of*, sharers in.

that we mowen (as who seith that, if that we mowen, I conseile that) we enhaunse us in-to the heighte of thilke soverain intelligence; for ther schal resoun wel seen that that it ne mai nat byholden in it-self. And certes that is this, in what manere the prescience of god seeth alle thinges certains and diffinyssched, although thei ne han no certein issues or bytydyngis; ne this nis noon opinioun, but it is rather the simplicité of the soverain science, that nis nat enclosed nor I-schet withinne none boundes.

'Quam variis figuris.'—Metrum 5

The beestes passen by the erthes be ful diverse figures. For some of hem han hir bodyes straught, and crepyn in the dust, and drawn afir hem a traas or a furwe I-contynued (that is to sein, as naddres or snakes); [1850] and oothre beestis, by the wandrynge lyghtnesse of hir wynges beten the wyndes, and over-swymmen the spaces of the longe eir by moyst fleyng; and oothere bestes gladen hem self to diggen hir traas or hir steppys in the erthe with hir goinges or with hir feet, and to gon either by the grene feeldes, or elles to walken undir the wodes. And al be it so that thou seest that thei alle discorden by diverse foormes, algatis hir faces enclyned hevyyeth hir dulle wittes. Only the lynage of man heveth heyest his heie heved, and stondith light with his upryght body, and byholdeth the erthes undir hym. And, but yif thou, erthly man, waxest yvel out of thi wit, this figure amonesteth the, that axeth the hevvene with thi ryghte visage, and hast aroided thi forveled to beren up an hye thi corage, [1855] so that thi thought ne be nat I-hevyed ne put lowe undir fote, syn that thi body is so heyghe areysed.

1849. This metre is very badly translated.

1850. *passen by*, 'passent . . . par,' 'permeant.'

1851. *by the wandrynge*, etc., 'alarum levitas vaga.'

1851. *moyst fleyng*, 'liquido volatu.'

1852. *to walken undir*, etc., 'subire siluas.'

'*Quoniam igitur uti paulo ante.*'—Prosa 6

Therefore thanne, as I have schewed a litel here byforne that alle thing that is I-wist nis nat knowen by his nature propre, but by the nature of hem that comprehenden it, lat us loke now, in as mochil as it is leveful to us (as who seith, lat us loke now as we mowen) whiche that the estat is of the devyne substance; so that we mowe eek knowen what his science is. The comune jugement of alle creatures resonables thanne is this: that god is eterne. Lat us considere thanne what is eternite; for certes schal schewen us togidre the devyne nature and the devyne science. [1860] Eternite thanne is parfit possessioun and altogidre of lif interminable. And that schewethe more cleerly by the comparysoun or collacioun of temporel thinges. For alle thing that lyveth in tyme, it is present, and procedith fro preterites into futurs (that is to seyn, fro tyme passed into tyme comynge), ne ther nis nothing established in tyme that mai enbrasen togidre al the space of his lif. For certis yit ne hath it nat taken the tyme of tomorwe, and it hath lost that of ysterday. And certes in the lif of this dai ye ne lyve no more but right as in this moevable and transitorie moment. [1865] Thanne thilke thing that suffreth temporel condicioun, althoughe that it nevere bygan to be, ne thoughe it nevere ne cese for to be, as Aristotile demed of the world, and althoughe that the lif of it be stretchid with infinite of tyme; yit algatis nis it nat swich thing that men mighten trowen by ryghte that it is eterne. For althoughe that it comprehende and embrace the space of lif infinit, yit algatis ne enbraseth it nat the space of the lif altogidre; for it ne hath nat the futuris that ne ben nat yit, ne it ne hath no lengere the preterites that ben I-doon or I-passed. But thilke thing thanne that hath and comprehendith togidre al the

1860. *nature* and *science* are the subjects of *schewen*,

plente of the lif interminable, to whom ther ne failleth naught of the future, and to whom ther nis noght of the preteryt escaped nor I-passed, thilke same is I-witnessed and I-provid by right to ben eterne; [1870] and yit it byhovith by necessite that thilke thing be alwey present to hym-self, and compotent (as who seith, alwey present to hým-selve, and so myghty that al be right at his plesance), and that he have al present the infinite of the moevable tyme. Wherefore som men trowen wrongfully that, when thei heren that it semede to Plato that this world ne hadde nevere bygynnyng of tyme, ne that it nevere schal han failynge, thei wenen in this manere that this world be makid coeterne with his makere. (As who seith, thei wene that this world and god ben makid togidre eterne, and that is a wrongful wenyng.) For other thing is it to ben I-lad by lif interminable, as Plato grauntide to the world, and oothir is it to embrace togidre al the presence of the lif intermynable, the whiche thing it is cleer and manyfest that it is propre to the devyne thought. [1875] Ne it ne scholde nat semen to us that god is eldere than thinges that ben I-maked by quantite of tyme, but rather by the proprete of his simple nature. For this ilke infinit moevynge of temporel thinges folweth this presentarie estat of the lif unmoevable; and, so as it ne mai nat contrefetin it, ne feynen it, ne be evene lik to it, for the immoevablete (that is to sein, that is in the eternite of god), it faileth and fallith into moevynge fro the simplicité of the presence of god, and discesith into the infinit quantite of future and of preterit. And so as it ne mai nat han togidre al the plente of the lif, algates yit for as moche as it ne ceseth nevere for to ben in som manere, it semyth somdel to us that it folwith and resembleth thilke thing that it ne mai nat atayne to, ne

1877. *folweth*, 'imitatur.'

1878. *discesith* (C₂ A₁ H Cx. A₂ B *disencreseth*), 'descaist.'

fulfillen; and byndeth it-self to som maner presence of this litle and swift moment, the whiche presence of this litle and swift moment, [1880] for that it bereth a maner ymage or liknesse of the ai duellynge presence of god, it grauntith to swich manere thinges as it betydyth to, that it semeth hem that these thinges han I-ben and ben. And for that the presence of swiche litle moment ne mai nat duelle, therefore it ravysschide and took the infynit wey to tyme (that is to seyn, by successioun). And by this manere is it I-doon, for that it sholde contynue the lif in goinge, of the whiche lif it myght nat embrace the plente in duellinge. And for-thi yif we wollen putten worthi names to thinges and folwen Plato, lat us seyen thanne sothly that god is "eterne," and that the world is "perpetuel." Thanne, syn that every judgement knoweth and comprehendith by his owne nature thinges that ben subject unto hym, ther is sothly to god always an eterne and presentarie estat; [1885] and the science of hym that overpasseth alle temporel moevement duelleth in the simplicite of his presence, and embraceth and considereth alle the infynit spaces of tymes preterites and futures, and lokith in his simple knowynge alle thingis of preterit ryght as thei weren I-doon presently ryght now. Yif thou wolt thanne thinken and avise the prescience by whiche it knoweth alle thinges, thou ne schalt naught demen it as prescience of thinges to comen, but thou schalt demen more ryghtfully that it is science of presence or of instaunce that nevere ne faileth. For whiche it nis nat y-cleped "previdence," but it sholde rathir ben clepid "purveaunce," that is established ful fer fro ryght lowe thinges, and byholdeth fro afer alle thinges, right as it were fro the heye heighte of thinges. [1890]

Why axestow thanne, or whi desputestow thanne, that thilke thingis ben don by necessite whiche that ben y-seyn and knowen by the devyne sighte, syn

1888. *avise*, consider.

that forsothe men ne maken nat thilke thingis necessarie whiche that thei seen ben I-doon in hir sighte? For addith thi byholdynge any necessite to thilke thinges that thou byholdest present?

'Nay,' quod I.

Philosophie. 'Certes thanne, yif men myghte maken any digne comparysoun or collacioun of the presence devyne and of the presence of mankynde, ryght so as ye seen some thinges in this temporel present, ryght so seeth god alle thinges by his eterne present. [1895]

Wherefore this devyne presence ne chaungeth nat the nature ne the proprete of thinges, but byholdeth swiche thingis present to hymward as thei shollen betyde to yowward in tyme to comen. Ne it ne confowndeth nat the jugementes of thingis; but by o sight of his thought he knoweth the thinges to comen, as wol necessarie as nat necessarie. Ryght so as whan ye seen togidre a man walke on the erthe and the sonne arisen in the hevене, albeit so that ye seen and byholden the ton and the tothir togidre, yit natheles ye demen and discerne that the toon is voluntarie and the tother is necessarie. Ryght so thanne the devyne lookynge, byholdynge alle thinges undir hym, ne trowbleth nat the qualite of thinges that ben certainly present to hymward; but, as to the condicioun of tyme, forsothe thei ben futur. [1900] For which it folweh that this nis noon opynioun, but rathir a stidfast knowynge I-strengthid by soothnesse that, whan that god knoweth any thing to be, he ne unwot not that thilke thing wanteth necessite to be. (This is to sein that whan that god knoweth any thing to betide, he wot wel that it ne hath no necessite to betyde.) And yif thou seist here that thilke thing that god seeth to

1895. *presence* both times seems to be a mistake for *presentie*; Lat. 'presentis,' Fr. 'present.'

1896. *presence* should be *prescience*, 'prænotio,' 'prescience.' In 1931 H reads *prescience* for *presence*, and similarly H Cx. in 1932 have *prescience* for *presence*.

1900. *troubleth*, 'perturbat'; Fr. 'trouble,' L. 'destourbe.'

1902. *ne unwot not*, 'non nesciat.'

betide, it ne may nat unbytide (as who seith, it moot bytide), and thilke thing that ne mai nat unbytide, it mot bytiden by necessite, and that thou streyne me to this name of necessite, certes I wol we confessen and byknowen a thing of ful sad trouthe. But unnethe schal ther any wight mowe seen it or come therto, but yif that he be byholdere of the devyne thought. [1905] For I wol answeren the thus: that thilke thing that is futur, whan it is referred to the devyne knowyng than is it necesserie; but certis whan it is undirstonden in his owene kynde, men seen it outrely fre and absolut fro alle necessite.

For certes ther ben two maneris of necessites: that oon necessite is symple, as thus; that it byhovith by necessite that alle men ben mortal or dedly; another necessite is condicionel, as thus: yif thou wost that a man walketh, it byhovith by necessite that he walke. Thilke thing thanne that any wight hath I-knowe to be, it ne mai ben noon oother weys thanne he knowith it to be. [1910] But this condicion draweth nat with hir thilke necessite simple; for certes this necessite condicionel—the propre nature of it ne makith it nat, but the adieccioun of the condicioun makith it. For no necessite ne constreyneth a man to gon that goth by his propre wil, al be it so that whan he goth that it is necessarie that he goth. Ryght on this same manere thanne, yif that the purveaunce of god seeth any thyng present, than moot thilke thing ben by necessite, althoghe that it ne have no necessite of his owne nature. But certes the futures that bytiden by fredom of arbitrie, god seth hem alle togidre presentes. These things thanne, yf thei ben referrid to the devyne sighte, than ben they maked necessarie by the condicioun of the devyne knowyng. [1915] But certes yif thilke thingis ben considered by hem-self, thei ben absolut of necessite,

1914. *presentes* (C₂ A₂ H B *present*); Lat. 'presentes', Fr. 'presens,' Chaucer probably carried over the French adjective.

and ne forleten nat ne cesen nat of the liberte of hir owne nature. Thanne certes withoute doute alle the thinges shollen ben doon whiche that god woot byforn that thei ben to comen. But some of hem comen and bytiden of fre arbitrie or fre wil, that, al be it so that thei bytiden, yit algates ne lese thei nat hir propre nature in beinge; by the whiche first, or that thei weren I-don, thei hadden power noght to han bytyd.'

'What is this to seyn thanne,' quod I, 'that thinges ne ben nat necesserie by hir propre nature, so as thei comen in alle maneris in the liknesse of necessite by the condicioun of the devyne science?'

'This is the difference,' quod sche, 'that tho thinges that I purposide the a litel her byforn (that is to seyn, the sonne arysynge and the man walkynge), that ther whiles that thilke thinges ben I-doon, they ne myghte nat ben undoon; [1920] natheles that oon of hem, or it was I-doon, it byhovide by necessite that it was I-doon, but nat that oother. Ryght so is it here, that the thinges that god hath present withoute doute thei shollen ben. But some of hem descendith of the nature of thinges (as the sonne arysynge); and some descendith of the power of the doeris (as the man walkynge). Thanne seide I no wrong that, yif that these thinges ben referred to the devyne knowyng, thanne ben thei necessarie; and yif thei ben considered by hem-self, than ben thei absolut fro the boond of necessite. Right so as alle thingis that apiereth or scheweth to the wittes, yif thou referre it to resoun, it is universel; and yif thou loke it or referre it to itself, than is it singular. But now yif thou seist thus: that, "If it be in my power to change my purpos, than schal I voiden the purveaunce of god, whan peraventure I schal han chaungid the thingis that he knoweth byforn," [1925] thanne schal I answeren the thus: "Certes thou maist wel chaungen

1919. C₁ B H Cx. omit *the* before *condicioun*.
1924. *alle thingis*, 'tout'; perhaps therefore the 'it's ('le') that follow.

thi purpos; but for as mochel as the present sothnesse of the devyne purveaunce byholdeth that thou maist change thi purpos, and whethir thou wolt change it or no, and whiderward that thou torne it, thou ne maist nat eschuen the devyne prescience, ryght as thou ne maist nat fleen the sighte of the present eye, althoghe that thou torne thiself by thi fre wil into diverse accions." But thou maist sein ayein: "How schal it thanne beschal nat the devyne science ben changed by my disposicioun whan that I wol o thing now and now anothir; and thilke prescience—ne semeth it nat to entrechange stoundis of knowynge?" (As who seith, ne schal it nat seme to us that the devyne prescience entrechaungith hise diverse stoundes of knowynge, so that it knowe som-tyme o thyng, and somtyme the contrarie?) [1930]

'No,' quod I.

'No forsothe,' quod sche, 'for the devyne sighte renneth to-forn, and seeth alle futures, and clepith hem ayen, and retorneth hem to the presence of his propre knowynge; ne he ne entrechaungith nat, so as thou wenest, the stoundes of foreknowynge, as now this, now that; but he ay duellynge cometh byforn, and embraseth at o strook alle thi mutaciouns. And this presence to comprehendend and to seen alle thingis—god ne hath nat taken it of the bytidynge of thinges to come, but of his propre symplicite. And herby is assoiled thilke thing that thou putttest a litel here byforn, that is to seyn,

1930. *stoundes*, 'vices.'

1933. *presence to comprehendend*, etc., 'presence de . . . comprehendre,' i.e. power to comprehend things in present time.

that it is unworthy thing to seyn that our futures yeven cause of the science of god. For certis this strengthe of the devyne science, whiche that embraseth alle thinges by his presentarie knowynge, establissheth manere to alle thinges, and it ne oweth nawht to lattere thinges. [1935] And syn that thise thinges ben thus (that is to seyn, syn that necessite nis nat in thinges by the devyne prescience), thanne is ther fredom of arbitre, that duelleth hool and unwemmed to mortal men; ne the lawes ne purposen nat wikkidly medes and peynes to the willynges of men, that ben unbownden and quyrt of all necessite; and god, byholdere and forwytere of alle thingis, duelleth above, and the present eternite of his sighte renneth alwey with the diverse qualite of our dedes, dispensynge and ordeynynge medes to gode men and tormentes to wikkide men. Ne in ydel ne in veyn ne ben ther put in god hope and preyeris, that ne mowen nat ben unspedful ne withouten effect whan they been ryghtful.

'Withstond thanne and eschue thou vices; worschipe and love thou vertues; araise thi corage to ryghtful hopes; yilde thou humble preieres an heyghe. [1940] Gret necessite of prowesse and vertu is encharged and comaunded to yow, yif ye nil nat dissimulen; syn that ye worken and don (that is to seyn, your dedes or your werkes) byforn the eyen of the juge that seeth and demeth alle thinges.'

EXPLICIT LIBER BOECII.

1935. *manere*, 'modum,' 'propre maniere'; rather *bound*.

1935. *lattere thinges*, 'posterioribus.'

TROILUS AND CRISEYDE

BOOK I

THE doublé sorwe of Troilus to tellen,
That was the king Priámus' sone of
Troye,
In loving how his áventurés fallen
Fro wo to wele, and after out of joye,
My purpos is, or that I partè fro ye.—
Thesiphoné, thou help me for t' endite
This woful vers, that wepen as I write !

To thee clepe I, thou Goddess of
tormént, 8
Thou cruel Furie, sorwing evere in peyne !
Help me that am the sorful instrument
That helpeth lovers, as I can, to pleyne !
For wel sit it, the sothè for to seyne,
A woful wight to han a drery fere,
And to a sorful tale, a sory chere !

For I, that God of Lovés servants serve,
Ne dar to Love for myn unlikliness
Preyen for sped, al sholde I therfor sterve,
So fer am I from his help in derknésse :
But nathèles, if this may don gladnésse
Unt' any lover and his cause availe, 20
Have me my thank, and myn be this
travaile !

But ye lovéres, that bathen in gladnésse,
If any drope of pité in you be,
Remembreth you on passéd heviness
That ye han felt, and on th' adversité
Of other folk ; and thenketh how that ye
Han felt that Lové dorsté you displese,
Or ye han wonne him with too gret an
ese.

And preyèth for hem that ben in the cas
Of Troilus, as ye may after here, 30
That Love hem bringe in havené to solás ;

For relations of MSS. and letters by which
they are quoted, see Introduction.

6. *Thesiphoné*, Tisiphone.

21. *he*, i.e. Love.

And ek for me preyèth to God so dere
That I have might to shewe in som manére
Swich peyne and wo as Lovés folk endure,
In Troilus' unsely áventure.

And biddeth ek for hem that ben de-
speyred
In love, that neveré n'il recoveréd be,
And ek for hem that falsly ben apeyred
Thorough wikked tongés, be it he or she ;
Thus biddeth God for his benignété 40
So graunte hem soone out of this world
to pace,
That ben despeyred out of Lovés grace.

And biddeth ek for hem that ben at ese
That God hem graunte ay good per-
séveraunce,
And sende hem might hir ladies so to plesse
That it to Love be worship and plesaunce.
For so hope I my soulé best t'avaunce,
To preye for hem that Lovés servants be,
And write hir wo, and live in charité,

And for to have of hem compassioun 50
As though I were hir owné brother dere.—
Now herkneth with a good entencioun,
For now wol I gon streight to my matére,
In which ye may the doublé sorwes here
Of Troilus in loving of Criseyde,
And how that she forsook him or she
deyde.

—It is wel wist how that the Grekés
stronge
In armés with a thousand shippés wente
To Troyewardés, and the cité longe

44. *a* In love, that God hem graunte pér-
severaunce.

45. *ladies, a* and others *loves*.

47. *t'avaunce*, J Cp. Cl. *avaunce*.

52. *herkneth*. Shows that *Troilus* was written
for recitation. See l. 450; ii. 30, 1751; iii. 499,
1332. But see later, v. 270.

Assegèden wel ten yer or they stente, 60
And in diversè wise and oon entente
The ravissing to wreken of Eleyne
By Paris don, they wroughten al hir peyne.

Now fil it so, that in the town ther was
Dwelling a lord of gret auctorité,
A gret devyn that clepèd was Calcas,
That in sciënce so expert was, that he
Knew wel that Troyè sholde destroyed be
By answer of his God, that hightè thus,
Daun Phebus, or Appollo Delphicus. 70

So when that Calcas knew by calculinge,
And ek by answer of this Appollo,
That Grekès sholden swich a peplè bringe
Thorough which that Troyè mostè be for-do,
He caste anon out of the town to go ;
For wel wiste he by sort that Troyè sholde
Destroyed ben, ye, woldè who-so n'olde.

For-which for to departen softly
Took purpos ful this fór-knowingè wise,
And to the Grekès oost ful privily 80
He stal anon ; and they in curteys wise
Him deden bothè worship and servise,
In trust that he hath konning hem to rede
In every peril which that is to drede.

The noise up ros, whan it was first aspyed
Thorough al the town, and generaly was
spoken,
That Calcas traytour fled was and allyed
With hem of Grece ; and casten to ben
wroken

On him that falsly hadde his feyth so
broken,
And seyden he and al his kyn at onès 90
Ben worthy for to brennen fel and bonès.

Now haddè Calcas left in this mischaunce,
Al unwist of this false and wikked dede,
His daughter, which that was in gret
penaunce ;

60. *wel*, H₄ γ *nigh*.
71. *that*, *ay this*.
83. *a Hoppyng in hym (good?) kunnyng hem to rede*. Boc. Da lui sperando sommo e buon consiglio.
85. *The noise up ros, a Gret rumour gan (was)*. Boc. Fu rumor grande.
87. γ *insert fals after traytour*.
93. *Al unwist, a Unknowing*.

For of her lif she was ful sore in drede
As she that n'isté what was best to rede ;
For bothe a widwè was she, and alone
Of any frend, to whom she dorste her
mone.

Criseyde was this lady name al right :
As to my dom in al Troyès cité 100
N'as non so fair ; for, passing every
wight,
So angelik was hir natif beauté,
That lik a thing inmortal semèd she,
As is an hevenissh parfit créature
That down were sent in scorning of natüre.

This lady, which that herde al-day at ere
Her fadres shame, his falsnesse and tresouin,
Wel nigh out of her wit for sorwe and fere,
In widwes habit large of samyt broun,
On knees she fil biforn Ectór a-doun 110
With pitous vois, and tendrely wepyng
His mercy bad, her-selven éxcusinge.

Now was this Ector pitous of natüre,
And saw that she was sorwfully bigon,
And that she was so fair a créature ;
Of his goodnèsse he gladèd her anon,
And seyde, 'Lat your fadres treson gon
Forth with mischaunce ! And ye yourself
in joye
Dwellethe' with us whil you good list in
Troye !

'And al th' honóur that men may don you
have, 120
As ferforth as your fader dwellèd here,
Ye shul han, and your body shal men save
As fer as I may aught enquere and here.'
And she him thankèd with ful humblè
chere,

101. *passing, a over* (H₄ omits).
104. *is, ay doth*.
106. *herde al-day*, γ and others *al-day herde*.
109. *large*, J G H₅ H₃ *blak*.
111. *a With chere and voys ful pytous, and wepyng*. Boc. E lagrimosa . . . e con voce e con vista assai pietosa.
118. *Forth with mischaunce, a To sory hap*.
123. *and, γ* and others *or*.
124. *a thanked ofte in humble chere*. Boc. Ella di questo il ringrazio assai E più volea.

And offer wolde and it had ben his wille,
And took her leve, and hom, and held
her stille.

And in her hous sh' abood with swich
meyné

As til her honour nedè was to holde,
And whil she was dwellinge in that cité
Kepte her estat, and bothe of yonge and
olde 130

Ful wel beloved, and wel men of her
tolde.

But whether that she children hadde or non,
I rede it nat; therfor I lete it gon.

The thingès fellen as they don of werre
Bytwixen hem of Troye and Grekès ofte;
For som day boughten they of Troye it
derre,

And eft the Grekès founden nothing softe
The folk of Troye. And thus Fortúne
on-lofte,

And under eft, gan hem to wheelen bothe
After her cours, ay whil they weren
wrothe. 140

But how this town com to destruccioun
Ne falleth naught to purpos me to telle,
For it were here a long digressioun
Fro my matère, and for you long to dwelle.
But the Trojánès gestès, as they felle,
In Omer, or in Dares, or in Dite,
Who-so that can may rede hem as they
write.

But though that Grekès hem of Troyè
shetten,

And hir cité bysegèd al aboute,
Hir olde usagé n'oldè they nat letten 150
As for t' honoure hir Goddès ful devoute;

132. This may be due to Chaucer's mis-reading Boccaccio, who says 'she had no need to care for son or daughter.'

140. J and others *ay whil that they were wrothe*.

143. *For it were here*, so β ; a *For-why it were*; γ *For it were*.

144. *for you long to dwelle*, so H₂ (see H.F. i. 252); rest var.

145. *Trojánès*, so P H₂ R; Cl. *Troiane*; rest *Troian*.

146. *Dares and Dite*, Dares and Dictys, supposed writers on the Trojan war.

151. *a goddess and to loute*.

But aldermost in honour, out of doute,
They hadde a relik, heet Palladion,
That was hir trust aboven everychon.

And so bifil whan comen was the time
Of Aperil, when clothèd is the mede
With newè grene, of lusty Ver the prime,
And swotè smelling flourès white and rede,
In sondry wises shewèd, as I rede,
The folk of Troye hir observaunces olde,
Palladionès festè for to holde. 161

And to the temple in al hir bestè wise
In general ther wentè mony a wight
To herknen of Palladion servise;
And namèly so mony a lusty knight,
So mony a lady fressh and mayden bright,
Ful wel arayèd bothè meste and leste,
Ye, bothè for the seson and the feste.

Among thise othré folk was Criseydá
In widwes habit blak; but nathèles, 170
Right as our firstè lettre is now an A,
In beaute first so stooð she makèlès:
Her goodly loking gladèd al the prees:
N'as neverè seyn thing to ben prayèsd derre,
Nor under cloudè blak so bright a sterre,

As was Criseyde, as folk seyde everychone
That her behelden in her blakè wede.
And yit she stood ful lowe and stille alone
Behinden othré folk in litel brede 179
And nigh the dore, ay under shamès drede,
Simple of atir and debonaire of chere,
With ful assurèd loking and manère.

This Troilus, as he was wont to gide
His yongè knightès, ladde hem up and down
In th'ilkè largè temple on every side,
Biholding ay the ladies of the toun,
Now here, now there; for no devocioun

153. *Palladion*, the Palladium or sacred image of Pallas.

156. *Aperil*, a *Apparaille* (possibly intended as a pun. See iii. 353).

158. *smelling*, so a Cx. D; J and others *smellen*. Boc. *Riveste i prati d'erbette e di fiori*.

167. *Jo. the before meste and leste*; a *Ful wel biseyn the meste, mene and leste*; γ *Ful wel arayed bothe moste, meyne and leste*.

174. *neverè seyn*, so a Cx. Ad. H₃; J and others *neverè yet seyn*.

183. *This, a Daun*.

Hadde he to non, to reven him his reste,
But gan to preyse and lakken whom him
leste.

And in his walk ful faste he gan to wayten
If knight or squiër of his companýe 191
Gan for to sike or lete his ýen bayten
On any woman that he coude espýe :
He woldè smile and holden it folýe,
And seye him thus, ' God wot, she slepeth
softe
For love of thee, whan thou tornestful ofte !

' I have herd told, pardieux, of your livinge,
Ye lovers, and your lewèd óbservauncés,
And which a labour folk han in winninge
Of love, and in the keping which dout-
aunces ; 200
And whan your preye is lost, wo and pen-
aunces !

O verray foolès, nyce and blynd ben ye !
Ther n'is nat oon can war by other be !'

And with that word he gan caste up the
browe
Ascaunces, ' Lo ! is this nat wisly spoken ?'
At which the God of Love gan loken rowe
Right for despit, and shop for to ben wroken :
He kidde anon his bowè n'as nat broken !
For sodeinly he hitte him at the fulle ;
And yit as proud a pecock can he pulle !

O blindè world ! O blinde entencioun ! 211
How often falleth al th' effect contraire
Of surquidrye and foul presumpcioun ;
For caught is proud, and caught is de-
bonaire !

This Troilus is clomben on the staire,
And litel weneth that he mot descenden !
But alday failleth thing that foolès wenden !

As proudè Bayard ginneth for to skippe
Out of the wey, so priketh him his corn,

195. *softe*, J Cx. G S *ful softe*.

198. *lewèd*, γ om.

202, 203. α reads :

O verrey folys ! may ye no thing see ?
Kan non of yow y-war by other be ?

208, 209. α reads :

Yes, certein, Loves bowe was not y-broken !
For, by myn heed, he . . .

215. *This*, α *Dawn*.

Til he a lasshe have of the longè whippe,
Than thenketh he, ' Though I prounce al
beforn 221

First in the trais, ful fat and newè shorn,
Yit am I but an hors, and horses lawe
I mot endure and with my ferès drawe.'

So ferde it by this fierse and proudè knight :
Though he a worthy kingès sonè were,
And wendè no thing haddè had swich might
Ayein his wil, that sholde his hertè sterc,
Yit with a look his hertè wex a-ferè, 229
That he that now was most in pride above
Wex sodeinly most subget unto Love.

For-thy ensaumplè taketh of this man,
Ye wisè, proude, and worthy folkès alle,
To scormen Love, which that so soonè can
The fredom of your hertès to him thralle !
For evere it was, and evere it shal bifalle,
That Love is he that allè thing may binde ;
For may no man for-do the lawe of kinde.

That this be soth, hath provèd, and doth yit.
For this, trowe I, ye knowen, alle or some :
Men reden nat that folk han gretter wit 241
Than they that han ben most with love
y-nome ;

And strengest folk ben therwith overcome,
The worthieste and grettest of degree :
This was, and is, and yit men shal it see.

And trewèliche it sit wel to be so ;
For alderwisest han therwith ben plesed,
And they that have ben aldermost in wo,
With love have ben confórted most and
esèd ;

And ofte it hath the cruel herte apesèd, 250
And worthy folk maad worthier of name,
And causeth most to dreden vice and shame.

Now, sith it may nat goodly be withstonde,
And is a thing so vertuous in kinde,
Refuseth nat to Love for to be bonde,
Sin, as him-selven list, he may you binde.
The yerde is bet that bowen wol and winde,

224. *with*, α *as*.

227. *swich*, R G H S *swich a*.

229, 231. *wex*, so H₄ G D ; others *wax*.

237. *alle*, J and others *al*.

257. α *Betir is the wand*.

Than that that brest ; and therfor I you
rede
To folwen Love, that you so wel can lede.

But for to tellen forth in special ²⁶⁰
As of this kingès sone of which I tolde,
And leten other thing collateral,
Of him thinke I my talè forth to holde,
Bothe of his joye and of his carès colde ;
And al his werk as touching this matère,
For I it gan, I wil ther-to refere.

Within the temple he wente him forth,
pleyngè,
This Troilus, of every wight aboute ;
On this lady, and now on that lokinge,
Whe'r-so she were of towne or of withoute ;
And upon cas bifil that thorough a route ²⁷¹
His ye percéd, and so depe it wente,
Til on Criseyde it smot, and ther it stente.

And sodeinly he wex ther-with astonéd,
And gan her bet beholde in thrifty wisè.
'O mercy, God !' thoughte he, 'wher
hastow wonéd,

That art so fair and goodly to devise ?'
Ther-with his hertè gan to sprede and rise ;
And softe he sikéd lest men mighte him
here, ²⁷⁹
And caughte ayein his firstè pleyng chere.

She n'as nat with the leste of her statüre ;
But alle her limès so wel answeringe
Werèn to wommanhode, that créature
N'as neverè lassè mannish in seminge ;
And ek the purè wise of her movinge
Shewèdè wel that men mighte in her gesse
Honour, estat, and wommanly noblesse.

To Troilus right wonder wel with-alle
Gan for to like her moving and her chere,
Which somdel dignous was ; for she let
falle ²⁹⁰
Her look a lite aside in swich manére

259. *β* Love ; *γ* him ; *α* Now folweth him.

261. G *γ* omit *As*.

263. *forth*, Cl. H₁ *for* ; S *forth for* ; G omits.

264. *joye*, J G Cl. *joyes*.

279. *he*, so *α* G ; *β* *γ* omit.

286. *α* *She shewed*.

288. *To*, so J H₅ *γ* ; rest *Tho*.

Ascaunces, 'What ! may I nat stonden
here ?'

And after that her lokng gan she lighte,
That neverè thoughte him sen so good a
sighte.

And of her look, in him ther gan to quiken
So gret desir, and swich affecciuon,
That in his hertès botmè gan to stiken
Of her his fixe and depe inpressiuon ;
And, though he erst had pouréd up and
down, ²⁹⁹

He was tho glad his hornès in to shrinke :
Unnethès wiste he how to loke or winke !

Lo ! he, that leet him-selven so conninge,
And scornéd hem that Lovès peynès dryèn,
Was ful unwar that Love had his dwell-
linge

Within the subtil stremès of her yèn,
That sodeynly him thoughte he feltè dyen,
Right with her look, the spirit of his herte.—
Blesséd be Love, that can thus folk con-
verte !

She, this in blak, liking to Troilus ³⁰⁹
Over allè thing, he stood for to beholde ;
Ne his desir, ne wher-for he stood thus,
He neither cherè madè, ne word tolde ;
But, from a-fer his maner for to holde,
On other thing som time his look he caste,
And eft on her, whil that servisé laste.

And after this, nat fulllich al a-whaped,
Out of the temple al esiliche he wente,
Repenting him that he had evere y-japed
Of Lovès folk, lest fully the descente
Of scorn fille on him-self ; but what he
mente, ³²⁰

Lest it were wist on any maner side,
His wo he gan dissimulen and hide.

Whan he was fro the templè thus departed,
He streight anon unto the paleys torneth,
Right with her look thorough-shoten and
thorough-darted,

Al feyneth he in lust that he sojorneth ;
And al his chere and speche also he borneth,

307. *of*, *γ* in.

324. *α* *β* *the* (Boc.) ; Cx. *γ* *his*.

And ay of Lovès servants every while
Himself to wrye, at hem he gan to smile,

And seyde, 'Lord ! so ye live al in lest, 330
Ye lovers ! For the conningeste of yow
That serveth most ententifliche and best,
Him tit as often harm ther-of as prow :
Your hire is quit ayein, ye, God wot now !
Naught wel for wel, but scorn for good
servise !

In feith your ordre is rulèd in good wise !

'In noun-certeyn benalle your óbservaunces
But it a fewè sely pointès be ; 338
Ne no thing asketh so grete áttendaunces
As doth your lay, and that knowe allè ye.
But that is nat the worste, as mote I thé !
But, tolde I you the worstè point, I leve,
Al seyde I soth, ye wolden at me greve.

' But tak this : that ye lovers ofte eschue
Or ellès don of good entencioun,
Ful ofte thy lady wol it mis-construe,
And deme it harm by her opinioun ;
And yit if she for other enchesoun
Be wroth, than shaltow han a groin anon !
Lord, wel is him that may ben of you oon !'

But for al this, whan that he saw his time, 351
He held his pees ; non other boote him
gainede ;

For Love began his fetherès so to lime,
That wel unnethe until his folk he faindede
That othré bisy nedès him destrainede ;
For wo was him, that what to don he n'iste,
But bad his folk to gon wher that hem liste.

And whan that he in chaumbrè was allone,
He down upon his beddès feet him sette ;
And first he gan to sike, and eft to grone, 360
And thoughte ay so on her withouten lette,
That, as he sat and wook, his spirit mette
That he her saw in temple, and al the wise
Right of her look ; and gan it newe avise.

Thus gan he make a mirroure of his minde,
In which he saw al hoolly her figüre,

338. *β fewe sely*; others *sely fewe*.

345. *Or elles don, a For good, or don*.

347. *by*, so *β*; others *in*.

363. *in*, so *a*; *Cx. om. in*; *R at*; *Cl. a*; others
and.

And that he wel coude in his hertè finde !
It was to him a right good áventure
To love swich oon ; and if he dede his cure
To serven her, yit mighte he falle in grace,
Or ellès for oon of her servants pace. 371

Imagingè that traváile nor grame
Ne mightè for so goodly oon be lorn
As she, ne him for his desir no shame,
Al were it wist, but in pris and up-born
Of allè lovers wel more than biforn,—
Thus argueded he in his ginninge,
Ful unavisèd of his wo cominge.

Thus took he purpos Lovès craft to suwe,
And thoughte he woldè werken privèly 380
First for to hiden his desir in muwe
From every wight y-born al outrély,
But he mighteaught recoverèd ben ther-by ;
Remembring him, that love too wide y-
blowe
Yelt bittrè fruit, though swetè seed be sowe.

And over al this, ful muchel more he
thoughte,
What for to speke, and what to holden
inne ;

And what to arten her to love he soughte,
And on a song anon right to beginne, 389
And gan loude on his sorwè for to winne ;
For with good hope he gan fullliche assente
Criseyde for to love, and naught repente.

And of his song, not only the senténc
As writ myn auctour callèd Lollius,
But pleynly, save our tongès difference,
I dar wel seyn, in al that Troilus
Seyde in his song, lo, every word right thus
As I shal seyn ! And, who-so list it here,
Lo, next this vers he may it finden here.

381. *for to*, so S H₅ Ad.; others *to*.

386. *ful muchel*, so H₄ R; *γ yet muchel* !;
J and others *muchel*.

393. In Boccaccio Troilus merely gives way to
singing in light-heartedness. Chaucer makes
Troilus compose a song (ll. 400-420) which is a
translation of Petrarch's 88th Sonnet.

393. *a And of this song, not only his sentence*.

394. *Lollius*, i.e. Boccaccio (see v. 1653). Why
Chaucer always refers to Boccaccio as Lollius, is
still a mystery.

399. *he, J ye*.

' If no love is, O God, what fele I so? 400
And if love is, what thing and which
is he?

If love be good, from whennés com'th
my wo?

If it be wikke, a wonder thinketh me
Whenne every torment and adversité
That com'th of him may to me savory
thinke;

For aythurste I the more that ich it drinke.

' And if that at myn owné lust I brenne,
From whennés com'th my wailing and my
pleynte?

If harmagree me, wher-to pleyne I thenne?
I n'ot, ne why unwery that I feynte. 410
O quiké deth ! O sweté harm so queynte !
How may of thee in me swich quantité,
But-if that I consenté that it be?

' And if that I consente, I wrongfully
Compleyne, y-wis.—Thus posséd to and
fro,

Al sterèles with-in a boot am I
A-midde the see betwixen windès two
That in contrarie stonden everè mo.
Allas ! What is this wonder maladye? 419
For hete of cold, for cold of hete, I dye !'

And to the God of Love thus seyde he
With pitous vois, ' O Lord, now yourés is
My spirit which that oughté yourés be !
You thanke I, Lord, that han me brought
to this !

But whether goddesse or wommán, y-wis,
She be, I n'ot, which that ye do me serve ;
But as her man I wol ay live and sterve.

' Ye stonden in her yén mightily,
As in a place unto your vertu digne,
Wherfóré, Lord, if my servise or I 430
May liken you, so beth to me benigne ;
For myn estat roiál here I resigne
Into her hand, and with ful humblé chere
Bicome her man, as to my lady dere.'

In him ne deynéd sparen blood roiál
The fir of lové,—wher-fro God me blesse !

406. *ich it drinke*, so J Cx. γ ; a RG I *drinke*.

430. *Lord, S O lord* ; Cl. S₂ *my lord*.

436. *wher-fro*, J S Cl. *the wherfro* ; H₅ H₁ *ye wherfro*.

Ne him forbar in no degree for al
His vertu or his excellent prowesse,
But held him as his thral lowe in destresse,
And brende him so in sondry wise ay newe,
That sixty time a day he lost his hewe. 441

So mochel day fro day his owné thought,
For lust, to her gan quiken and encesse,
That everich other charge he sette at
nought ;

For-thy ful ofte, his hoté fir to cesse,
To seen her goodly look he gan to presse ;
For ther-by to ben eséd wel he wende.
And ay the neer he was, the more he
brende ;

For ay the neer, the fir the hotter is : 449
This, trowe I, knoweth al this companye.
But were he fer or ner, I dar seye this,—
By night or day for wisdom or folýe
His herté, which that is his brestés yé,
Was ay on her, that fairer was to sene
Than everé was Eleyne or Polyxene.

Ek of the day ther passéd nought an heure
That to him-self a thousand time he seyde,
' Good goodly, whom to serven I laboure
As I best can, now woldé God, Criseyde,
Ye wolden on me rewe, or that I deyde ! 460
My deré herte, allas, myn hele and hewe
And lif is lost, but ye wol on me rewe !

Alle othré dredés weren from him fledde
Both of th' assege and his savacioun,
N' in his desir none othré sounés bredde
But arguments to his conclusioun,
That she on him wolde han compassioun,
And he to ben her man, wil he may
dure :

Lo, here his lif, and from the deth his
cure !

442. *a β day fro day* (Boc. di giorno in giorno) ;
 γ *day by day*.

457. *That*. We should expect *But*.

458. *whom* (?), all *to whom* ; *to* (after *whom*),
so D.

458. *laboure*, G A Cl. *and laboure*.

465. *his*, so a β H₁ ; G γ *him*.

465. *sounes*, so H₄ R and others ; J and other
founes.

466. *his*, D H₁ Cl. *this*.

469. *his*, J and others *is*.

The sharpè shourès felle of armès preve 470
That Ector or his othrè brethren diden,
Ne made him only ther-for onès meve ;
And yit washe, wher-somen wenteorriden,
Founde oon the beste and lengest time
abiden

Ther peril was, and dide ek swich travaile
In armès, that to thenke it was mervaile.

But for non hate he to the Grekès hadde,
Ne also for the rescous of the toun,
Ne made him thus in armès for to madde,
But only, lo, for this conclusioun, 480
To liken her the bet for his renoun :
Fro day to day in armès so he spedde
That alle the Grekès as the deth him dredde.

And fro this forth tho refte him Love his
sleep,

And made his mete his foo ; and ek his sorwe
Gan multiplýè, that, who-so took keep,
It shewèd in his hewe on eve and morwe.
Therefore a tittle he gan him for to borwe
Of other siknesse, lest men of him wende
That th' hotè fir of love so sore him
brende ; 490

And seyde he hadde a fevere, and ferde amis.
But how it was, certeyn, I can not seye,—
If that his lady understood not this,
Or feynèd her she n'iste,—oon of the
tweye !

But wel rede I, that by no maner weye
Ne semèd it as that she of him roughte,
Or of his peyne, or what-so-evere he
thoughte.

But thennè feltè Troilus swich wo
That he was wel nigh wood ; for ay his drede
Was this, that she som wight had lovèd so
That nevere of him she wolde han taken
hede. 501

471. *or*, R Cl. and (Boc.)

483. $\alpha\beta$ *alle the* (H₁ *alle*); G J γ *the*.

487. $\alpha\beta$ *on eve*; γ *bothe eve*.

490. S₁ D *so sore him brende*; Ad. *him for brende*; rest *him brende*.

496. $\alpha\beta$ *as that* (P H₂ *as*); G γ *that*.

498. *thenne* (?), all *than(ne)*; Ad. *han*. Boc.

Di quinci sentia Troilo tal dolore. All except H₂
H₃ insert *this* before *Troilus*.

For that, him thoughte he felte his hertè
blede ;
Ne of his wo ne durste he not biginne
To tellen her, for al this world to winne.

But, whan he hadde a spacè from his care,
Thus to him-self ful ofte he gan to pleyne :
He seyde, 'O fool, now artow in the snare,
That whilom japedest at Lovès peyne !
Now artow hent ! Now gnaw thyn ownè
cheyne !

Thou were ay wont ech lovert to reprende 510
Of thing, fro which thou canst thee not
defende.

'What wol now every lover seyn of thee,
If this be wist, but evere in thyn absence
Laughen in scorn and seyn, "Lo, ther
go'th he

That is the man of so gret sapience
That held us lovers leest in reverence !
Now, thankèd God, he may go in the
daunce

Of hem that Love list feblèly t'avaunce !''

'But, O thou woful Troilus, God wolde,
Sith thou most loven thorough thy destinè,
That thou biset were on swich oon that
sholde 521

Knowe al thy wo, al lakkèd her pitè !
But al-so cold in love towárdès thee
Thy lady is, as frost in winter moone ;
And thou for-don, as snow in fir is soone.

'God wolde, I were arived in the port
Of deth, to which my sorwè wol me lede !
A, Lord, to me it were a gret confort !
Than were I quit of languisshinge in
drede !

For, be myn hiddè sorwe y-blowe on
brede, 530
I shal bejapèd ben a thousand time
More than that fool of whosfolý men rime.

502. $\alpha\beta$ *For that*; J G *For that cause*; γ
For which.

510. β *to reprehende* (*reprende*); rest omit *to*.

515. *so*, J D *the*.

518. *feblèly t'avaunce*; J and others *febly for t'avaunce*.

530. *be* (Boc.); by, Cx. G S₁ Cl. Cp.

532. *that*, Cx. R *a*.

'But now, help, God! and ye, swete
for whom
I pleyne y-caught, ye, neverè wight so
faste,
O mercy, derè herte, and help me from
The deth! For I, whil that my lif may
laste,
More than my lif wol love you to my laste.
And with som frendly look gladdeth me,
swete,
Though neverè no thing more ye me
bihete!'—

These wordès, and ful many another mo
He spak, and callèd evere in his com-
pleynte 54^r
Her namè, for to tellen her his wo,
Til nigh that he in saltè terès dreynete.
Al was for naught: she herdè not his
pleynte;
And whan that he bethoughte on that
folýe,
A thousand fold his wo gan multiplýe.

Bi-wailing in his chambrè thus allone,
A frend of his, that callèd was Pandáre,
Com onès in unwar, and herde him grone,
And saw his frend in swich distresse and
care: 55^o
'Allas!' quod he, 'who causeth al this
fare?
O mercy, God! what unhap may this mene?
Han now thussonè Grekès maad you lene?

'Or hastow som remors of conscience,
And art now falle in som devocioun,
And wailest for thy sinne and thyn offence,
And hast for ferdè caught attricioun?
God save hem that bi-segèd han our toun,
That so can leye our jolité on presse, 559
And bringe our lusty folk to holinesse!'

533. *ye*, J Cp. *the*.534. *ye*, J Cp. *the*.537. *my lif*, P *my lyf* (Boc. *Che t' ama più che la sua vita assai*); H₂ *my silf*; H₄ corrupt; J and others *my-self*.539. *no thing more*, γ *more thing*.540. *mo*, so a; others *to(o)*.546. *thousand*, H₄ *hundred* (Boc. in cento).559. *That so*, H₂ Cl. H₁ *And so*.559. *on presse*, a in *presse*.

These wordès seyde he for the nonès alle,
That with swich thing he mighte him
angry maken,
And with an anger don his sorwè falle
As for the tyme, and his coráge awaken;
But wel wiste he, as fer as tongès spaken,
Ther n'as a man of gretter hardinesse
Than he, ne more desirèd worthinesse.

'What cas,' quod Troilus, 'or what
áventúre
Hath guided thee to see my languishíng
That am refús of every créature? 570
But for the love of God, at my preyinge
Go henne away, for certès my deyíng
Wol thee disese, and I mot nedès deye;
Therfor go wey, there n'is no more to seye!

'But if thou wene I be thus sik for drede,
It is not so; and therfor scorn me nought.
Ther is another thing I take of hede
Wel more than aught that Grekès han
yit wrought,
Which cause is of my deth for sorwe and
thought.
But though that I now telle it theene leste,
Be thou naught wroth: I hide it for the
beste.' 58^r

This Pandar that nigh malt for wo and
routhe
Ful oftè seyde, 'Allas! what may this be?
Now frend,' quod he, 'if everè love or
trouthè
Hath been, or is, betwixen thee and me,
Ne do thou neverè swich a cruelté
To hidè for thy frend so gret a care!
Wostow not wel that it am I, Pandáre?

'I woldè parten with thee al thy peyne
If it be so I do thee no comfórt,' 590
As it is frendès right, soth for to seyne,
To entreparten wo, as glad desport.

563. *his sorwe falle*, R S γ *his wo to falle*.566. *a man*, J *no man*.569. *my languishíng*, J and others *me languishíng*.576. *scorn me nought*, J and others *scorn(e) nought*.585. *or is*, J and others *or this*.589. *wolde*, so D S₂ Dg.; rest *wil*, *wol*, *wole*, *welc*.

I have, and shal, for trewe or fals report,
In wrong and right, y-loved thee al my
live :
Hyd not thy wo fro me, but tel it blive.'

Than gan this sorwful Troilus to sike,
And seyde him thus : 'God leve it be
my beste
To telle it thee, for sith it may thee like
Yit wol I telle it, though myn herté breste :
And wel wot I, thou mayst do me no reste.
But lest thou deme I trusté not to thee,
Now herkné, frend, for thus it stant with
me.— 602

'Lo, Love, ayeins the whiche who-so de-
fendeth
Himselfen most, him altherlest availeth,
With desespair so sorwfully m' offendeth,
That streight unto the deth myn herté
saileth :
Ther-to desir so brenningly m' assaileth,
That to be slayn it were a gretter joye 608
To me than king of Grece ben and Troye !

'Suffiseth this, my fullé frend Pandaré,
That I have seyde, for now wostow my wo.
And for the love of God, my coldé care
So hyd it wel ! I tolde it nevere to mo,
For harmés mighten folwen, mo than
two,
If it were wist.—But be thou in gladnése,
And let me sterve, unknowe, of my des-
tresse !'

'How hast thou thus unkindely and longe
Hid this fro me? thou fool!' quod
Pandarus.
'Paraunter thou mayst after swich oon
longe,
That myn avys anon may helpen us.' 620
'This were a wonder thing !' quod Troilus.

'Thou coudest nevere in love thy-selven
wisse :
How devel mayst thou than bringé me to
blisse !'

'Ye, Troilus, now herkné,' quod Pandaré,
'Though I be nice ! It happeth often so
That oon that exces doth ful yvelé fare,
By good counseil can kepe his frend therfro.
I have myselfen seyn a blind man go,
Ther-as he fel that coude loken wyde :
A fool may eek a wis-man ofté gyde. 630

'A wheston is no kerving instrument,
But yit it maketh sharpé kerving toles ;
And ther thou wost that I have aught
miswent,
Eschewe thou that, for swich thing to
thee scole is :
Thus often wisé men ben war by foles.
If thou so do, thy wit is wel bewared :
By his contrarie is every thing declared.

'For how mighte everé swetnesse han
ben knowe 638
To him that neveré tasted bitternesse ?
Ne no man wot what gladnesse is, I trowe,
That neveré was in sorweorsom destresse :
Eek whyt by blak, by shame ek worthinesse,
Ech set by other more for other semeth :
Asmen may see, and so the wise it demeth.

'Sith thus of two contraries is o lore,
And that I have in love so ofte assayed
Greaunces, m'oughtéconnen wel the more
Counseilen thee of that thou art amayed ;
And ek thee n'oughténot ben yvele apayed
Though I desiré with thee for to bere 650
Thyn hevvy charge : it shal thee lessé dere.

623. *How devel mayst thou than*, so P H₂ Cx. ;
S₁ *devel than* ; R *me than* ; J and rest om. *than* ;
G H₅ *del(l)* for *devel*.

628. *myselfen seyn*, γ insert *eeke* before or after
seyn.

640. *wot what gladnesse is*, so a β ; R Cx. H₃
γ *may be inly* (R *veryly*) *glad*.

646. *And that I have* (?), P H₂ *That y have* ;
rest *I that have*.

647. *Greaunces*, etc., P H₂ *me oght* ; S₂ Dg.
I oght ; rest *ought(e)*. All except H₂ H₄ Cx. in-
sert and before *wel*.

649. *And ek thee (ne) oughte not*, so β ; a *And
ek thou oughtest* ; γ *Ek thee ne oughte not*.

602. *herkne*, J and others *herke*.

603. *Lo, Love* (?), all *Love*.

605. *sorwfully*, J and others *sorwful(l)*.

613. *I tolde*, Cl. *I telle* ; H⁵ and *telle* ; J omits
it after *tolde*.

613. H₄ *nevere to no mo* ; Cx. *nevere no mo* ;
rest *nevere to mo*. (Read ? *nevere mo* or *nevere
o mo*. See l. 675, where G has *never to moo*.)

619. *mayst*, γ *mightest*.

'I wot wel that it fareth thus by me,
As to thy brother Paris an herdessa,
Which that y-clepèd was Oenone,
Wrot in a compleynt of her hevynesse :
Ye saw the lettrè that she wrot, I gesse ?'
'Nay, neverè yit, y-wis,' quod Troilus.
'Now,' quod Pandaré, 'herkneþ, it
was thus.— 658

'“Phebus, that first fond art of medicine,”
Quod she, “and coude in every wightès care
Remédie and reed by herbès he knew fine,
Yit to himself his conning was ful bare ;
For Love hadde him so bounden in a snare,
Al for the daughter of the King Amete,
That al his craft ne coude his sorwes bete.”

'Right so fare I, unhappily for me :
I love oon best, and that me smerteth sore ;
And yet paraunter can I reden thee, 668
And not myself: reprevè me no more !
I have no cause, I wot wel, for to sore
As doth a hauk that listeth for to pleye ;
But to thyn help yit somewhat can I seye.

'And of oo thing right siker maystow be,
That certain, for to dyen in the peyne,
That I shal neverè mo discoveren thee ;
Ne, by my trouthe, I kepè not restreynè
Thee fro thy love, though that it were
Elyne
That is thy brother wyf, if ich it wiste :
Be what she be, and love her as thee liste !

'Therefore, as frend, fulliche in me assure,
And tel me plat now what is th' enchesoun
And final cause of wo that ye endure ; 682
For douteth no thing, myn entencioun
N' is not to you of reprehencioun
To speke as now, for no wight may bireve
A man to love, til that him list to leve.

'And witech wel, that bothè two ben
vices,—

654. *Oenone*, see Ovid, *Heroid.* v.

658. *Now*, P H₂ Cl. *No.*

661. *he*, γ *she*.

681. *And tel me plat now*, P H₂ G γ om.
now.

681. G Cl. *thyn enchesoun*.

682. *final*, G J H₃ γ *final*(ly).

Mistrusten alle, or ellès allè leve ;
But wel I wot the mene of it no vice is,
For for to tristen som wight is a preve 690
Of trouthe, and for-thy wolde I fayn re-
meve

Thy wronge conceyt, and do thee som
wight triste
Thy wo to telle ; and tel me, if thee liste.

'The wisè seyth, “Wo him that is allone,
For, and he falle, he hath non help to rise” ;
And sith thou hast a felaw, tel thy mone ;
For this n' is not, certéyn, the nextè wise
To winnen love, as techen us the wise,—
To walwe and wepe as Niobè the quene,
Whos terès yit in marbel ben y-sene. 700

'Lat be thy weping and thy drerinesse,
And lat us lissen wo with other speche,
So may thy woful timè semè lesse.
Delytè not in wo thy wo to seche,
As don thise foolès that hir sorwes eche
With sorwè, whan they have misaventure,
And listè not to seche hem other cure.

'Men seyn, “To wrecche is consolacioun
Tò have another felaw in his peyne.”
That oughtè wel ben our opinioun, 710
For, bothè thou and I, of Love we pleyne !
So ful of sorwe am I, soth for to seyne,
That certeynly no morè hardè grace
May sitte on me, for-why ther is no space !

'If God wile, thou art not agast of me,
Lest I wolde of thy lady thee bigile !
Thou wost thy-self whom that I love, pardé,
As I best can, gon sithen longè while.
And sith thou wost I do it for no wile, 719
And seyst I am he that thou trustest most,
Tel me somewhat, sin al my wo thou wost.'

Yit Troilus for al this no word seyde,
But longe he lay as stille as he ded were ;
And after this with siking he abreyde,
And to Pandarès vois he lente his ere,

690. *For for to*, so H₄ J G H₁ ; rest *For to*.

719. *wile*, so a γ ; J and others *gile*.

720. *seyst*, γ *sith(en)*.

725. *Pandarès*, so P H₂ G R ; rest *Pandarnus*.

725. *lente*, P H₂ G *bente* ; H₄ *laide*.

And up his yen caste he, that in fere
Was Pandarus, lest that in frenesyé
He sholdè falle, or ellès soonè dye ;

And cri'de 'A-wak' ful wonderliche and
sharpe ;

'What ! slombrestow as in a litargye? 730
Or artow lyk an assè to an harpe,
That hereth soun, whan men the strengès
plye,

But in his minde of that no melodýe
May sinken, him to gladden, for that he
So dul is of his bestialité?'

And with that Pandar of his wordès stente ;
And Troilus yit him no word answerde,
For-why to tellen was not his entente 738
To nevere no man, for whom that he so ferde.
For it is seyde, men maketh ofte a yerde
With which the maker is himself y-beten
In sundry maner, as thise wisè treten.

And namèliche in his counsèil tellinge :
That toucheth love, that oughtè ben secré,
For of himself it wol ynough out-springe,
But-if that it the bet govèrned be ;
Eek somtime it is craft to semè flee
For thing which in effect men huntè faste.—
Al this gan Troilus in his hertè caste. 749.

But nathèles whan he had herd him crye
'Awak !' he gan to sikè wonder sore,
And seyde, 'Frend, though that I stillè lye,
I am not deaf. Now pees, and cry no more,
For I have herd thy wordès and thy lore ;
But suffrè me my mischief to biwailen,
For thy provèrbès may me naught availen !

'Nor other curè canst thou non for me :
Eek I n'il not be curèd : I wol deye !
What knowe I of the quenè Niobe !
Lat be thine olde ensamples, I thee
preye !' 760

737. MSS. vary—some word for thing.

739. MSS. vary. H₄ R Cx. *Nevere to no man, for whom he so ferde*; a² *To no man, for-why that he so ferde* (read *nevere* for *no*?).

747. *it is craft*, so a Cx. H₃; rest *it is a craft*.

748. *For thing*, γ *Pro thing*. (See ii. 194, 868.)

749. *in his herte*, H₄ H₂ omit *his*.

753. *am*, J G *nam*.

757. *Nor*, J and others *For*.

'No !' quod tho Pandarus, 'Therefore I seye,
Swich is delit of folès to biwepe
Hir wo, but seken botè they ne kepe !

'Now knowe I, that ther reson in thee
faileth !

But tel me, if I wistè what she were
For whom that theeal this misaunteraileth,
Dorstestow that I tolde her in her ere
Thy wo, sith thou darst not thyself for fere,
And her besoughte on thee to han som
routhe?'

'Why, nay !' quod he, 'by God and by
my trouthe !' 770

'What ! not as bisily,' quod Pandarus,
'As though myn ownè lyf lay on this nede?'
'No, certès, brother !' quod this Troilus.
'And why?'

'For that thou sholdest
neverè spede.'

'Wost thou that wel?'

'Ye, that is out
of drede !'

Quod Troilus. 'For al that evere ye conne,
Shèn'il to no swich wrecche as I ben wonnè !'

Quod Pandarus, 'Allas ! what may this bè,
That thou despeyrèd art thus causèles?'

What ! liveth not thy lady, bendisté ! 780
How wostow so that thou art gracies?
Swich yvel is not alwey bootèles.

Why, put not impossblè thus thy cure,
Sith thing to come is ofte in aventure.

'I grauntè wel that thou endurest wo
As sharp as doth he, Ticius, in helle,
Whos stomak foulès tiren everè mo
That highten voltourès, as bookès telle ;
But I may not endure that thou dwelle
In so unskilful an opinioun 790
That of thy wo is no curacioun.

'But onès n'iltow, for thy coward herte
And for thyn ire and folissh wilfulnessè,

761. *tho*, all omit except H₄ S γ⁴.

764. *ther reson*, so H₄ G R J Cp. H₁; rest omit *ther*.

767. *Dorstestow*, so G R Cl. H₁; rest *dorst thou*.

767. *tolde her*, so H₄ G H₅ H₃; P H₂ R Cx. *tolde it*; rest *tolde* (Cl. *telle*).

773. *No, certès, brother, a Why, no, parde, sir*.

780. *bendisté*, so J Cp. H₁; others *benedicité*.

786. *Ticius, Tityus*. Ovid, *Met.* iv. 456; Boethius iii. met. 12.

For wantrust, tellen of thy sorwes smerte,
Ne to thyn ownê help do bisnesse
As muche as speke a reson more or lesse,
But li'tst as he that list of no thing recche!
What woman coude lovê swich a wrecche?

'What may she demen other of thy deth,
If thou thus dye, and she n'ot why it is,
But that for fere is yolden up thy breth,
For Grekês han bisegéd us, y-wis? 802
Lord, which a thonk than shaltow han
of this!

Thus wol she seyn, and al the toun at ones,
"The wrecche is ded, the devil have his
bones!"

'Thou mayst allone here wepe and crye
and knele;

But love a woman that she wot it nought,
And she wol quite it that thou shalt not
fele,—

Unknowe, unkist, and lost, that is
unsought.

What! many a man hath love ful dere
y-bought, 810

Ye, twenty winter, that his lady wiste,
That neverè yit his lady mouth he kiste!

'What! sholde he therfor fallen in despair,
Or be recréant for his ownê tene,
Or slen himself, al be his lady fair?

Nay, nay! but evere in oon be fressh
and grene

To serve and love his derè hertês quene,
And thanke it is a guerdon, her to serve,
A thousand fold more than he can deserve!

And of that word took hedê Troilus, 820
And thoughte anon what foly he was inne,
And how that soth him seyde Pandarus,
Thatfor to slen himself mighte he not winne,
But bothê don unmanhod and a sinne,
And of his deth his lady naught to wite;
For of his wo, God wot, she knew ful lite.

794. *For, a And.*

796. *speke a reson, a speke o word (ye).*

803. *than, J and others omit.*

808. *it, γ omits.*

811. *Ye, so S; H₄ Ya; rest omit; P Ad. or
(er) that; Cx. ne wiste; G not wiste.*

820. *And, γ omits.*

And with that thought he gan ful sorê sike,
And seyde, 'Allas! what is me best to do?'
To whom Pandáreanswerdê, 'Yif theelike,
The beste is that thou tellê me thy wo;
And have my trouthê, but thou finde it so
I be thy bote or that it be ful longe, 832
To peces do me drawe, and sithen hongel!

'Ye, so seystow!' quod Troilus tho,
'Allas!

But, God wot, it is naught the rather so!
Ful hard were it to helpen in this cas;
For wel finde I, that Fortune is my fo,
Ne alle the men that riden conne or go
May of her cruel wheel the harm with-
stonde;

For as her list, she pley'th with free and
bonde.' 840

Quod Pandarus, 'Than blamestow Fortúne
For thou art wroth: ye, now at erst I see!
Wostow not wel that Fortune is commúne
To every maner wight in som degree?

And yit thou hast this confort, lo, pardê!
That as her joyês moten overgon,
So mote her sorwes passen everychon.

'For if her wheel stinte any thing to torne,
Than cessêd she Fortúne anon to be.

Now, sith her wheel by no way may sojorne,
What wostow, if her mutabilitê 851

Right as thy-selven list wol don by thee,
Or that she be not fer fro thyn helpinge?
Paraunter thou hast causê for to singe!

'And therfor wostow what I thee
beseche?

Lat be thy wo and torning to the grounde;
For who-so list have heling of his leche,
To him bihoveth first unwrye his wounde.
To Cerberus in helle ay be I bounde,
Al were it for my suster al thy sorwe, 860
By my wil she sholdê be thyn to-morwe!

830. *thy wo, so a² J G H₅ A; γ and others al
thy wo.*

831. *finde it, γ it finde.*

834. *seystow, γ thou seyst.*

857. *heling, G J Cl. helping.*

858. *unwrye, J γ unwre.*

860. *Al (?), all omit first Al; P H₂ corrupt.*

861. *sholde be thyn, P inserts al before thyn.
Jo. γ inserts al before be.*

'Look up, I seye, and tel me what she is
Anon, that I may gon aboute thy nede.
Knowe ich her aught? For my love, tel
me this!
Than wolde I hopen rather for to spede.'
Tho gan the veyne of Troilus to blede,
For he was hit, and wex al red for shame.
'A ha!' quod Pandar, 'here biginneth
game!'

And with that word hegan him for to shake,
And seyde, 'Thef, thou shalt her namé
telle!' 870

But tho gan sely Troilus for to quake
As though men sholde han led him into
helle,
And seyde, 'Allas! of al my wo the welle,
Than is my sweté fo calléd Criseyde!'
And wel nigh with the word for fere he
deyde.

And whan that Pandar herde her namé
nevene,

Lord! he was glad, and seyde, 'Frend
so dere, 877

Now fare aright! for Jovés name in hevене,
Love hath bi-set thee wel! Be of good chere!
For of good namé, wisdom, and manére
She hath y-nough, and ek of gentillesse.
If she be fair, thou wost thyself, I gesse!

'N' I neveré saw a moré bountevous
Of her estat, n' a gladder, ne of speche
A frendlier, n' a moré gracious
For to do wel, ne lasse had nede to seche
What for to don; and al this bet to eche
In honour to as fer as she may strecche,
A kingés herté sem'th by heres a wrecche.

'And for-thy look of good confórt thou be;
For certainly, the firsté point is this 891

Of noblé corage and wel ordeyné,—
A man to have pes with himself, ywis.
So oughtest thou; for nought but good it is
To loven wel and in a worthy place:
Thee oughté not to clepe it hap, but grace.

'And also thenk, and therewith gladdé thee,
That sith thy lady vertuous is al,
So folweth it that ther is som pité
Amongés alle these othre in general: 900
And for-thy see that thou in special
Requeré naught that is ayein her name,
For vertu streccheth not himself to shame.

'But wel is me that everé I was born,
That thou biset art in so good a place;
For by my trouthe, in love I dorste han
sworn

Thee sholdé nevere han tid thus fair a grace.
And wostow why? For thou were wont
to chace

At Love in scorn, and for despit him calle
"Seint Idiot, lord of these foolés alle." 910

'How often hastow maad thy nicé japes,
And seyde, that "Lovés servants every-
chone

Of niceté ben verray Goddés apés;
And somé woldé monche hir mete allone
Ligging a-bedde and make hem for to grone;
And som," thou seydest, "had a blanché
fevere,

And preydest God hesholdé neveré kevere.

"And some of hem toke on hem for
the cold

More than y-nough," so seydestow ful ofte;
"And some han feynéd ofté time and
told 920

How that they waken whan they slepen
softe;

892. *and wel ordeyné*, so PH₂; J Th. *and wel ordeyne the*; H₄ *thou ordeyne the*.

893. *A man*, J H₄ omit.

896. *Thee*, J H₄ *Men*.

904. *that evere I was born*, R *that evere was I*; G S Ad. Cp. H₁ *that evere that I was born*.

907. *nevere han tid*, G H₅ J *nevere in love han tid*.

907. *thus fair*, a R Cx. D Cl. *so fair*.

914. *monche, so a*; rest *muche, mucche, muchche, meche*.

865. *rather*, P H₂ H₃ Cl. H₁ *the rather(e)*.

875. *the word*, H₄ R Cx. H₁ *that word*.

880. *name, wisdom*, R γ insert and before *wisdom*.

883. *N' I nevere saw*, so P H₂ Jo. H₁; H₄ R Cx. D *Ne nevere saw I*; G H₃ Cp. Cl. *Ne nevere saw*.

884. *n' a, Cl. ne a*; Cp. *na*; G *non*; rest *ne*.

890-896. All MSS. except P H₂ H₄ (and Jo. in later hand on margin) omit this stanza; Cx. omits it, but Th. has it.

And thus they wolde han brought hemself
a-lofte,
But nathêles were under at the laste !”
Thus seydestow, and japêdest ful faste.

‘ Yit seydestow that “ for the morè part,
These lovers woldè speke in general,
And thoughten that it was a siker art
For failing for t’ assayen over-al !”
Now may I jape of thee, if that I shal !
But nathêles, though that I sholdè deye, 930
That thou art non of tho, I dorstè seye.

‘ Now beet thy brest, and sey to God of
Love,
“ Thy gracè, Lord ! for now I me repente
If I mis-spak, for now myself I love.”
Thus sey with al thyn herte in good en-
tente !’

Quod Troilus, ‘ A, Lord ! I me consente,
And preye to thee my japès thou forgive,
And I shal neverèmore whil I live.’

‘ Thou seyest wel,’ quod Pandàre, ‘ and
now I hope
That thou the Goddès wraththe hast al
apedes ; 940

And sithen thou hast wopen many a drope,
And seyð such thing wherwith thy god
is plesed,

Now woldè neverè God but thou were esed !
And thenk wel, she of whom rist al thy wo,
Her-after may thy confort ben also.

‘ For th’ilkè grounde that ber’th the wedès
wikke

Ber’th eek these holsom herbès as ful ofte ;
And next the foulè netlè, rough and thikke,
The rosè waxeth sweté, smothe, and softe ;
And next the valey is the hil o-lofte ; 950
And next the derkè night, the gladdè
morwe ;

And also joye is next the fyn of sorwe.

924. *japedest*, P H₂ Cx. Ad. *ympedist* (*impedest*).

926. *lovers*, P H₂ *faitours*.

938. *whil I live*, a³ *whil that I live*.

939. *Pandàre*, so a R Cx. D ; rest *Pandarus*.

947. *as ful ofte*, P H₂ *and* (for *as*) ; Cx. omit *as*.

948. *And next*, so S ; rest omit *And*.

949. *The rose waxeth swete*, a *The liliè waxeth whi(e)* ; J D γ insert *and* before *smothe*.

‘ Now lookè that a-temprè be thy bridel,
And for the beste ay suffrè to the tide,
Or ellès al our labour is on ydel :
He hasteth wel that wisly can abide.
Be diligent, and trewe, and ay wel hide :
Be lusty, free, persèvere in thy servise,
And al is wel, if thou werke in this wise.

‘ But he that parted is in every place 960
Is nowher hool, as writen clerkès wise.
What wonder is, though swich oon have
no grace ?

Eek wostow how ? It far’th of som servise,
As plante a tree, or herbe, in sondry wise,
And on the morwè pulle it up as blive !
No wonder is, though it may neverè thrive.

‘ And sith that God of Love hath thee
bestowed

In placè digne un-to thy worthinesse,
Stond fastè, for to good port hastow
rowed !

And of thy-self for any hevinesse 970
Hope alwey wel ; for, but-if dresinesse
Or over-haste our bothè labour shende,
I hope of this to maken a good ende.

‘ And wostow why ? I am the lesse a-fered
Of this matèrè with my necè trete,
For this have I herd seyð of oldè lered :
Was neverè man nor woman yit begete
That was unapt to suffrè lovès hete—
Celestial, or ellès love of kinde.
For-thysom grace I hope in her to finde. 980

‘ And for to speke of her in special,
Her beautè to bithenken and her youthe,
It sit her naught to be celestial
As yit, though that her listè bothe and
couthè :

But trewèly it sate her wel right nouthè
A worthy knight to loven and cherice ;
And, but she do, I holde it for a vice !

953. *Now looke that*, H₂ *Look that thou* ; Ph.
Look thou that ; G *wel* (for *be*).

950. *parted*, γ *departed*.

962, 966. *What wonder is*, No wonder is, G
ist (for *is*).

972. *bothe*, H₄ *botheres* ; D *bother* ; G Ad. *bothis*.

976. *of olde lered*, so a³ R ; Cx. *oft of lered* ;
H₃ *and lered* ; G *of leryd* ; rest *of wise lered*.

984. *though that*, J γ *if that* ; R *as that* ; G *that*.

' Wherefore I am, and wol be, ay redy
To peyné me to do you this servise ;
For bothé you to plesé, this hope I, 990
Hereafterward ; for ye be bothé wise,
And conne it counseil kepe in swich a wise
That no man shal the wiser of it be ;
And so we may be gladed allé three.

' And, by my trouthe, I have right now
of thee

A good conceit in my wit, as I gesse !
And what it is, I wil now that thou see.—
I thinké, sith that Love of his goodnése
Hath thee converted out of wikkednesse,
That thoushalt be the besté post, I leve, 1000
Of al his lay, and most his foos ay greve.

' Ensamplé why, see now these greté
clerkes,

That erren aldermost ayein a lawe,
And ben converted from hir wikked werkes
Thorough grace of God that list hem to
him drawe,—

Than arn they folk that han most God in
awe,

And strengest feithéd ben, I understonde,
And conne an errour alderbest with-
stonde.'

Whan Troilus had herd Pandaré, assented
To ben his helpein loving of Criseyde, 1010
Wex off his wo, as who seith, untor-
mented ;

But hotter wex his love ; and than heseyde
With sobré chere, although his herté
pleyde :—

' Now blisful Venus help, or that I sterve,
Of thee, Pandaré, I may som thank
deserve !

' But, deré frend, how shal my wo be lesse
Til this be don ? And good, ek tel me this,

988. *Wherefore*, P H₂ G H₃ Cx. *Therefore*.
988. *be ay redy*, G H₃ Cx. *be al redy* ; P *alwey*
be redy ; H₂ *al day be redy*.

990. *this*, so P H₂ G J R H₃ D ; rest *thus*.

992. *conne it*, J *konne a*.

995. *And*, J *Now* ; Cl. *For*.

1001. *foos ay greve*, so R J S ; a³ G H₃ Cx. D
foes (fois, foos) greve ; γ (except D) *foos to greve*.

1003. *erren*, P H₂ G Cx. *are (arn)*.

1017. *And good, ek tel*, P H₂ *And eek now tel*.

How wiltow seyn of me and my destresse ?
Lest she be wroth, this drede I most y-wis,
Or n'il not here or trowén how it is. 1020
Al this drede I ; and ek for the manére
Of thee, her eem, she n'il no swich thing
here.'

Quod Pandarus, ' Thou hast a ful gret care
Lest that the cherl may falle out of the
mone !

Why, Lord ! I hate of thee thy nicé fare !
Why, entrémete of that thou hast to done !
For Goddés love, I biddé thee a bone :
So lat m'alone, and it shal be thy beste !'—
' Why, frend,' quod he, ' now do right
as thee leste ! 1029

' But herké, Pandar, oo word ; for I n'olde
That thou in me wendest so gret folyé,
That to my lady I desiren sholde
That toucheth harm or any vilanye ;
For dredéles me weré.leveré dye
Than she of me aught ellés understoode
But that that mighté sounen in-to goode.'

Tho lough this Pandar, and anon
answérde,

' And I thy borw, fy ! no wight doth but so !
I roughté naught though that she stood
and herde 1039

How that houseyest ! But far-wel, I wol go.
A-dieu ! be glad ! God spede us bothétwo !
Yif me this labour and this bisnesse,
And of myspeed be thynal the swetnesse !'

Tho Troilus gan doun on knees to falle,
And Pandar in his armés henté faste,
And seyde, ' Now, fy on the Grekés alle !
Yit, pardé, God shal helpe us at the laste !
And dredéles, if that my lif may laste,
And God to-for, lo, some of hem shal
snierte ; 1049

And yit m' athinketh, this avaunt m'
asterte !

' Now, Pandarus, I can no moré seye
But, thou wis, thou wost, thou mayst,
thou art al !

1038. *fy* ! G om. ; Jo. *for* ; R *whi*.

1043. *al the*, J γ *al that*.

1050. *this avaunt*, H₃ γ *that this avaunt*.

1051. *Now, Pandarus*, P H₂ γ *Now, Pandare*.

My lif, my deth, hool in thyn hond I leye !
Help now !—Quod he, ‘Yis, by my
trouthe I shal !’—

‘God yelde thee, frend ! And this in
special,’

Quod Troilus, ‘that thou me recomaunde
Til her that may me to the deth comaunde !’

This Pandarus, tho désirous to serve
His fullè frend, tho seyde in this manére ;
‘Far-wel, and thank I wil thy thank
deserve ! 1060

Have here my trouthe, and that thou
shalt wel here !’

And wente his wey, thinking on this
matére,

And how he best mighte her beseche of
grace,

And finde a timè ther-to and a space.

For every wight that hath an hous to founde
Ne renneth not the werk for to beginne
With rakel hond ; but he wol bide a
stounde,

And sende his hertès line out fro withinne
How alderfirst his purpos for to winne.

1058. *tho*, H₄ *ful*.

1059. *tho*, γ^b *than*.

1064. *space*, J γ *place*.

1069. *How* (?), all omit (but necessary to the
sense as well as metre?).

Al this tho Pandar in his hertè thoughte,
And caste his werk ful wisly or he wroughte.

But Troilus lay tho no lenger doun, 1072
But up anon up-on his stedè bay,

And in the feld he pleydè the lioun.

Wo was that Greek that with him mette
a-day !

And in the toun his maner tho forth ay
So goodly was, and gat him so in grace
That ech him lovede that lokèd on his face.

For he bicom the frendliestè wight, 1079
The gentilleste and ek the mostè free,
The thriftieste and oon the bestè knight,
That in his timè was or mightè be.

Dede were his japès and his cruelté,
His hyè port and his manére estraunge ;
And ech of tho gan for a vertu change.

Now let us stinte of Troilus a stounde,
That fareth lik a man that hurt is sore
And is somdel of aking of his wounde
Y-lisséd wel, but heléd no del more.

And, as an esy pacient, the lore 1090
Abit of him that go'th about his cure ;
And thus he drieth forth his aventure.

1070. *Al this tho*, so H₄ ; rest omit *tho*.

1075. *a-day*, so J and others ; rest *that day*.

1078. *on*, a H₃ Cx. *in*.

1092. *drieth*, P H₂ H₅ Cx. A S *driveth*.

BOOK II

OUT of these blakè wawès for to saile,
O wind, O wind, the weder ginneth clere :
For in this see the boot hath swich
travaile,

Of my conning that unnethe I it stere.
This see clepe I the tempestous matére
Of desespèyr that Troilus was inne ;
But now of hope the kalendès biginne.

O lady myn, that calléd art Cleó,
Thou be my speed fro this forth, and my
muse,

To rimè wel this book til I have do ! 10

1. R omits ll. 1-49.

4. *conning*, J and others *com(m)ing*.

Me nedeth here non other art to use ;
For-why to every lover I m' excuse,
That of no sentément I this endite,
But out of Latin in my tonge it write.

Wherefore I n'il have neither thank ne
blame

Of al this werk, but preye you mekely
Disblameth me if any word be lame ;
For as myn auctour seyde, so seye I.
Ek though I speke of love unfeelingly,
No wonder is ; for it no thing of-newe
is, 20

A blind man can-not juggen wel in hewes.

21. *man*, J H₅ *wight* ; H₃ *knight*.

Ye knowe ek, that in forme of speche is
chaunge

Withinne a thousand yeer, and wordès tho
That hadden pris, now wonder nice and
straunge

Us thinketh hem; and yit they spake
hem so,

And spedde as wel in love as men now do:
Ek for to winnen love in sondry ages,
In sondry londès sondry ben uságes.

And for-thy if it happe in any wise,
That here be any lover in this place 30
That herkneþ, as the story can devise
How Troilus com til his lady grace,
And thenketh, 'so n'olde I not love
purcháce,'

Or wondreth on his speche or his doíngē,
I n'ot; but it is me no wonderíngē.

For every wight which that to Romé went
Halt not oo path, ne alwey oo manére;
Ek in som lond were al the gamé shent,
If that men ferde in love as men don
here,

As thus,—in open doing or in chere, 40
In visitíngē, in forme, or seyde hir sawes:
For-thy men seyn, ech contré hath his
lawes.

Ek scarsly ben ther in this placé three
That han in love seyde lik, and don in al,
For to thy purpos this may líké thee,
And thee right nought, yit al is seyde or
shal;

Ek some men grave in tree, some in ston
wal,

As it bitit.—But, sin I have begonne,
Myn auctour shal I folwen, if I conne. 49

—In May that moder is of monthès glade,
That fresshè flourès, blewè, white, and
rede,

22. *Ye*, J H₅ H₃ S Cx. *I*.

22. *that*, a³ *this*.

29. a² insert stanza 7 before stanza 5.

35. *wonderíngē*, so H₃ Cl.; a² *wondur thyng*;
J and others *wondríngē*.

37. *ne*, so a β; J H₃ nor; γ *or*.

39. *men*, so a β; Cx. γ *they*.

42. *seyn*, H₄ Cl. *seyth*.

47. *some men*, a² omit *men*.

51. *white*, J γ and *white*.

Ben quike a-gayn, that winter dedé made,
And ful of bawme is fletíng every mede:
Whan Phebus doth his brighté bemés
sprede

Right in the whité Bole, it so betidde
As I shal síngē, on Mayés day the
thridde,

That Pandarus, for al his wisé speche,
Felte ek his part of lovés shotés kene,
That, coude he nevere so wel of loving
preche,

It made his hewe a-day ful ofté grene. 60
So shoop it, that him fil that day a tene
In love, for which in wo to bedde he
wente,

And made, or it was day, ful many a
wente.

The swalwè Proigné, with a sorwful lay,
Whan morwé com, gan make her way-
mentíngē

Why she forshapen was; and everé lay
Pandare a-bedde, half in a slomberíngē,
Til she so nigh him made her cheteríngē
How Tereus gan forth his suster take, 69
That with the noise of her he gan awake,

And gan to calle and dresse him up to rise,
Remembríng him his erand was to doone
From Troilus, and ek his grete emprise;
And caste, and knew in good plit was
the moone

To don viage, and took his wey ful soone
Unto his neces paleys ther beside.—

Now Janus, God of Entré, thou him gide!

Whan he was come unto his neces place,
'Wher is my lady?' to her folk quod
he;

And they him tolde, and he forth in gan
pace, 80

And fond two othré ladies sete and she
Withinne a pavéd parlour; and they three

62. *in wo*, J *for wo*; a² *ful wo*.

64. *Proigné*. See *L.G.W.* vii.

69. *Tereus*, so H₄ R Cx.; a² *Thereus*; J
Tereux; γ *Tireux*.

71. *dressé*, J *dressed*; a² *dressyn*.

71. *uf*, J γ; a β omit.

78. *neces*, J R Cx. H₃ *nece*.

Herden a mayden reden hem the geste
Of al the sege of Thebès, whil hem leste.

Quod Pandarus, 'Madámé, God you see,
With al your book and al the companye!'—

'Ey, unclé, now welcómé y-wis!' quod she;
And up she ros, and by the hond in hye
She took him faste, and seyde, 'This
night thrye—

To goodé mote it torne!—of you I mette.'⁸⁹
And with that word she doun on bench
him sette.

'Ye, necé, ye shal faré wel the bet,
If God wile, al this yer!' quod Pandarus;
'But I am sory that I have you let
To herken of your book ye preisen thus.
For Goddès love, what seith it? Tel it us!
Is it of love? O, som good ye me lere!'
'Uncle!' quod she, 'your maistresse is
not here!'

With that they gonnen laughe; and tho
she seyde,⁹⁹
'This rómaunce is of Thebès, that werede;
And we han herd how that King Laius
deyde
Thorgh Edippus his sone, and al that dede;
And here we stinten at this lettres rede,
How that the bissshop, as the book can telle,
Amphiorax, fil thourgh the grounde to
helle.'

Quod Pandarus, 'Al this knowe I my-selve,
And al th'assege of Thebès, and the care;
For herof ben ther makéd bookés twelve.
But lat be this, and tel me how ye fare.¹⁰⁹
Do wey your barbe, and shewe your facé
bare.

Do wey your book: ris up, and lat us
daunce,
And lat us don to May som óbservaunce!'

83. *the geste*, a³ *al the geste*.
84. *Of al the sege* (?). All omit *al*.
86. *your book*, γ *your fayre book*.
87. *now*, γ *myn*.
104. *How that*, so S Ad.; rest omit *that*.
105. *Amphiorax*, Amphiararus. See v. 1500;
A. and A. 57; C. T. D 741.
110. *barbe*, J G H₅ H₃ R Cx. *wimpel*.

'Ey, God forbedé!' quod she, 'Be ye
mad?

Is that a widwes lif, so God you save?
By God, ye maken me right sore adrad!
Ye ben so wilde, it semeth as ye rave!
It saté me wel bet, ay in a cave
To bidde and rede on holy seintès lives!
Lat maydens gon to daunce, and yongé
wives!'

'As everé thrive I,' quod this Pandarus,
'Yit coude I telle a thing to do you
pleye!'—¹²¹

'Now, uncle deré,' quod she, 'telle it us
For Goddès love! Is than the sege awaye?
I am of Grekès fer'd so that I deye!'—
'Nay, nay!' quod he, 'As everé mote I
thrive,
It is a thing wel bet than swiché five!'

'Ye, holy God!' quod she, 'What thing
is that?
What! bet than swiché five? Ey, nay,
y-wis!

For al this world ne can I redé what
It sholdé ben! Som jape I trowe is this!
And, but your-selven telle us what it is,¹³¹
My wit is for t'arede it al too lene;
As help me God, I n'ot not what ye
mene!'

'And I your borw, ne neveré shal for me
This thing be told to you, so mote I thrive!'
'And why so, uncle myn? Why so?'
quod she.—

'By God,' quod he, 'that wol I telle as
blive!

For prouder womman is ther non on-live,
And ye it wiste, in al the town of Troye:
I japé naught, so everé have I joye!'¹⁴⁰

115. *By God*, etc., a⁵ (i.e. P H₂ G H₅ H₄) *Ye
maken me by Joves sore adrad*.

116. *as*, R H₃ Cl. *that*.

117. *in a*, J and others *in*.

119. *maydens gon to*, a⁵ *maydenes go daunce*.

123. *the sege*, γ *th' assege*.

124. *fer'd so*, so R Cx.; J *fered so*; γ *so fer(e)d*;
others var.

133. *n'ot not*, so H₃ γ ; α β om. *not*. G R
insert *as* before *I*.

134. *for me*, so a⁵ γ δ ; J R Cx. H₃ S₂ Dg. *quod he*.

140. *so*, H₄ γ *as*.

Tho gan she wondren moré than biforn
 A thousand fold, and down her y'en caste ;
 For neveré sith the time that she was born
 To knowé thing desiréd she so faste.
 And with a sik she seyde him at the laste,
 'Now, unclé min, I n'il you not displese,
 Nor axen more that may do you disese.'

So after this with many wordés glade,
 And frendly talés, and with mery chere,
 Of this and that they pley'de, and gonnen
 wade 150

In many an uncouth glad and deep matere,
 As frendés don, when they be met i-feré ;
 Til she gan axen him how Ector ferde,
 That was the townés wal and Grekés
 yerde.

'Ful wel, I thanke it God,' quod Pandarus,
 'Save in his arm he hath a litel wounde ;
 And ek his fresshé brother Troilus,
 The wisé worthy Ector the secounde,
 In whom that allé vertu list abounde,
 As allé trouthe and allé gentillesse, 160
 Wisdom, honóur, fredom, and worthi-
 nesse.'

'In good feith, em,' quod she, 'that
 liketh me !

They faren wel, God save hem bothé two !
 For treweliche I holde it gret deynté,
 A Kingés sone in armés wel to do,
 And ben of good condicions therto ;
 For gret powér and moral vertu here
 Is selde y-seyn in o persóné i-feré.'

'In good feith, that is soth,' quod
 Pandarus ;

'But, by my trouthe the king hath sonés
 tweye, 170

That is to mene, Ector and Troilus,
 That certainly, though that I sholdé deye,
 They ben as voide of vices, dar I seyde,

As any men that live under the sonne :
 Hir might is wide y-knowe, and what they
 conne.

'Of Ector nedeth no thing for to telle :
 In al this world ther n'is a bettré knight
 Than he, that is of worthinessé welle ;
 And he wel moré vertu hath than might.
 Thisknoweth many a wisand worthy wight.
 The samé pris of Troilus I seyde : 181
 God help me so, I knowe not swiché
 tweye !'—

'By God,' quod she, 'of Ector that issoth ;
 Of Troilus the samé thing trowé I,
 For dredéles men telleth that he doth
 In armés day by day so worthily,
 And ber'th him here at hom so gentilly
 To every wight, that allé pris hath he
 Of hem that me were levest preiséd be.'

'Ye seyde right soth, y-wis !' quod
 Pandarus, 190

'For yesterday who-so had with him been,
 Mighté han wondred upon Troilus ;
 For neveré yit so thikke a swarm of been
 Ne fleigh, as Grekés for him gonné fleen ;
 And though the feld in every wightés ere
 Ther n'as no cry but "Troilus is there !"

'Now here, now there he hunted hem so
 faste,

Ther n'as but Grekés blood and Troilus :
 Now him he hurte, and him al down he
 caste : 199

Ay wher he wente, it was arrayéd thus :
 He was hir deth, and sheld and lif for us ;
 That, as that day, ther dorsté non with-
 stonde,

Whil that he held his blodyswerd in honde.

174. *live*, so J and others ; a² Cl. *liveth* ; others *liven* ; H₄ *lyven under sonne*.

176. *nedeth no thing*, so a² J Cx. H₃ ; H₄ G *nedith (it) no(ugh)t* ; γ *nedeth it no more*.

182. *God help me so*, J *so helpe me god* ; G *so god helpe me*.

185. *telleth*, so J etc. ; others *telle*, *tellen*.

188. *alle*, J etc. *al* ; Ph. G *al the* ; Cx. *overal*.

192. *Mighte*, γ *He mighte*.

194. *for him*, J Cp. and others ; rest *fro him* (see i. 748).

199. *him . . . him*, H₃ H₃ γ² *hen . . . hem*.

141. *more*, H₄ G *wel more*.

143. *time*, H₄ G *tid*.

143. *that*, R Cx. omit.

144. *thing*, a² Cx. *a thing*.

147. *Nor*, a² To ; R Cx. *Ne*.

166. *of good condicions* ; read (γ) *good of condicions*.

170. *trouthe*, a² *heed*.

'Therto he is the frendliest man
Of gret estat, that evere I saw my live,
And, wher him list, best felawshipé can
To swich as him think'th ablé for to
thrive.'—

And with that word tho Pandarus, as blive,
He took his leve and seyde, 'I wol go
henne.'—

'Nay, blame have I, myn uncle,' quod
she thenne. 210

'What aileth you to be thus wery sone,
And naméliche of women? Wol ye so!
Nay, sitteth down! By God, I have to done
With you, to speke of wisdom, or ye go!
And every wight that was about them tho,
That herdé that, gan fer away to stonde,
Whil they two hadde al that hem liste on
honde.

Whan that her taleal brought was to an ende
Of her estat and of her governaunce, 219
Quod Pandarus, 'Now is it time I wende!
But yit, I seye, arise and lat us daunce,
And cast your widwes habit to mischaunce!
What list you thus your-self to disfigúre,
Sith you is tid so glad an aventure?'—

'A! wel bithought! For love of God,'
quod she,

'Shal I not witen what ye mene of this?'—
'No, this thing axeth leiser,' tho quod he,
'And ek me woldé muché greve, y-wis,
If I it tolde and ye it toke amis.
Yit were it bet my tongé for to stille 230
Than seye a soth that were ayeins your wille.

'For, necé, by the Goddessé Minerve,
And Jupiter that mak'th the thonder ringe,
And by the blisful Venus that I serve,
Ye ben the woman in this world livinge,
Withouten paramours, to my witinge,

209. *I wol*, G Cx. H₃ D *he wolde*.

215. *tho*, so a J etc.; others *to*, *too*, *two*.

217. *al that hem liste*, J *al this matere*.

217. *on honde*, γ *in honde*.

220. *is it time*, so H₂ G H₃; S₁ *time is that*;
J γ *is time*. J D *to* (for *I*).

221. *I seye, arise*, J *ariseth*, I *seye*. J γ^5 omit
and.

224. *so glad*, so a β ; γ *thus faire*.

226. *not*, a⁵ *now*.

That I best love and lothest am to greve;
And that ye witen wel your-self, I leve.'

'Y-wis, myn uncle,' quod she, 'graunt
mercy!

Your frendship have I founden everé yit;
I am to no man holden trewély 241
So muche as you, and have so litel quit;
And with the grace of God, emforth my wit,
As in my gilt I shal you nevere offende;
And if I have or this, I wol amende!

'But, for the love of God, I you biseche,
As ye ben he that I most love and triste,
Lat be to me your fremd^{er} maner speche,
And sey to me your necé what you liste.'—
And with that word her uncle anon her kiste,
And seyde, 'Gladly, levé necé dere! 251
Tak it for gode that I shal seye you
here!'—

With that she gan her γ en down to caste;
And Pandarus to coughé gan a lite,
And seyde, 'Necé, alwey, lo! to the laste,
How-so it be that some men hem delite
With subtil art hir talés for t' endite,
Yit for al that, in hir entencioun,
Hir tale is al for som conclusioun.

'And sithen th'ende is every talés strengthe,
And this matere is so bihovély, 261
What sholde I peynte or drawén it on
lengthe

To you that ben my frend so feithfully?'—
And with that word he gan right inwardly
Biholden her and loken on her face,
And seyde, 'On swich a mirour goodé
grace!'—

Than thoughte he thus: 'If I my tale endite
Aught harde, or make a proces any while,
She shal no savour han therin but lite,
And trowe I wolde her in my wil bigile;
For tendré wittés wenen al be wile 271

239. *myn*, H₃ γ omit.

248. *fremde*, so A D only; J *friende*; others
var. *frende*, *friendly*, etc.

252. *for gode*, so G H₃ etc.; J etc. *for good*.

253. *yen down to*, J R H₃ *look down for to*.

257. *for t' endite*, a etc. *to endite*.

Wher-as they can not pleynlich under-
stonde :
For-thy her wit to serven wol I fonde.'—

And lokéd on her in a bisy wise ;
And she was war that he biheld her so,
And seyde, 'Lord ! so fasté ye m' avise !
Say ye me nevere or now ? What sey ye ?
No ?'—

'Yis, yis !' quodhe, 'and bet wol, or I go !
But, by my trouthe, I thoughté now if ye
Be fortunat, for now men shal it see. 280

'For t' every wight som goodly áventure
Som time is shape, if he it can receiven ;
And if that he wol take of it no cure
Whan that it com'th, but wilfulliche it
weiven,

Lo, neither cas ne fortune him deceiven,
But right his owné slouthe and wrecched-
nesse :

And swich a wight is for to blame, I gesse !

'Good áventure, O belé nece, have ye
Ful lightly founden, and ye conne it take !
And, for the love of God and ek of me,
Cache it anon, lest áventuré slake ! 291
What sholde I lenger proces of it make ?
Yif me your hond ; for in this world is non,
If that you list, a wight so wel bi-gon.

'And sith I speke of good intencioun,
As I to you have told wel her-biforn,
And love as wel your honour and renoun
As créature in al this world y-born,
By alle the oothés that I have you sworn,
And ye be wroth therfóre, or wene I lye,
Ne shal I neveré see you eft with ye ! 301

'Beth not agast, ne quaketh not ! Wher-
to ?

Ne chaungeth naught for ferés your hewe !
For hardily the werste of this is do ;
And though my tale as now be to you newe,
Yit trist alwey ye shal me findé trewe ;
And were it thing that me thoughte
únsittinge,
To you wolde I no swiché talés bringe.'—

286. *owne*, γ *verray*.

292. *of it*, a^2 H₄ Cx. H₃ to you ; R om.

'Now, my goode em, for Goddés love I
preye,' 309

Quod she, 'Com off, and tel me what it is !
For bothe I am agast what ye wol seye,
And ek me longeth it to wite, y-wis ;
For whether it be wel or be amis,
Seyon ! Latmenot in this ferédwelle !'—
'So wil I don : nowherkneht ! Ishal telle !

'Now, necé myn, the kingés deré sone,
The goodé, wisé, worthy, fressshe, and free,
Which alwey for to do wel is his wone,
The noble Troilus, so loveth thee, 319
That, but ye helpe, it wil his bané be.
Lo, here is al ! What sholde I moré seye ?
Do what you list, to make him live or deye !

'But if ye lete him deyen, I wil sterve :
Have here my trouthé, nece, In'il not lyen,
Al sholde I with this knif my throté
kerven !'—

With that the terés braste out of his ýen,
And seyde,—'If that ye don us bothé dyen
Thus gíltéles, than have ye físshéd faire !
What mendé ye, though that we bothe a-
paire ? 329

'Allas ! he which that is my lord so dere,
That trewé man, that noble gentil knight,
That naught desireth but your frendly
chere,

I see him deyen, ther he go'th up right
And hasteth him with al his fullé might
For to be slayn, if his fortune assente.
Allas, that God you swich a beauté sente !

'If it be so that ye so cruel be 337
That of his deth you listé not to recche,
(That is so trewe and worthy as we see),
No more than of a japer or a wrecche,—
If ye beswich, your beauté may not strecche
To make amendes of so cruél a dede !
Avisément is good bifore the nede !

309. *my*, γ^8 omits.

329. *though*, J H₁ *if*.

331. *gentil*, a^5 *woriky* ; Cx. omits.

335. *his fortune*, G H₃ Cl. *fortune wolde* ;

H₅ *his fortune wolde*.

338. *you*, J and others *ye*.

339. *we*, so $a \beta$; G γ *ye*.

342. *a*, R H₃ omit.

'Wo worth the fairè gemmè vertules !
 Wo worth that herbealso that doth no bote !
 Wo worth that beauté that is routhèles !
 Wo worth that wight that tret ech under-
 fote !

And ye that ben of beauté crop and rote,
 If therwithal in you ther be no routhe, ³⁴⁹
 Than is it harm ye liven by my trouthe !

'And also think wel that it is no gaude ;
 For me were leverè thou and I and he
 Were hangèd, than I sholdè be his haude,
 As hye, as men mighte on us allè see !
 I am thyn em : the shamè were to me
 As wel as thee, if that I sholde assente
 Thorough myn abet, that he thyn honour
 shente.

'Now understand, for I you naught requere
 To bindè you to him though no biheste,
 But only that ye make him bettrè chere
 Than ye han don or this, and morè feste,
 So that his lif be savèd at the leste : ³⁶²
 This'al and som, and pleylnly our entente :
 God help me so, I neverè other mente.

'Lo, this requeste is not but skile y-wis ;
 Ne doute of reson, pardé, is ther non.
 I sette the werstè : that ye dredè this,
 Men woldè wondren sen him come and gon ;
 And ther-ayeins answère I thus anon, ³⁶⁹
 That every wight, but he be fool of kinde,
 Wol deme it love of frendship in his minde.

'What ! Who wil demen, though he see a
 man
 To temple go, that he th' imágès eteth ?
 Think ek how wel and wisly that he can
 Governe him-self, that he no thing
 forgeteth,
 That wher he com'th he pris and thank
 him geteth ;
 And ek therto, he shal come here so selde,
 What fors were it, though al the town
 behelde ?

349. *If*, J Cl. *And*.

349. *ther*, J G *ne*; a Cx. Cp. omit.

351. *that it is*, so J H₂ G H₅ S; H₁ *that is*;
 rest (*that*) *this is*.

369. *And*, R only; rest omit.

'Swich love of frendès regn'th in al this
 toun ;

And wrye you in that mantel everè mo !
 And, God so wis be my savacioun, ³⁸¹
 As I have seyde, your best is to do so.
 But, goodè nece, alwey to stinte his wo,
 So lat your daunger sucred ben a lite,
 That of his deth ye be not for to wite.'—

Criseydè, which that herde him in this wise,
 Thoughte, 'I shal felen what he mene,
 y-wis !'—

'Now, em,' quod she, 'what woldè ye
 devise ?

What is your reed I sholdè don of this ?'—
 'That is wel seyde !' quod he, 'Certain
 best is, ³⁹⁰

That ye him love ayein for his lovinge,
 As love for love is skilful guerdoninge.

'Think ek how eldè wasteth every houre
 In ech of you a party of beauté ;
 And therfor, or that agè thee devoure,
 Go love, for, old, ther wil no wight of thee !
 Lat this proverbe a lore unto you be :
 Too late y-war ! quod Beauté, whan it
 paste :
 And Eldè daunteth Daunger at the laste !

'The kingès fool is wont to cryèn loude,
 Whan that him think'th a womman ber'th
 her hye, ⁴⁰¹

“So longè mote ye live, and allè proude,
 Til crowès feet be growe under your ye,
 And sende you thanne a mirour in to pryè,
 In which that ye may see your face a-
 morwe !”

I biddè wisshe you no morè sorwe !'—

With this he stinte, and caste adoun the hed ;
 And she began to breste a-wepe anon,

379. *in*, so P H₂ R Cx. S₁ ; G *thour* ; J etc.
 omit. (See C. T. B 776.)

380. *wrye*, a² *covere* ; γ *wre*.

383. *goodè nece*, *alwey*, γ^3 *alwey*, *good(e) nece*.

384. *So*, a⁵ omit.

385. *not for to*, a² *nothing to* ; Cx. H₁ Cl.
no(ugh)t to.

387. *he*, H₄ G H₃ Cx. *ye*.

403. *be growe*, so J R γ ; a β *be waxe*.

406. *I*, γ^3 *Nece*, *I*.

And seyde, 'Allas, for wo ! Why n'ere
I ded ? 409

For of this world the feith is al a-gon !
Allas ! What sholden straungé to me don,
Whan he that for my besté frend I wende,
Ret me to love, and sholde it medefende ?

'Allas ! I wolde han trusted, doutéles,
That if that I thorough my disaventure
Had lovéd outhir him or Achillé's,
Ector, or any mannés créature,
Ye n'olde han had no mercy ne mesure
On me, but alwey had me in repreve ! 419
This falsé world, allas, who may it leve ?

'What ! Is this al the joye and al the feste ?
Is this your red ? Is this my blisful cas ?
Is this the verray mede of your biheste ?
Is al this peynted proces seyd, allas,
Right for this fyn ? O Lady myn, Pallas,
Thou in this dredful cas for me purveye,
For so astonéd am I that I deye !'

With that she gan ful sorwfully to sike.—
'A ! may it be no bet ?' quod Pandarus ;
'By God I shal no more come here this
wike,
And God to-forn, that am mistrusted thus !
I see wel that ye setté lite of us, 432
Or of our deth ! Allas, I woful wrecche !
Mighte he yit live, of me were wraught to
recche !

'O cruel God, O dispitousé Marte !
O Furies three of helle, on you I crye !
So lat me nevere out of this hous departe,
If that I menté harm or vilanye !
But sith I see my lord mot nedés dye,
And I with him, here I me shrive, and seye
That wikkedly ye don us bothé deye ! 441

'But sith it liketh you that I be ded,
By Neptunus, that God is of the see,
Fro this forth shal I neveré eté bred
Til I myn owné herté blood may see !
For certein I wol deye as sone as he, —
And up he sterte, and on his wey heraughte,
Til she agayn him by the lappé caughte.

432. *wel*, *ful wel*.

434. *were*, so J H₄ R Cx. H₃; others *is*.

Criseydé, which that wel nigh starf for fere,
So as she was the ferfullesté wight 450
That mighté be, and herde ek with her ere
And saw the sorwful ernest of the knight,
And in his prayér ek saw non unright,
And for the harm that mighte ek fallé more,
She gan to rewe and drede her wondersore,

And thoughté thus : 'Unhappés fallen
thikke

Alday for love, and in swich maner cas
As men ben cruel in hemself and wikke ;
And if this man slee here himself, allas,
In my présence, it n'il be no solás ! 460
What men wolde of it deme I cannot seye :
It nedeth me ful sleighly for to pleye !'—

And with a sorwful sik she seyde thrye,
'A ! Lord ! What me is tid a sory chance !
For myn estat li'th in a jupartye,
And ek myn emés lif is in baláunce !
But nathéles with Goddés governaunce
I shal so don, myn honour shal I kepe,
And ek his lif !'—and stinté for to wepe.

'Of harmés two the lesse is for to chese ;
Yit have I leveré maken him good chere
In honour, than myn emés lif to lese ! 472
Ye seyn, ye nothing ellés me requere ?'—
'No, wis,' quod he, 'myn owné necé
dere !'—

'Now wel !' quod she, 'and I wol do
my peyne !
I shal myn herte ayein my lust constreyne,

'But that I n'il not holden him in honde ;
Ne love a man ne can I naught, ne may
Ayeins my wil ; but ellés wil I fonde, 479
Myn honour sauf, plese him fro day to day.
Ther-to n'olde I not onés have seyd nay,
But-that I drede as in my fantasye ;
But, cessé cause, ay cesseth maladye !

454. *harm that mighte ek*, a³ J *harm ek that might*.

457. *and*, a³ R Cx. omit.

460. *nil*, so a³ J ; others *wil*, *wol*.

465. *liith in a*, so H₂ H₄ H₃ R ; *liith in*, J P G H₅ Cx. ; *γ liith now in* (Cl. *now liith in*).

467. *Goddés*, H₂ H₄ H₃ H₅ D *gode* (*good*).

478, 479. a³ read : *Ne love no (a) man, that can no wight ne may Ayeins his wil*.

482. *drede*, Cp. *drédde*.

'But here I make a protestacioun,
That in this proces if ye depper go,
That certainly for no savacioun
Of you, though that ye sterven bothè two,
Though al the world on oo day be my fo,
Ne shal I nevere of him han other routhe!
'I grantè wel,' quod Pandar, 'by my
trouthe! 490

'But may I trustè wel to you,' quod he,
'That of this thing that ye han high me here
Ye wol it holden trewely to me?'—
'Ye, doutèles,' quod she, 'myn unclè
dere!'—
'Ne that I shal han cause in this matère,'
Quod he, 'to pleyne, or oftery you to preche?'
'Why, no, pardé! What nedeth more
speche?'

Tho fillen they in othré talès glade,
Til at the laste, 'Ogoodeem,' quod she tho,
'For love of God which that us bothè
made,
Tel me how first ye wisten of his wo! 501
Wot non of it but ye?'—He seyde,
'No!'—
'Can he wel speke of love?' quod she;
'I preye,
Tel me; for I the bet me shal purveye.'—

Tho Pandarus a litel gan to smile,
And seyde, 'By my trouthe I shal you telle!
This other day, not gon ful longè while,
With-in the paleis gardin, by a welle,
Gan he and I wel half a day to dwelle,
Right for to speken of an ordinaunce 510
How we the Grekès mighten disavaunce.

Sone after that bigonnè we to lepe,
And casten with our dartès to and fro,
Til at the laste he seyde he woldè slepe;
And on the gres a-doun he leyde him tho;
And I afer gan romen to and fro,

491. *to you*, γ^8 *ther-to*.
493. *to*, so P H₂ H₅; others *unto*.
500. *love of God*, H₄ *the love*; H₃ Cx. γ^8 *his love*.
504. *me shal*, α^3 etc. *shal me*.
508. *With-in*, γ^6 *In-with*.
516. *I afer*, so J R only; P H₂ *yn a fere* (!); H₄ G H₅ etc. *after*; γ^6 *ther-after*.

Til that I herde, as that I welk allone,
How he bigan ful wofully to grone.

'Tho gan I stalke him softely behinde;
And, sikerly the sothè for to seyne 520
As I can clepe ayein now to my minde,
Right thus to Love he gan him for to
pleyne:

He seyde, "Lord, have routhe upon my
peyne!
Al have I ben rebél in myn entente,
Now, mea culpa, Lord, I me repente!"

"O God, that at thy disposicioun
Ledest the fyn, by justè púrveyaunce,
Of every wight, my lowe confessioun 528
Accepteingré, and send meswich penaunce
As liketh thee; but from desèperaunce,
That may my gost departe away fro thee,
Thou be my sheld, for thy benigneté!"

"For certès, Lord, so sore hath she me
wounded,
That stood in blak, with loking of her yen,
That to myn hertès botme it is y-sounded,
Thorugh which I wot that I mot nedès dyen.
This is the worste: I dar me not biwryen;
And wel the hotter ben the gledès rede,
That men hem wryen with asshen pale and
dede." 539

'With that he smot his hed a-doun anon,
And gan to muttre, I n'ot what trewely;
And I with that gan stille away to gon,
And leet ther-of as no-thing wist had I,
And com ayein a-non, and stood him by,
And seyde, "Awak, ye slepen al too longe!
It semeth not that Lovè doth you longe,

"That slepen so that no man may you
wake!
Who say everè or this so dul a man?"
'Ye, frend," quod he, "do ye your hedès
ake

521. *now*, so J H₄ etc.; α^4 R Cx. A omit.
523. *routhe upon*, J R Cl. *routhe on*; H₄ G H₅
mercy on (of).
539. *wryen*; J H₁ *wren*.
548. *everè or this*, G or *this everè* (read ? *everè*
sey or).

For love, and lat me liven as I can !” 550
 But though that he for w was pale and wan,
 Yit made he tho as fressh a countenance
 As though he sholde have led the newe
 daunce !

‘This passèd forth, til now this other day
 It fil that I com roming al allone
 Into his chaumbre, and fond how that he
 lay
 Upon his bed. But man so sorè grone
 Ne herde I nevere. And what that was
 his mone
 Ne wiste I not ; for, as I was cominge,
 Al sodeynly he left his compleyninge ; 560

‘Of which I took som-what suspeciou ;
 And ner I com and fond he weptè sore ;
 And, God so wis be my savacioun,
 As nevere of thing hadde I norouthè more ;
 For neither with engine ne with no lore
 Unnethès mighte I fro the deth him kepe,
 That yit fele I myn hertè for him wepe.

‘And God wot, neverè sith that I was born
 Was I so besy no man for to preche, 569
 Ne neverè was to wight so depe y-sworn,
 Or he me tolde who mightè ben his leche !
 But now to you rehersen al his speche,
 Or alle his woful wordès for to soune,
 Ne bid me naught, but ye wol see me
 swoune !

‘But for to save his lif, and ellès nought,
 And to non harm of you, thus am I driven.
 And for the love of God that us hath
 wrought,
 Swich chere him doth, that he and I may
 liven !
 Now have I plat to you myn hertè shriven ;
 And sith ye wot that myn entente is clene,
 Tak hede ther-of, for I non yvel mene. 581

‘And right good thrift, I preye to God,
 have ye,
 That have swich oony-caught withoutè net !
 And, be ye wis as ye be fair to see,

551. *wo*, J G *love*.

568. *nevere sith that*, J R *that nevere sith*.

579. *shriven*, J P I-*shriven*.

Wel in the ring than is the ruby set !
 Ther werè neverè two so wel y-met !
 When ye ben his al hool as he is youre,
 Ther mighty God yit graunte us see that
 heure !— 588

‘Nay, therof spak I not, aha !’ quod she,
 ‘As help me God, ye shenden every del !’
 ‘A ! mercy, derè nece !’ anon quod he,
 ‘What-so I spak, I mentè not but wel,
 By Mars, the God that helmèd is of stel !
 Now beth not wroth, my blood, my necè
 dere !’
 ‘Now wel !’ quod she, ‘foryeven be it
 here !’

With this he took his leve and hom he
 wente ;
 And, Lord, so he was glad and wel bigon !
 Criseyde aros, no lenger she ne stente,
 But streight into her closet wente anon, 599
 And sette her down as stille as any ston,
 And every word gan up and down to winde
 That he had seyde, as it com her to minde ;

And was somdel astonèd in her thought
 Right for the newè cas. But whan that she
 Was ful avisèd, tho fond she right nought
 Of peril, why she oughte aferèd be ;
 For man may love, of possibilité,
 A womman, so his hertè may to-breste,
 And she not love ayein, but-if her leste.

But as she sat allone and thoughtè thus,
 Ascry aros at scarmuch al withoute, 611
 And men cri’de in the strete, ‘See, Troilus
 Hath right now put to flight the Grekès
 route !’

With that gan al her meyné for to shoute,
 ‘A ! Go we see ! Caste up the latis wide !
 For thorgh this strete he mot to paleys ride ;

588. *yit graunte us see*, so G H₅ R, etc. ; J Cp. *graunte us see* ; a³ *us graunte to see*.

591. *A*, γ⁸ *O*.

597. *And*, a⁴ *Ye* ; R Cx. H₃ *A*.

597. *so*, a² γ⁵ omit ; G H₅ *how*.

603. *was*, a⁵ *wex*.

606. *afered be*, a R Cx. *aferd to be*.

611. *Ascry*, H₄ G T H² *ascry*.

615. *latis*, so H₂ only ; P H₄ G Cx. *zatis* ; J etc. *yates*.

'For other wey is fro the yatè non
Of Dardanus, ther open is the cheyne !'
With that com he and al his folk anon
An esy pas, riding in routès tweyne, 620
Right as his happy day was, soth to seyne,
For-which, men seith, may not disturbdè be
That shal bitiden of necessité.

This Troilus sat on his bayè stede,
Al arméd save his hed ful richély ;
And wounded was his hors, and gan to
blede,

On which he rod a pas ful softély.
But swich a knightly sightè trewèly
As was on him, was not withouten faile
To loke on Mars, that God is of bataile !

So lik a man of armès and a knight 631
He was to sen, fulfil'd of heigh prowessse ;
For bothe he hadde a body and a might
To don that thing, as well as hardinesse ;
And ek to sen him in his gere him dresse,
So fressh, so yong, so weldy semèd he,
It was an hevene upon him for to see !

His helm to-hewèn was in twenty places,
That by a tissu heng his bak bihinde ;
His sheld to-dasshèd was with swerdes and
maces, 640
In which men mightè many an arwè finde
That thirlèd haddè horn and nerf and rinde ;
And ay the peplè cri'de, 'Here com'th
our joye !'
And next his brother, holder up of Troye !'

For which he wex a litel red for shame,
Whan he the peple upon him herdè cryen,
That to beholde it was a noblè game,
How sobrelieche he castè don his yen.
Criseyde anon gan al his chere aspyen,
And let so softe it in her hertè sinke 650
That to her-self she seyde, 'Who yaf me
drinke ?'

617. *is*, J Cl. *is ther. fro*, γ to.

636. *weldy*, so α γ; β *worthy*.

640. *swerdes*, α² H₃ *swerd*.

642. *horn and*, α² *bothe*.

646. *he the peple*, etc., α⁵ *he so herde the peple on him cryen*.

648. *doun*, α⁵ R *adoun*.

649. *Criseyde anon*, so α² R; rest *Criseyde, Criseyda*.

650. *it*, J H₄ Ad. Cp. omit.

For of her ownè thought she wex al red,
Remembring her right thus, 'Lo, this is he
Which that myn unclè swer'th he mot be
ded

But I on him have mercy and pitè ;
And with that purè thought for-shamèd, she
Gan in her hed to pulle, and that as faste,
Whil he and al the peplè for-by paste ;

And gan to caste and rollen up and doun
Within her thought his excellent prowessse,
And his estat, and also his renoun, 661
His wit, his shap, and ek his gentilesse ;
But most her favour was, for his distresse
Was al for her, and thoughte it was a routhe
To slenswichoon, if that he mentè trouthe.

Now mightè som envious janglè thus :
'This was a sodein love ! How mighte
it be,

That she so lightly lovèd Troilus
Right for the firstè sightè ?'—Ye, pardé !
Now, who-so seith so, mote he neverè thé !
For every thing a ginning hath it nedè 671
Or al be wrought, withouten any drede.

For I seye not that she so sodeinly
Yaf him her love, but that she gan encline
To like him first ; and I have told you
why ;

And after that, his manhod and his pine
Made love within her hertè for to mine :
For-which by proces and by good servise
He gat her love, and in no sodein wise.

And also blisful Venus, wel arrayed, 680
Sat in her seventhè hous of hevenè tho,
Disposèd wel, and with aspéctès payed,
To helpen sely Troilus of his wo ;
And, soth to seyn, she n'as not al a fo
To Troilus in his nativité :
God wot that wel the soner speddè he !

656. (?) MSS. var. ; α² *And for that thought pure ashamyd she* ; G J etc. γ *And with that thought (J word) for pure (a)shamed she*.

670. *seith*, J H₃ *seyde*.

670. *mote he nevere*, α⁵ *nevere mote he*.

671. *a*, G R *of*.

677. *within*, R Cx. *in*.

677. *herte*, so α² Cx. H₃ S₂ Dg. ; R *inwardly* ; rest omit.

679. *gat*, α⁵ *wan*.

Now lat us stinte of Troilus a throwe,
That rideth forth; and let us tornè faste
Unto Criseyde, that heng her hed ful lowe,
Ther-as she sat allone, and gan to caste 690
Wher-on-she wolde apoynte her at the laste,
If it so were her em ne woldè cesse
For Troilus upon her for to presse.

And, Lord! so she gan in her herte arguwe
In this matère of which I have you told;
And what to don best were, and what
t' eschuwe,

That plited she ful ofte in many fold:
Now was her hertè warm, now was it cold;
And what she thoughtè som-what shal I
write,
As to myn auctour listeth for t' endite. 700

She thoughtè first that Troilus' persónè
She knew by sighte, and ek his gentillesse;
And also thoughte, 'It werè not to done
To graunte him love; yit for his worthi-
nesse

It were honóur, with pley and with
gladnése,
In honesté with swich a lord to dele,
For myn estat, and also for his hele.

'Ek wel wot I my kingès sone is he,
And sith he hath to see me swich delit,
If I wolde outréliche his sightè flee, 710
Paraunter he mighte have me in despit,
Thorough which I mightè stonde in worsè
plit:

Now were I wis, me hatè to purchase
Withoutenede, ther I may stonde in grace?

'In every thing I wot ther li'th mesúre:
For though a man forbedè dronkenesse,
He naught forbet, that every créature
Be drinkéles for alwey, as I gesse;
Ek sith I wot for me is his distresse,

694. *And*, J H₄ A.

694. *so*, H₄ G *how*.

694. *herte*, so a² J R H₃ S₂ Dg.; rest *thought*.

696. *eschuwe*, so a⁴ Cx. S₂ Dg.; rest *eschewe*.

697. *many*, G H₅ R Cx. H₃ S *many a*.

701. *first*, so a³ J R; G H₅ *ek this*; Cx. H₃

7⁸ *wel*.

703. *And also thoughte*, etc., so H₄ J R; a⁴

And seyde thus, 'Al were it not, etc.; Cx. H₃

7⁸ *And thus she seyde*, 'Al were it not, etc.

I oughtè not for that thing him despise,
If it be so, he men'th in goodè wise. 721

'And ek I knowe, of longè time agon,
His thewès goode, and that he is not nice.
N'avauntour, seith men, certeyn, he is
non;

Too wis is he to don so gret a vice;
Ne als I n'il him neverè so cherice
That he may make avaunt by justè cause;
He shal me neverè binde in swich a clause.

'Now sette a cas, the hardest is, y-wis:
Men mighten demen that he loveth me.
What dishonour to myn estat is this? 731
May ich him lette of that? Why nay,
pardé!

I knowe also, and alday here and see,
Men loven wommen al biside hir leve;
And whan hem list no morè, lat hem leve!

'Ek wot I wel he worthy is to have
Of wommen in this world the thriptide,
As ferforth as she may her honour save;
For out and out he is the worthieste, 739
Save only Ector, which that is the beste;
And yit his lif li'th al now in my cure!
But swich is love, and ek myn aventure!

'Ne me to love, a wonder is it nought;
For wel wot I myself, so God me spede,
Al wolde I that no man wiste of my
thought,

I am oon of the fairest out of drede
And goodlieste, who-so taketh hede;

720. *oughte*, so J H₂ H₄ R; rest *n'oughte*.

721. *If it be*, so J H₄ R; rest *Sith it is*.

726. *als*, J G H₃ *also*.

734, 735. *al biside*, etc. a⁴ (and Ad. altered) *al this toun aboute Be they the wers? Why nay, withouten doute!* (Boc.)

735. *leve*, so J H₄ H₃ R Cx.; *γ bileve*. (See i. 686.)

736, 737. *Ek wot I*, etc., so J H₄ R; rest *I thenke ek how he able is for to have, Of al this noble toun the thriptide* (*γ⁵ insert ilke before noble*).

738. *As ferforth as she may*, so J H₄ R; a⁴ *That womman is, so she*; Cx. H₃ *γ⁸ To ben his love, so she*.

741. *li'th al now*, so J; MSS. var. order.

745. *no man*, *γ⁷ noon*.

746. *of*, a² Cx. H₃ *γ⁴ omit* (read? *That I am oon the fairest*).

746. *out of*, a³ Cx. *withouten*.

And so men seyn in al the town of Troye.
What wonder is, though he of me have
joye?

'I am myn ownè womman, wel at ese,
I thanke it God, as after myn estat, ⁷⁵¹
Rightyong, and stonde untey'd in lusty lese,
Withouten jalousye or swich debat :
Shal non housbóndé seyn to me "Chek-
mat !"

For either they ben ful of jalousye,
Or maisterful, or loven novelrye.

'What shal I don? To what fyn live I
thus?

Shal I not love, in cas if that me leste?
What, pardé! I am not religious!
And though that I myn herté sette at reste
Upon this knight that is the worthieste, ⁷⁶¹
And kepe alwey myn honour and my name,
By allé right it may do me no shame!

But right as whan the sonnè shineth brighte
In March that chaungeth ofté time his face,
And that a cloude is put with wind to flighte,
Which oversprat the sonne as for a space,
A cloudy thought gan thourgh her soulé
pace,

That overspradde her brighté thoughtés
alle,

So that for fere almóste she gan to falle.

That thought was this: 'Allas! sith I am
free, ⁷⁷¹

Sholde I now love, and putte in jupartye
My sikernesse, and thrallen libérté?
Allas! how dorste I thenken that folýe?
May I not wel in other folk aspye
Hir dredful joye, hir cónstreynt, and hir
peyne?

Ther loveth none that she n'ath why to
pleyne!

749. *is*, so J etc.; *a³* etc. *is it*; G *ist*.

751. *after*, J R *of*; Cx. *for*.

758. *if*, J *be*; *a³* omit.

759. *pardé*, J *γ* *pardieux*.

759. *not*, H₃ Cx. *no*.

761. *Upon this knight*, J *unwist of him*.

768. *soule*, so J G *γ*; *a³* R Cx. H₃ *herte*.

775. *in*, J *by*.

777. *why*, so G Ad. only; J *wex* (!); rest *wey*.
(*Wey*, meaning *woe*, may be the correct reading.)

'For love is yit the mosté stormy lif,
Right of himself, that everé was bigonne;
For everé som mistrust or nicé strif ⁷⁸⁰
Ther is in love, som cloude is over that
sonne;

Therto we wrecched wommen nothing
conne

Whan us is wo, but wepe, and sitte and
thinke:

Our wreche is this, our ownè wo to drinke.

'Also these wikked tongés ben so prest
To speke us harm, ek men ben sountrewe,
That, right anon as cesséd is hir lest,
So cesseth love, and forth to love a-newe!
But harm y-don is don, who-so it rewe!
For though these men for love hem first to-
rende, ⁷⁹⁰
Ful sharp biginning breketh ofte at ende.

'How ofté time hath it y-knowén be,
The tresoun that to wommen hath be do!
To what fyn is swich love, I can not see,
Or wher becom'th it whan it is a-go;
Ther is no wight that wot, I trowé so,
Wher it becom'th: lo, no wight on it
sporneth:

That erst was no thing, into nought it
torneth.

'How bisey, if I love, ek moste I be
To plesen hem that jangle of love and
demen, ⁸⁰⁰
And coye hem, that they seyn non harm of
me;

For, though ther be no causé, yit hem semen
Al be for harm that folk hir frendés quemen;
And who may stoppen every wikked tonge,
Or soun'of bellés whil that they be ronge?'

And after that her thought began to clere,
And seyde, 'He which that nothing under-
taketh,
Nothing acheveth, be him loth or dere.'

781. *that*, G Cx. *the*.

783. *wepe and sitte*, *a⁵* Cx. *sitte (and) wepe*.

784. *to*, G R H₃ *we*.

792. *hath it y-knowen be*, so Cx. H₃ *γ*: *a⁵* J R
may men rede and see.

800. *demen*, so *a*; J and others *dremen*.

801. *th it*, *γ* omit.

808. *acheveth*, *γ* *n'acheveth*.

And with another thought her herté
quaketh ;
Than slepeth hope, and after drede
awaketh ; 810

Nowhot, now cold ; but thus betwixé tweye
She rist her up, and wente her for to pleye.

A-doun the stayre anon right tho she wente
Into the gardin, with her neces three ;
And upanddoun they maden many a wente,
Flexippe and she, Tarbe and Antigone,
To pleyén, that it joyé was to see ;
And other of her wommen, a gret route,
Her folwed in the gardin al aboute.

This yerd was large, and railéd alle th'
aléyes, 820

And shadwed wel with blosmy bowés grene ;
Y-benchéd newe, and sondedalle the weyes,
In which she walketh arm in arm bitwene ;
Til at the laste Antigone the shene
Gan on a Trojan lay to singen clere,
That it an hevené was her vois to here.

She seyde, 'O Love, to whom I have and
shal

Ben humblé subgit, trewe in myn entente
As I best can, to you, Lord, give ich al
For everé mo myn hertés lust to rente ! 830
For neveré yit thy gracé no wight sente
So blisful cause as me, my lif to lede
In allé joye and seurté, out of drede.

'Ye, blisful God, han me so wel biset
In love, y-wis, that al that bereth lif
Imaginén ne coude how to be bet ;
For, Lord, withouten jalousye or strif,
I lové oon which is most éntentif

812. *wente her*, J G² *wente*.

813. *A-doun*, J H₄ R *And down*.

814. *the*, J R *her*; a² a.

815. *they*, ^γ *ther*; H₃ *the*.

816. *and she*, ^γ *she*.

821. *blosmy*, H₄ Cx. H₃ *blosmed* (see *Rom. Rose*, 108).

822. *Y-benchéd*, P R H₅ ^γ *And benched*.

825. *lay*, so a⁵ J R; Cx. H₃ ^γ *song*.

834. *Ye*, J Cx. and others *The*.

834. *han*, J Cx. *hath*.

835. *al*, H₄ H₁ *alle*.

835. *bereth*, P H₄ R *beryn*.

837. *or*, J *and*.

838. *which is most*, so a² J H₅ Cx. D Cl.; G R H₃ S-S₂ *which that is most*; H₄ A H₁ Cp *which that most is*.

To servén wel, unwery or unfeyned,
That everé was, and leest with harm disteyned. 840

'As he that is the welle of worthinesse,
Of trouthé ground, mirour of goodlihed,
Of wit Apollo, ston of sikernesse,
Of vertu rote, of lust findére and hed,
Thorough which is allé sorwé fro me ded,—
Y-wis, I love him best, so doth he me :
Now good thrift have he, wher-so that
he be !

'Whom sholde I thanken but you, God
of Love,
Of al this blisse, in which to bathe I ginne ?
And thankéd be ye, Lord, for that I love !
This is the righté lif that I am inne, 851
To flemen allé maner vice and sinne !
This doth me so to vertu for t' entende,
That day by day I in my wil amende.

'And who-so seith that for to love is vice,
Or thraldom, though he fele in it distresse,
He outhér is envíous or right nice,
Or is unmighty, for his shrewédnesse,
To love. Lo, swiché maner folk, I gesse,
Defamen Love, as nothing of him knowe :
They speken, but they benten nevere his
bowe ! 861

'What ! Is the sonné wers of kindé right,
Though that a man, for feblesse of his
yén,
May not endure on it to see for bright ?
Or love the wers, though wrecches on it
cryen ?

No wele is worth, that may no sorwé dryen ;
And for-thy, who that hath a hed of verre,
For cast of stonés war him in the werre !

'But I with al myn herte and al my might,
As I have seyde, wol love unto my laste 870
My deré herte, and al myn owné knight ;
In which myn herté growén is so faste,

840. *disteyned*, so G R Cp. and others ; J and others *distreyned*.

843. *sikernesse*, J H₄ Cx. S H₁ Cl. *secrenesse*.

850. *ye*, a² J G² *thou*.

859. *Lo*, so J H₄ R; rest *For*.

868. *For*, so J H₄ R D; others *Fro*.

And his in me, that it shal everè laste :
Al dredde I first to love him to biginne,
Now wot I wel ther is no peril inne !'

And of her song right with that word she
stente ;

And therwithal, 'Now, necé,' quod
Criseyde,

'Who made this song now with so good
entente ?'

Antigoné answerde anon and seyde,
'Madame, y-wis, the goodliesté mayde
Of gret estat in al the toun of Troye, 88r
And let her lif in most honour and joye.'

'For-sothè so it semeth by her song !'
Quod tho Criseyde, and gan ther-with to
site,

And seyde, 'Lord, is ther such blisse among
These lovers, as they connè faire endite ?'
'Ye, wis !' quod fresshe Antigoné the white,
'For alle the folk that han or ben on-live
Ne connè wel the blisse of love discrive.

'But wenè ye that every wrecchè wot 89o
The parfit blisse of lovè ? Nay, y-wis !
They wenen al be love, if oon be hot !
Do wey, do wey, they wot no thing of this !
Men mosten axe at seintés, if it is
Aught fair in hevenè, (why ? for they
can telle !)
And axen fendes if it be foul in helle.'

Criseyde therto no-thing her answerde,
But seyde, 'Y-wis, it wol be night as faste !'
But every word which that she of her herde,
She gan to prenten in her hertè faste ; 90o
And ay gan love her lassè for t' agaste

874. *dredde*, J etc. *drede*.

878. *now with*, so J H₄ R H₃ γ (exc. Cl.) ;
others *with*.

879. *answerde anon*, J *anon answerde* ; G²
omit *anon*.

884. *site* (?), all *sike*, *syke*. (Skeat's emendation
is here adopted, to avoid the assonant rhyme.)

891. *Nay*, so a β ; J γ *Why*, *nay*.

896. *axen*, J G² *axeth*.

896. *if it be*, so a β ; J H₃ γ *is it*.

897. *therto no-thing her*, so a β (var. order, J
nothing therto her) ; Cx. H₃ γ *unto that purpos*
nought (S *lyte*).

901. *love*, J P omit ; G *sche*.

Than it dide erst, and sincken in her herte,
That she wex somewhat able to converte.

The dayès honour, and the hevenès ye,
The nightès fo, (al this clepe I the sonne)
Gan westren faste, and downward for to
wrye,

As he that hadde his dayès cours y-ronne ;
And whitè thingès gan to waxen donne
For lak of light, and sterrès for t' apere,
That she and alle her folk in wente i-ferre.

So whan it likèd her to gon to reste, 911
And voided werèn tho that voiden oughte,
She seyde that to slepen wel her leste :
Her women sone unto her bed her broughte.
Whan al was hust tho lay she stille and
thoughte

Of al this thing ; the maner and the wise
Reherse it nedeth nought, for ye ben wise !

A nightingale upon a cedre grene
Under the chambrè wal ther-as she lay,
Ful loudè song ayein the monè shene, 92o
Paraunter, in his briddès wise, a lay
Of lovè which that made his hertè gay ;
Him herked she so longe in good entente,
That at the laste the dedè slep her hente.

And as she slep, anon right tho her mette
How that an egle, fetherèd whit as bon,
Under her brest his longè clawès sette,
And out her hertè rente, and that anon,
And dide his herte into her brest to gon ;
Of which she nought agroos, ne no-thing
smerte ; 93o
And forth he fleigh, with hertè left for
herte.

Now lat her slepe, and we our talès holde
Of Troilus, that is to paleis riden

908. *gan to waxen*, so a β ; Cx. H₃ γ *wexen*
dimme and.

910. *in*, so J H₅ R H₃ γ ; a³ G Cx. *hom*.

912. *tho*, H₄ γ *they*.

914. *unto*, γ *til*.

922. *which that*, etc., so a β (a² *her for his*) ;

Cx. H₃ γ *that made her herte fressh and gay*.

923. *Him*, so J H₄ R H₅ ; a² *Her* ; others *That*.

924. *That*, a etc. *Til*.

928. *rente*, H₅ H₃ γ *he rente*.

Fro th' ilkè scarmuch of the whiche I tolde,
And in his chambrè sit and hath abiden,
Til two or three of his messâges yeden
For Pandarus, and sougthen him so faste,
Til they him founde and broughte him at
the laste.

This Pandarus com leping in at ones, 939
And seyde thus, 'Who hath ben wel y-bete
To-day, with swerdès and with slingè-
stones,

But Troilus, that hath caught him an hete !'
And gan to jape, and seyde, 'Lord, ye
swete !

But ris and lat us soupe and go to reste !'
And he answerde, 'Do we as thee leste !'

With al the hastè goodly that they mighte,
Theyspedde hem fro the soper and to bedde ;
And every wight out at the dore him dighte,
And wher him liste upon his wey him
spedde :

But Troilus, that thoughte his hertè bledde
For wo, til that he herdè som tidinge, 951
Heseydè, 'Frend, shal I now wepe or singe ?'

Quod Pandarus, 'Bestille, and lat me slepe,
And don thy hood ; thy nedès spedde be !
And chees if thou wolt daunce, or singe,
or lepe !

At shortè wordès, thou shalt truste in me !
Sirè, my necè wol don wel by thee

And love thee best, by God and by my
trouthe, 958

But lak of pûrsuit make it in thy slouthe !

'For thus ferforth have I thy werk bigonne
Fro day to day, til this day by the morwe
Her love of frendship have I to thee wonne,

And therto hath she leyd her feith to borwe :
Algate a foot is hameled of thy sorwe !'—
What sholde I lenger sermoun of it holde ?
As ye han herd bifore, al he him tolde.

But right as flourès, thorough the cold of night
Y-closed, stouping on hir stalkès lowe,
Redressen hem ayein the sonnè bright, 969
And spreden on hir kindè cours by rowe,
Right so gan tho his yē up to throwe
This Troilus, and seyde, 'O Venus dere,
Thy might, thy grace, y-heried be it here !

And to Pandaré he held up bothe his
hondes,

And seyde, 'Lord, al thyn be that I have !
For I am hool : al brosten be my bondes !
A thousand Troyès who-so that me yave,
Ech after other, God so wis me save,
Ne mightè me so gladen ; lo, myn herte !
It spredeth so for joye, it wol to-sterter !

'But, Lord, how shal I don ? How shal
I liven ? 981

Whan shal I next my derè hertè see ?
How shal this longè time away be driven,
Til that thou be ayein at her fro me ?

Thou mayst answerè, "Abid, abid !"
But he

That hangeth by the nekkè, soth to seyne,
In gret disese abideth for the peyne !'

'Al esily, now, for the love of Marte !'
Quod Pandarus, 'for every thing hath
time : 989

So longe abid, til that the night departe,
For al so siker as thou li'st here by me,
And God to-forn, I wol be ther at prime ;
And for-thy, werk somewhat as I shal seye,
Or on som other wight this chargè leye !

'For, pardè, God wot, I have everè yit
Ben redy thee to serve ; and to this night

963. *therto*, γ^b also.

965. *lenger*, J R *long(e)*.

967. *the*, J a^2 H₅ omit.

967. *of*, G H₅ omit ; D *on*.

968. *stouping*, so H₄ ; a^2 *stoupyng* ; J and others

stoupen.

977. *Troyes* (Boc.), γ^A *Troians*.

978. *so wis me*, J R *so my soule*.

934. *th' ilke* (?), all *the*.

937. *so*, γ *ful*.

943. *ye*, a^2 γ^A *so ye*.

945. *answerde*, H₃ γ^1 *answerde him*.

947. *and to*, so J H₄ G² R Cx. H₃ ; a^2 *to her* ;
 γ^1 *unto*.

949. *him spedde*, γ^b *he spedde*.

950. *that*, γ^b omits.

953. *be*, so J R Cx. H₃ ; rest *Ly*.

955. *daunce, or singe*, so J D a^2 ; R *daunce, singe* ;

H₄ G² Cx. H₃ *singe, daunce* ; γ *singe or daunce* ;

956. *truste in*, so J etc. ; a^3 *trust to* ; γ *trowe*.

957. *Sire*, Cx. *And* (read ? *And sir*).

960. *have I*, J *I have I* (!) ; H₃ γ *I have*.

Have I not feyned, but emforth my wit
 Don al thy lust, and shal with al my might
 Do now as I shal seyn, and fare aright ;
 And if thou n'ilt, wite al thy-self thy care !
 On me is nought along thynyvel fare ! 1001

' I wot wel that thou wiser art than I
 A thousand fold ; but if I were as thou,
 God help me so, as I wolde outrèly
 Right of myn ownè hond write herright now
 A lettre, in which I wolde her tellen how
 I ferde amis, and her biseche of routhe :
 Now help thy-self, and leve it not for
 slouthe !

' And I my-self shal therwith to her gon ;
 And, whan thou wost that I am with her
 there, 1010
 Worth thou upon a courser right anon,
 Ye hardily, right in thy bestè gere,
 And rid forth by the place, as nought ne
 were ;
 And thou shalt finde us, if I may, sittinge
 At som windowe, into the strete lokinge.

' And, if thee list, than maystow us saluwe ;
 And upon me mak thou thy countenance ;
 But by thy lif be war that thou eschuwe
 To tarien ought ! God shilde us fro mis-
 chaunce !

Rid forth thy way, and hold thy govern-
 aunce ! 1020
 And weshal speke of theesomwhat, I trowe,
 Whan thou art gon, to don thine erès glowe !

' Touching thy lettrè, thou art wisy-nough :
 I wot thou n'ilt it dignèliche endite,
 As make it with these argumentès tough :

1005. *Right of*, J γ^b *Of*.

1005. *right now*, a³ Cx. *now*.

1008. *not for slouthe*, a² R Cx. H₃ *for no slouthe*.

1009. *shal*, γ^b *wol*.

1010. *that*, so H₅ R Cx. γ^b ; rest omit.

1011. *Worth thou*, so a² γ^b ; H₃ *Lepe thou*; rest *Worth(e)*.

1017. *mak thou*, so H₄ H₅ γ^b ; H₂ R *thou make*; rest *make*.

1018. *that thou*, Cx. H₃ γ^b *and faste*.

1024. *dignèliche*, so a² H₃ γ ; J *clerkissly*; Cx. *clerkly*; H₄ *clergaly*; R *papally*; G² *dignèliche ne mystiliche* (read ? *deynoustiche*).

1025. *As*, a² *Or*; H₄ *Ne*; G *As* to.

Ne scrivenly ne craftily thou write ;
 Beblotte it with thy terès ek a lite :
 And if thou write a goodly word al softe,
 Though it be good, reherce it not too ofte !

' For though the bestè harpoure upon live
 Wolde on the bestè souned joly harpe 1031
 That everè was, with alle his fingres five,
 Toucheayoo streng, or ay oo werblè harpe,
 Al were his nailès pointed nevereso sharpe,
 It sholdè maken every wight to dulle
 To here his glee, and of his strokès fulle.

' Ne jompre ek no discordaunt thing i-ferè,
 As thus, to usen termès of phisik
 In lovès termès : hold of thy matère 1039
 The forme alwey, and do that it be lik :
 For, if a peyntour woldè peynte a pik
 With asses feet, and hede it as an ape,
 It cordeth nought ; so n'ere it but a jape !'

This conseil likèd wel to Troilus ;
 But as a dredful lover seyde he this :
 ' Allas ! my derè brother Pandarus,
 I am ashamed for to write, y-wis,
 Lest of myn innocence I seyde a-mis,
 Or that she n'olde it for despit receyve ;
 Than were I ded, ther mighte it nothing
 weyve !' 1050

To that Pandaré answèrdè, ' Yif thee lest,
 Do that I seyde, and lat me therwith gon ;
 For, by that Lord that formèd est and west,
 I hope of it to bringe answe're anon
 Right of her hond ! And if that thou
 n'ilt non,
 Lat ben ! And sory mote he ben his live,
 Ayeinsthy lust that helpeth thee to thrive !'

Quod Troilus, ' Depardieux, I assente !
 Sith that thee list, I wol arise and write !

1026. *scrivenly*, so H₅ R Cx. ; J H₄ *scriven-
 isshli(che)*; others *scrivenissh*.

1026. *thou*, so J H₄ G² H₃; R omits; Cx.
it; a² γ *thou it*.

1034. *Al were*, so R only; rest *Were*.

1042. *hede*, J *heuede*.

1044. *to*, J Cx. H₅ omit; γ^b *unto*.

1045. *dredful*, J *dred*.

1045. *seyde he*, so H₄ G²; R *seyde*; J a² H₃ γ *he
 seyde*.

1055. *Right*, γ^b omit (see l. 1005).

And blisful God preye ich with good entente, ¹⁰⁶⁰
 The viage and the lettre I shal endite,
 Sospedeit! And thou, Mínerua, the white,
 Yif thou me wit my lettré to devise!
 And sette him doun and wrot right in this wise.

First, he gan her his righté lady calle,
 His hertés lif, his lust, his sorwes leche,
 His blisse, and ek these othré termès allé
 That in swich cas ye lovers allé seche;
 And in ful humblé wise as in his speche
 He gan him recomaunde unto her grace:
 To telle al how, it axeth muchel space.

And after this ful lowly he her preyde ¹⁰⁷²
 To be not wroth, though he of his folýe
 So hardy was to her to write; and seyde
 That love it made, or ellés moste he dye;
 And pitously gan mercy for to crye;
 And after that he seyde, and leighfulloude,
 Him-self was litel worth, and lesse he coude;

And that she sholde han his conning excused,
 That litel was; and ek he dredde her so;
 And his unworthnesse he ay acused; ¹⁰⁸¹
 And after that than gan he telle his wo;
 But that was infinit for ay and o;
 And how he woldé in trouthe alwey him holde;
 And his adieux he made, and gan it folde.

And with his salté terès gan he bathe
 The ruby in his signet, and it sette
 Upon the wax deliverliche and rathe;

1060. *with*, a² *in*.
 1065. *he gan*, a² *gan he*.
 1068. *ye*, so H₄ R G²; J *the*; a² γ *these*.
 1079. *And that she sholde*, Cx. S *And preyde her*; H₅ *Besechyng her*.
 1083. *infinit*, H₂ *infynyte* (later); H₄ *infenit*; G *enfyened*; H₅ *infynyth*; P (later) J Cx. γ *endeles*.
 1083. *for ay and o*, so H₂ (later) H₄ G² J R; P (later) Cx. γ *withouten ho*.
 1084. *how*, Cx. γ *seyde*.
 1085. *And his adieux he made*, etc., so R, and a² G² (*adew and omitting he*); H₄ *And thus an eend made*, etc.; J Cx. γ *And redde it over and gan the lettre folde*.

Therwith a thousand timés, or he lette,
 He kisté tho the lettré that he shette,
 And seyde, 'Lettre, a blisful destiné ¹⁰⁹¹
 Thee shapen is: my lady shal thee see!'

This Pandar up therwith, and that be-time
 On morwe, and to his necés paleis sterte,
 And seidè, 'Slepè ye, and it is prime?'
 And gan to jape, and seidè thus: 'Myn herte,
 So fressh is it though lovè do it smerte,
 I may not slepen nevere a Mayès morwe!
 I have a joly wo, a lusty sorwe!' ¹⁰⁹⁹

Criseyde, whan that she her unclé herde,
 With dredful herte, and désirous to here
 The cause of his comíngé, thus answeerde:
 'Now by your fey, myn unclé,' quod she,
 'dere,

What maner wind gideth you hider here?
 Tel us your joly wo and your penaunce!
 How ferforth be ye put in lovès daunce?'

'By God,' quod he, 'I hoppe alwey behinde!'

And she to laughe, as though her herté brest.
 Quod Pandarus, 'Loke alwey that ye finde
 Game in myn hood! But herkneþ if you lest.—' ¹¹¹⁰

Ther is right now come into toune a gest,
 A Grek espye, and telletþ newé thingés,
 For-which come I to tellé you tidínges.

'Into the gardin go w', and ye shal here
 Al privély of this a long sermouín.'—
 With that they wenten arm in arm i-fere
 Into the gardin fro the chaumbré doun;

1091. *Lettre*, G omits; J R I *wis*.
 1093. *up therwith*, Cx. γ *took the lettre*.
 1095. Cx. γ read: *And faste he swor that it was passed prime*.
 1097. *is it*, J Cx. γ *it is*.
 1097. *though love do it*, Cx. γ *although it sore*.
 1104. *wind*, so a² R Cx.; others *windes*.
 1104. *you hider*, so a² only; others *you, now, now you, you now*.
 1108. *as though*, so a² H₅ R S; H₄ G *and thought(t)*; Cx. D *hir thought*; J Ad. γ^3 *it thought*; S₂ Dg. *yet if*.
 1109. *alwey that ye*, so J H₄ Cx. H₅ H₃ S; G R *that ye alwey*; a² γ^3 *alwey ye*.
 1113. *For-which*, J H₄ *For-why*; R *for-why*.
 1113. *come I*, Cx. γ^3 *I come*.
 1113. *tidínges*, R γ^3 *newe tidínges*.

And whan that he so fer was, that the soun
Of that he spak ther no man heren mighte,
He seide her thus, and out the lettré plighte :

'Lo, he that is al hoolly yourés free 1121
Him recomaundeth lowly to your grace,
And sent to you this lettré here by me :
Aviseth you on it whan ye han space,
And of som goodly answer you purcháce,
Or, help me God so, pleylnly for to seyne,
He may not longé liven for the peyne !'—

Ful dredfully tho gan she stonden stille,
And took it nought, but al her humblé chere
Gan for to chaunge; and seidé, 'Scrit ne
bille, 1130

For love of God, that toucheth swich matére
Ne bring me non; and also, unclé dere,
To myn estat have more reward, I preye,
Than to his lust! What sholde I moré
seye?

'And loketh now if this be resonáble,
And letteth not for favour ne for slouthe
To seyn a soth! Now were it covenáble
To myn estat, by God and by your trouthe,
To taken it, or to han of him routhe,
In harming of my-self, or in repreve? 1140
Ber it ayein, for Him that ye on leve!'—

This Pandarus gan on her for to stare,
And seidé, 'Now is this the mosté wonder
That evere I say! Lat be this nicé fare!
To dethé mote I smiten be with thonder,
If, for the cité which that stondesth yonder,
To you a lettré wolde I bringe or take,
To harm of you! What list you thus to
make? 1148

'But thus ye faren wel nigh alle and some,
That he that most desireth you to serve,
Of him ye recché leest wher he bcome,

1119. *Of that he spak, a⁵ Of his wordes. ther,* so J S only; H₃ D Cp. etc. *spake* (for *spak*).

1119. *heren, R hit heren.*

1123. *sent to you, so a² only; J etc. sente you;* others *sent you.*

1125. *of, a² G² omit.*

1130. *Scrit, J Cx. Script.*

1143. *moste, γ grettest.*

1148. *to, G γ ii.*

And whether that he live or ellés sterve!
But, for al that that evere I may deserve,
Refuse it not!' quod he, and hente her
faste,

And in her bosom doun the lettré thraste,

And seide her, 'Cast it now away anon,
That folk may sen and gauren on us
tweye!'

Quod she, 'I can abide til they be gon!'
And gan to smile, and seide him, 'Em,
I preye 1159

Swich answer as you list your-self purveye;
For trewely I n'il no lettré write!'—
'No? than wol I,' quod he, 'so ye endite!'

Therwith she lough, and seidé, 'Go we
dine!'

And he gan at him-self to japé faste,
And seidé, 'Nece, I have so gret a pine
For love, that everich other day I faste!'
And gan his besté japés forth to caste,
And made her so to laughe at his folýe,
That she for laughter wendé for to dye.

And whan that she was comén into halle,
'Now em,' quod she, 'we wol go dine
anon!' 1171

And gan some of her wommen for to calle,
And streight into her chaumbré gan she
gon;

But of her bisnessé this was oon
Amongés othré thingés, out of drede,
Ful prively this lettré for to rede.

Avised word by word in every line,
And fond no lak, she thoughte he coude
good,

And up it putte, and wente her in to dine;
But Pandarus, that in a study stood, 1180
Or he was war, she took him by the hood,

1155. *dou: the lettre, etc., H₄ R Cx., and J S* (*he thraste*), and *a² (caste)*; G² *γ¹ the lettre doue* *he thraste* (Dg. *caste*).

1156. *Cast it now, a⁵ S; J Cast it; R Cast it* *not; Cx. Cast it faste; γ Now cast it.*

1164. *he, J R Pandare; G Pandarus. R at* *himself gan iape faste.*

1172. *for to, so J G; a² Cx. omit; H₄ H₅ in* *to; R gan she; γ⁸ to her.*

1174. *bisnesse. Cp. bisnesses.*

1181. *him, D γ³ omit; R tho.*

And seidè, 'Ye were caught or that ye wiste !'

'I vouchè sauf !' quod he, 'Do what you liste !'

Tho wessen they, and sette hem doun, and ete ;

And after noon ful sleighly Pandarus Gan drawe him to the window next the strete,

And seidè, 'Necce, who hath arayéd thus The yonder hous that stant afor-yein us ?'

'Which hous ?' quod she, and com for to biholde,

And knew it wel, and whosit was him tolde ;

And fillen forth in speche of thingès smale, And seten in the window bothè tweye.

Whan Pandarus saw time unto his tale, And say wel that hir folk were alle aweye, 'Now, necè myn, tel on !' quod he, 'I seye, How liketh you the lettrè that he wrot ? Can he theron ? For by my trouthe I n'ot !'

Therwith al rosy hewéd tho wex she, And gan to humme, and seidè, 'So I trowe !'—

'Aquite him wel, for Goddès love !' quod he.

'My-self to-medès wol the lettrè sowe !' And held his hondès up, and fel on knowe ;

'Now, goodè Necè, be it nevere so lite, Yif me the labour it to sowe and plite.'

'Ye, for I can so writè,' quod she tho, 'Andeek In'ot what that I sholde him seye.'

'Nay, necè,' quod Pandarè, 'sey not so ! Yit at the lestè thanketh him, I preye,

Of his good-wil, and doth him not to deye ! Now, for the love of me, my necè derè,

Refuseth not at this time my preyère !'

1189. *com*, so a³ Cx.; others *gan*.

1193. *unto*, H₁ *on to*; J G² Cl *to*.

1195. *seye*, R *preye*.

1196. *he wrot*, so a²; others *ye wot(e)*.

1202. *fel*, γ *sat*.

1205. *Ye, for I can so write*, H₅ *Ful feibly can I write*. (The meaning of the text is not evident.)

1206. *that*, so P R only.

1206. *him*, Cx. γ^3 *to him*.

1209. *and*, J G² Cx. O.

1210. *me*, J G² *god*.

1211. *time*, J a³ G *tid(e)*.

'Depardieux,' quod she, 'God leve al be wel !'

God help me so, this is the firstè lettre That evere I wrot, ye, al or any del !'—

And int' a closet for t' avise her bettere She went allone, and gan her herte unfettre

Out of Disdeynès prison but a lite, And sette her doun, and gan a lettrè write ;

Of which to telle in short is myn entente Th' effect, as fer as I can understonde.—

She thankèd him of al that he wel mente Towárdès her, but holden him in honde

She n'oldè nought, ne make her selven bonde

In love ; but as his suster him to plesè She wolde ay fain, to don his herte an ese.

She shette it, and to Pandar in gan gon Ther-as he sat and lokèd into strete,

And doun she sette her by him, on a ston Of jaspere, upon a quissin gold y-bete,

And seide, 'As wisly help me God the grete, I neverè dide a thing with morè peyne

Than writen this, to which ye me con-streynè !'

And took it him.—He thankèd her, and seide,

'God wot, of thing ful oftè loth bigonne Com'th endè good ! And necè myn,

Criseyde, That ye to him of hard now ben y-wonne,

Oughte he be glad, by God and yonder sonne,

For-why men seith, "Impressiounès lighte Ful lightly ben ay redy to the flighte."

'But ye han pley'd the tirant ny too longe, And hard was it your hertè for to grave,

Now stint, that ye no lenger on it honge, (Al woldè ye the forme of daunger save),

But hasteth you to don him joyè have ;

1215. *int'*, a² *in*.

1217. *Disdeynes*, a³ Cx. *disdeynous*.

1225. *ay*, γ^4 omit.

1227. *into strete*, so J Cp.; Cl. *into a strete*; R *to the strete*; a³ etc. *into the strete*.

1229. *gold*, P H₄ *with gold*; H₂ R Cx. *of gold*.

1240. *ihe*, γ omit.

For trusteth wel too longe y-don hardnésse
Causeth despit ful ofté for distresse.'—

And right as they declaméd this matére,
Lo, Troilus, right at the stretés ende,
Com riding with his tenthé some i-fere
Al softély, and thiderward gan bende ¹²⁵⁰
Ther-as they sete, as was his wey to wende
To paleis-ward; and Pandar him espi'de,
And seidé, 'Nece, y-see who com'th here
ride !

'O flee not in (he seeth us, I suppose),
Lest he maythinken that ye himeschuwe !'
'Nay, nay !' quod she, and wex as red as
rose.

With that he gan her humblély saluwe
With dredful chere, and ofte his hewés
muwe ;

And up his look debónerly he caste,
And bekkéd on Pandáre, and forth he paste.

God wot if he sat on his hors aight, ¹²⁶¹
Or goodly was biseyn that ilké day !
God wot whe'r he was lik a manly knight !
What sholde I drecche, or telle of his array ?
Criseyde, which that alle these thingés say,
To telle in short, her likéd al in-fere,
His person, his array, his look, his chere,

His goodly maner, and his gentillesse
So wel, that neveré sith that she was born
Ne haddé she swich routhe of his distresse ;
And, how-so she hath hard ben her-biforn,
To God hope I she hath now caught a
thorn, ¹²⁷²
She shal not pulle it out this nexté wike !
God send mo swiché thornés on to pike !

Pandáre, which that stood her fasté by,
Felte iren hot, and he bigan to smite ;
And seidé, 'Nece, I preye you hertély,
Tel me that I shal axen you a lite :
A womman that were of his deth to wite,

1247. *declaméd*, a³ etc. *declared*.
1253. *y-see*, J R *se*; H₄ omits; G Cx. *lo*.
1257. *humblély*, a² *γ^b* *humbly to*.
1258. *muwe*, a³ G etc. *newe*.
1270. *swich*, R *swich a*.
1272. *I*, so R *γ^s* only; rest omit. H₅ *Thorow*
good hope.

Withoute his gilt, but for her lak of routhe,
Were it wel don ?'—Quod she, 'Nay, by
my trouthe !' ¹²⁸¹

'God help me so,' quod he, 'ye sey me
soth !

Ye felén wel your-self that I not lye !
Lo, yond he rit !'—'Ye,' quod she, 'so
he doth.'—

'Wel,' quod Pandáre, 'as I have told you
thrye,

Lat be your nicé shame and your folýe,
And spek with him in esing of his herte !
Lat nicété not do you bothé smerte !'

But theron was to heven and to done ! ¹²⁸⁹
'Consideréd allé thing it may not be.—
And why for speche?—And it were ek
too sone

To graunte him yit so gret a libté.'
For pleinely her entente, as seidé she,
Was for to love him unwist, if she mighte,
And guerdone him with no-thing but with
sighte.

But Pandarus thoughte, 'It shal not be so;
If that I may, this nice opinioun
Shal not ben holden fully yerés two !'—
What sholde I make of this a longsermoun ?
He moste assente on that conclusioun ¹³⁰⁰
As for the time; and when that it was
eve,
And al was wel, he ros and took his leve.

And on his wey ful faste homward he
spedde,
And right forjoye he felte his herté daunce;
And Troilus he fond allone a-bedde,
That lay, as don these lovers, in a traunce
Bi-twixen hope and derk desésperaunce;
But Pandarus, right at his in-cominge,
He song, as who seith, 'Somwhat I thee
bringé !'

1280. *lak of*, *γ^s* *lakked*.
1283. *not*, a³ *ne*.
1291. *speche*, *γ^b* *shame*.
1292. *yit*, so J G² Cx.; rest omit.
1306. *these*, J *the*; G *ye*. (See l. 1068.)
1309. *Somwhat I thee*, so R only; S₁ *Sum-*
quhat now I; Th. *Lo, sumwhat I*; rest *som-*
what I.

And seyde, 'Who is in his bed so sone
'Y-buried thus?'—'It am I, frend!' quod
he. 1311

'Who? Troilus? Nay, help me so the
mone,'

Quod Pandarus, 'thou shalt arise and see
A charmè that was right now sent to thee,
The whichè can thee hele of thyn accèsse
So thou thy-self do forth thy businesse.'

'Ye, thorough the might of God!' quod
Troilus.—

And Pandarus gan him the lettrè take,
And seidè, 'Pardé, God hath holpen us!
Have here a light, and look on al this
blake!' 1320

Lord, oftè gan the hertè glade and quake
Of Troilus, whil that he gan it rede,
So as the wordès yave him hope and drede.

But finaly he took al for the beste
That she him wrot; forsomwhat he beheld
On which he thoughte he mighte his
hertè reste,

Al coverèd she the wordès under sheld.
Thus to the morè worthy part he held,
That, what for hope and Pandarus' biheste,
His grete wo foryede he at the leste. 1330

But, as we may alday our-selven see,
Thorough morè wode or col, the morè fir,
Right so, encresseth hope, of what it be,
Therwith ful ofte encresseth ek desir:
Or, as an ook com'th of a litel spir,
So thorough this lettrè which that she him
sente,

Encressen gan desir, of which he brente.

Wherfore I seye alwey that day and night
This Troilus gan to desiren more
Than he dide erst, thorough hope, and
dide his might 1340

1315. *thee hele*, so R only; others *helen thee*.
1316. *So thou thy-self do forth*, so R only;
a J Cx. *So that thou do forth (with)*; γ *If thou*
do forthwith al.

1321. *Lord*, so a³ J G²; R Cx. γ ⁶ *But*.

1323. *and*, a³ γ *or*.

1326. *which he*, J γ *which him*.

1333. *encresseth*, so J G²; others *encres* of
(read *encresse*).

To pressen on, as by Pandarès lore,
And writen to her of his sorwes sore:
Fro day to day he let it not refreyde,
That by Pandarè hesomwhat wrot orseyde;

And dide also his othré óbservaunces
That til a lover longeth in this cas;
And, after-that his dees tornèd on chaunces,
So was he outhr glad or seide 'Allas!'
And held, after his gestès, ay his pas;
And after swiche answèrés as he hadde,
So were his dayès sory outhr gladde. 1351

But to Pandarè alwey was his recours;
And pitously gan ay unto him pleyne,
And him bisoughtè reed or som socours;
And Pandarus, that say his wodè peyne,
Wex wel ny ded for routhè, soth to seyne,
And bisily with al his hertè caste
Som of his wo to sleen, and that as faste;

And seyde, 'Lord, and frend, and brother
dere, 1359

God wot that thy disesè doth me wo!
But, wilt thou stinten of this woful chere,
And by my trouthe, or it be dayès two,
And God to-for, yit shal I shape it so
That thou shalt come into a certein place,
Ther-as thou mayst thy-self preye her of
grace.

'And certainly, I n'ot if thou it wost,
But tho that ben expert in love it seye,
It is oon of the thingès fortherèth most,
A man to have a leiser for to preye, 1369
And siker place his wo for to biweyre;
For in good herte it mot som routhe impressen
To here and see the giltles in distresse.

'Paraunter thenkestow "Though it be so
That Kindè wolde hir don for to biginne

1341. *Pandarès*, J etc. *Pandarus*.
1344. *he somwhat wrot*, so R S only; J *he*
som wrot; a⁵ Cx. *somwhat he wrot*; γ ⁸ *he wrot*
somwhat.

1347. *his*, γ ⁶ *thise*.

1353. *ay unto*, J Cx. S; H₄ G² etc. *ay to*; a²
alwey to; γ ⁴ *ay til him to*.

1354. *or*, a⁵ R Cx.; J omits; γ *and*.

1365. *preye her*, γ *her preye*.

1374. *wolde her don for*, so J H₄ R and Cx.
(omit *her*); others var.

To han a maner routhe upon my wo,
Seith Daunger, Nay, thou shalt me neveré
winne !

So rewleth her her hertés gost withinne,
That, though she bendé, yit she stant on
rote :

What in effect is this unto my bote ?”

‘Think her-ayeins, whan that the sturdy
ook, 1380

On which men hakketh ofé for the nones,
Receivéd hath the happy falling strook,
The greté sweigh doth it come al at ones,
As don these rokkés or these milnè-stones;
For swifter cours com'th thing that is of
wighté,

Whan it descendeth, than don thingés
lighte.

‘But reed that boweth doun for every blast
Ful lightly, cessé wind, it wol arise ;
But so wil not an ook whan it is cast.—
It nedeth me not longè thee forbise. 1390
Men shal rejoysen of a gret emprise,
Achevéd wel, and stant withouten doute,
Al han men been the lenger ther-abouté.

‘But, Troilus, now tel me, if thee lest,
A thing which that I shal now axen thee :
Which is thy brother that thoulovest beste,
As in thy verray hertés priveté ?’ 1397
‘Y-wis, my brother Deiphebus,’ quod he.—
Quod Pandarus, ‘Or hourés twyés twelve,
He shal thee ese, unwist of it him-selve.

‘Now lat m’allone, and werken as I may !’
Quod he ; and to Deiphébus wente he tho,
Which hadde his lord and greté frend ben
ay ;
Save Troilus no man he lovéd so.
To telle in short, withouten wordés mo,

1376. *Nay*, J omits ; a² *than*.

1383. *doth*, J G² *makith*.

1383. *it*, G γ *it to*.

1383. *come*, a² G Cx. *fallé*.

1387. *But*, so a β ; H₄ *As* ; γ^5 *And* ; γ^2 *For*.

1387. *for*, so J P H₄ γ ; H₂ G Cx. H₃ *with* ;
R *fro*.

1390. *longe thee*, γ *thee longe to*.

1394. *now*, so β ; a² S A omit ; γ *yet* (H₁ *that*).

1395. so J ; others var.

1399. *Quod Pandarus*, R Cx. γ^9 *Now quod*
Pandare.

Quod Pandarus, ‘I preye you that ye be
Frend to a causé which that toucheth me.’

‘Yis, pardé !’ quod Deiphébus, ‘wel thou
wost,

In al that evere I may, and God to-fore,
Al n’ere it but for man I lovè most, 1410
My brother Troilus. But sey wherfóre
It is ; for sith the day that I was bore
I n’as, ne neveré mo to ben I thinke,
Ayeins a thing that mighté theefor-thinke.’

Pandaré gan him thanke, and to him seyde,
‘Lo, sire, I have a lady in this toun,
That is my nece, and calléd is Criseyde,
Which some men wolden don oppressioun,
And wrongfully han her possessioun ; 1419
Wherfore I of your lordship you biseche
To ben our frend, withouten moré speche.’

Deiphébus him answerde, ‘O, is not this
That thou spek’st of to me thus strangly
Criséyda, my frend !’—He seidé, ‘Yis.’
‘Than nedeth,’ quod Deiphébus, ‘hardily
No more of this, for trusteth wel that I
Wol ben her champioun with spere and
yerde :

I roughté not though alle her foos it herde.

‘But tel me how—thou wost of this
matére— 1429
It mighté best availen !’—‘Now lat see !’
Quod Pandarus, ‘If ye my lord so dere
Wolden as now do this honour to me
And preyén her to-morwé, lo, that she
Come unto you her pleintés to devise,
Her adversaries wolde of it agrise.

‘And if I moré dorsté preye as now,
And chargen you to han so gret travaile
To han some of your brethren here with
you

1412. *the*, P γ^7 *that*.

1423. *thus*, H₄ R Cx. Cl. *so*.

1426. *of this*, γ^9 *to speke*.

1429. *how thou*, so J H₄ G² Ad. ; a² R Cx. *how*
for thou ; γ *thou that*.

1429. *of*, H₄ R Cx. omit ; γ *al*.

1430. *It*, H₄ omits ; Cx. *I* ; γ^9 *How I*.

1430. *mighte*, R Cx. *mighte her*.

1433. *And*, so J H₄ G² ; rest *To*.

1436. *preye*, Cx. γ^6 *preye you*.

That mighten in her causè bet availle, 1439
 Than wot I wel she mightè neverè faile
 For to ben holpen, what at your instaunce,
 What with her othré frendés governaunce.'

Deiphébus, which that comen was of kinde
 To alle honoúr and bounté to consente,
 Answérde, 'Itshal bedon! And I can finde
 Yit gretter help to this, in myn entente!
 What wiltow seyn, if for Eleyne I sente
 To speke of this? I trowe it be the beste;
 For she may leden Paris as her leste. 1449

'Of Ector, which that is my lord, my brother,
 It nedeth nought to preye him frend to be;
 For I have herd him, oo time and ek other,
 Speke of Criseydè swich honoúr, that he
 May seyn no bet; swich hap to him hath
 she,

It nedeth nought his helpés moré crave:
 Heshal be swich, right as we wol him have.

'Spek thou thy-self also to Troilus
 On my bihalve, and prey him with us
 dine.'— 1458

'Sire, al this shal be don!' quod Pandarus;
 And took his leve, and neverè gan to fine,
 But to his neces hous, as streight as line,
 He com; and fond her fro the mete arise;
 And sette him doun, and spak right in this
 wise.—

He seide, 'O verray God, so have I ronne!
 Lo, necé myn, see ye not how I swete?
 I n'ot whe'r ye the moré thank me conne!
 Be ye not war how falsé Poliphete
 Is now about eft-sonés for to plete,
 And bringe on you advócacýés newe?'—
 'I? No!' quod she, and chaungéd al
 her hewe. 1470

'What? Is he more abouté me to drecche
 And dome wrong? What shal I don, allas?

1439. *in*, Cx. omits; γ^b to.

1442. *governance*, a² Cx. R *sustenance*.

1447. *for Eleyne I*, so J H₄ Cx. S Ad. Du.;
 rest *I for Eleyne*.

1455. *more*, so J G²; H₄ *more to* (a² *us more
 help to*); γ *for to*.

1466. *whe'r*, P G² *wher*; J *whar*; others
whether.

Yit of him-selven nothing wolde I recche,
 N'ere it for Antenor and Eneás,
 That ben his frendés in swich maner cas.
 But, for the love of God, myn uncle dere,
 No fors of that, lat him have al i-fere!

'Withouten that, I have y-nough for us.'—
 'Nay,' quod Pandaré, 'it shal no-thing be
 so;

For I have ben right now at Deiphebus,
 At Ector and mine othré lordés mo, 1487
 And shortly makéd ech of hem his fo;
 That by my thrift he shal it neverè winne,
 For aught he can, whan that so he biginne.'

And, as they casten what was best to done,
 Deiphébus, of his owné curtesye,
 Com her to preye, in his propré persóné,
 To holde him on the morwé companýe
 At diner, which she n'oldè not denye,
 But goodly gan to his preyére obeye. 1490
 He thankéd her, and wente upon his weye.

Whan this was don, this Pandar up anon,
 To telle in short, and forth he gan to wende
 To Troilus, as stille as any ston;
 And al this thing he tolde him word and
 ende,

And how that he Deiphébus gan to blende,
 And seide him, 'Now is time, if that thou
 conne,

To berethee wel tomorwe, and al is wonne.

'Now spek, now prey, now pitously com-
 pleyne!

Let not for nicé shamé, or drede, or
 slouthe! 1500

Som time a man mot telle his owné payne!
 Bileve it, and she shal han on thee routhe;
 Thou shal be savéd by thy feith in trouthe!
 But wel wot I that thou art now in drede,
 And what it is I lye I can a-rede!

'Thou thinkest now, "How sholde I don
 al this?

1473. *him-selven* (?), all *him-self(e)*; J *him-self
 right*; G *himself yit*.

1473. *wolde*, Cp. H₁ *ne wolde*.

1482. *makéd*, so J Cp. etc.; others *mad(e)*.

1500. *Let*, a³ R Cx. *Leve*.

1504. *that*, so J G² S H₃; rest omit.

1504. *in*, H₄ *a*; H₂ R Cx. *in a*.

For by my cherès mosten folk espye
That for her love is that I fare amis ; 1508
Yit hadde I levere unwist for sorwèdye."—
Now think not so, for thou dost gret folyé ;
For I right now have founden oo manére
Of sleighté, for to coverén al thy chere.

'Thou shalt gon over night, and that as
blive,

Unto Deiphébus' hous, as thee to pleye,
Thy maladye away the bet to drive,
For-why thou semest sik, soth for to seye.
Sone after that, doun in thy bed thee leye,
And sey thou mayst no lenger up endure,
And ly right there, and byd thyn aventure.

'Sey that thy fevere is wont thee for to
take 1520

The samé time, and lasten til a-morwe ;
And lat see now how wel thou canst it
make,

For, pardé, sik is he that is in sorwe !
Go now, farwel! and, Venus here to borwe,
I hope, and thou this purpos holdé ferme,
Thy gracé she shal fully ther conferme !'

Quod Troilus, 'Y-wis, thou nedéles
Counseilest me that siklich I me feyne,
For I am sik in earnest doutéles, 1529
So that wel nigh I stervé for the peyne !'
Quod Pandarus, 'Thou shalt the bettré
pleyne,
And hast the lassé nede to contrefeté,
For him men demen hot, that men seen
swete !

'Lo, hold thee at thy tristè clos, and I
Shal wel the deer unto thy bowé drive !'
Ther-with he took his leve al softély.
And Troilus to paleis wenté blive,
So glad ne was he nevere in al his live ;
And to Pandarés reed gan al assente, 1539
And to Deiphébus' hous at night he wente.

1507. *cheres*, J *teres*; a³ R Cx. *chere*.
1513. *as blive*, so a³ Cx. S; J etc. *bylyve*;
others *blive*.
1517. *Sone*, a² Cl. *So*; γ *And*.
1526. *fully ther*, J R *thee fully ther*; G Cx.
thee fully. Cx. *In* and G *Thyn* for *Thy*.
1532. *nede to*, H₂ H₁ *nede*.
1539. *Pandarés*, so H₄ G D; others *Pandarus*.

What nedeth you to tellen al the chere
That Deiphebus unto his brother made,
Or his accésse, or his sikly manére ;
How men gan him with clothès for to lade
When he was leyd ; and how men wolde
him glade ?

But al for nought : he held forthay the wise
That ye han herd Pandaré or this devise.

But certein is, or Troilus him leyde,
Deiphébus had him preyéd over night 1549
To ben a frend and helping to Criseyde :
God wot that he it graunted anon right,
To ben her fullé frend with al his might :
But swich a nedé was to preye him thenne,
As for to bidde a wood man for to renne !

The morwen com, and neihengan the time
Of mel-tid, that the fairé Queene Eleyne
Shoop her to ben an heure after the prime
With Deiphebus, to whom she n'oldé feyne ;
But as his suster, homly, soth to seyne,
She com to diner in her pleyne entente ;
But God and Pandar wiste al what this
mente. 1561

Com ek Criseyde, al innocent of this,
Antigoné, her suster Tarbe also.—
But flee we now prolixité best is,
For love of God, and lat us fasté go
Right to th' effect, withouten talés mo
Why al this folk assembled in this place ;
And lat us of hir saluings pace ! 1568

Gret honour dide hem Deiphebus certéyne,
And feddehem wel withal that mightélike ;
But everé-mo 'Allas !' was his refréyne,
'My godé brother Troilus, the sike,
Li'th yit !' And therwithal he gan to sike,
And after that he peynéd him to glade
Hem as he mighte, and cheré good he made.

1543. *sikly*, J etc. *siklich(e)*.
1549. *had him preyed*, J G² H₃ *hadde (y) preyd*
him.

1550. *a frend*, J G² *good frend*; S₁ *good lord*.
1551. *it*, J G² H₃ omit.
1553. *was*, so a⁴ γ ⁵; J S₁ *was it*; Cx. Ad. Du.
it was; G *was for*; R *was that*.
1557. *Shoop*, γ ³ *Shapt(e)*.
1561. *al*, a² R Cx. *non*.
1561. *this*, a² *it*.
1575. *he made*, a² R Cx. G *hem made*.

Compleynéd ek Eleyne of his siknése
So feithfully, that pité was to here ;
And every wight gan waxen for accesse
A leche anon, and seide, ' In this manére
Men curen folk.'—' This charme I wol
thee lere.' 1580

But ther sat oon, al list her not to teche,
That thoughtè, ' Best coude I yit ben his
leche !'

After compleynte, him gonnen they to
preise,

As folk don yit, whan som wight hath
bigonne

To preise a man, and up with pris him reise
A thousand fold yit hyér than the sonne :
' He is, he can, that fewè lordès conne !'
And Pandarus, of that they wolde afferme,
He nougt forgat hir preising to conferme.

Herde alwey this Criseyde wel y-nough,
And every word gan for to notyfe ; 1591
For which withsobréchere her hertè lough ;
For who is it that n'olde her glorifye
To mowén swich a knight do live or dye ?
But al passe I, lest ye too longè dwelle,
For for oo fyn is al that evere I telle.

The timè com fro diner for to rise ;
And as hem oughthe arisen everychon,
And gonne a while of this and that devise.
But Pandarus brak al this speche anon,
And seidè to Deiphébus, ' Wol ye gon,
If it your willè be, as I you preyde, 1602
To speke here of the nedès of Criseyde ?'

Eleyne, which that by the hond her held,
Took first the tale, and seidè, ' Go we blive !'
And goodly on Criseyde she biheld,

1577. *that pite, J it pite; Th. that it pete; G²
a pete it.*

1585. *up, H₄ γ³ omit.*
1587. *he can, J Cx. that can.*
1590. *alwey this, Cx. al this; γ³ al this thing.*
1591. *for, J Cx. D Cl. omit.*
1593. *it that, so J G only; R Du. Dg. that that;*
H₂ he that; rest that.
1593. *n'olde, γ ne wolde.*
1594. *do, J a² to.*
1596. *For for, so β γ; a² For; J H₄ G² But for.*
1598. *arisen, a² Cx. they risen.*
1602. *If it, Cx. γ³ If.*

And seidè, ' Jovès, lat him neverè thrive
That doth you harm, and bring him sone
of live !

And yeve me sorwè, but he shal it rewe
If that I may, and allè folk be trewe !' 1610

' Tel thou thy neces cas,' quod Deiphebus
To Pandarus, ' for thou canst bestit telle.'—
' My lordès and my ladies, it stant thus :
What sholde I lenger,' quod he, ' do you
dwelle ?'—

He rong hem out a proces lik a belle
Upon her fo, that hightè Poliphete,
So hèynous, that men mighte on it speete.

Answérde of this ech wers of hem than other,
And Poliphete they gonnen thus to warien,
' An-hongèd be swich oon, were he my
brother, 1620

And so he shal, for it ne may not varien !'
What sholde I lenger in this talè tarien ?
Pleinlich, at onès, allè they her highten
To ben her frend in al that evere they
mighten.

Spak than Eleyne and seidè, ' Pandarus,
Wot ought my lord my brother this matére,
I mene Ectór? Or wot it Troilus ?'
He seidè, ' Ye ! But wol ye now me here ?
Me thinketh this, sith Troilus is here, 1629
It werè good, if that ye wolde assente,
She tolde her-self him al this, or she wente.

' For he wol have the more her grief at herte
By causè, lo, that she a lady is,
And, by your leve, I wol but in right sterte
And do you wite, and that anon y-wis,
If that he slepe, or wile oughthe here of this.'
And in he lep, and seide him in his ere,
' God have thy soule ! Y-brought have
I thy bere !'

1616. *Upon, J H₄ G² R Unto.*
1619. *gonnen, a² R Cx. gan.*
1621. *it, a³ Cl. he.*
1623. *at ones alle, so a³ only; rest all(le) at ones.*
1624. *frend, so β; a² S frendes; γ³ help(c).*
1629. *this, sith, so R Cx. H₁ etc.; a² sith that;*
J Cp. Cl. etc. this, sith that.
1630. *good, R right good.*
1634. *in right, so J G R etc.; H₄ Cx. in; a² Cl.
etc. right in.*
1637. *lep, γ leptè.*

To smilen gan of this tho Troilus,
 And Pandarus withouten rekéninge 1640
 Out wente anon t' Eleyne and Deiphebus,
 And seide hem, 'So ther be no taryngne
 Ne moré prees, he wol wel that ye bringe
 Criseyde anon, my lady, that is here,
 And as he may endure he wol her here.

'But wel ye wot the chaumbré n'is but
 lite,
 And fewé folk may lightly make it warm.
 Now loketh ye, for I wol han no wite
 To bringe in prees that mighté don him
 harm
 Or him disesen, for my bettré arm !— 1650
 Whe'r it be bet sh' abidè til eft-sones :
 Now loketh ye that knowèn what to done
 is.

'I seye for me, best is, as I can knowe,
 That no wight in ne wendé but ye tweye,
 But it were I; for I can in a throwe
 Reherse her cas, unlik that she can seye ;
 And after this she may him onés preye
 To ben good lord in short, and take her
 leve ; 1658
 This may not muchel of his ese him reve.

'And ek, for she is straunge, he wol forbere
 His esé, which that him thar not for you ;
 Ek other thing, that toucheth not to here,
 He wol you telle—I wot it wel—right
 now,
 That secret is and for the tounés prow.'
 And they, that knowen no-thing of his
 entente,
 Withouten more to Troilus in wente.

1639. *gan of this*, so H₄ Cx. S; others *of this gan*.

1644. *anon*, so R Cx.; rest omit (*γ Criseyda*).

1645. *her here*, so R; H₂ Cx. *you here*; rest *here* (*γ etc. endure*).

1646. *n'is*, J nys; rest *is*.

1651. *abide*, so J H₄ G² Cx.; others *bide*.

1654. *ye*, J *we*.

1662. *to here* = to her.

1663. *you*, so a² J etc.; H₄ R G *it*; *γ³ me*.

1665. *knownen no-thing*, so J H₄ G²; *knewe no-thing*, R S; Ad. Du. *nothing knowe*; *nothing knewe*, a² Cx. *γ³*.

1665. *his*, *γ this*.

1666. *wente*, so H₄ Cx. R; rest *they wente* (G *sche wente*).

Eleyne in al her goodly softé wise
 Gan him salue, and wommanly to pleye,
 And seide, 'Y-wis, ye mote algate arise !'
 Now, fairé brother, be al hool, I preye !'
 And gan her arm right over his shulder
 leye ; 1671
 And him with al her wit to réconforte,
 As she best coudé, she gan him desporte.

So after this quod she, 'We you biseke,
 My deré brother Deiphebus and I,
 For love of God—and so doth Pandar
 eke—
 To ben good lord and frend right hertély
 Unto Criseydé, which that certainly 1678
 Receiveth wrong, as wot wel here Pandaré,
 That can her cas wel bet than I declare.'

This Pandarus gan newe his tonge affile,
 And al her cas reherse, and that anon.
 When it was seid, sone after in a while,
 Quod Troilus, 'As sone as I may gon,
 I wol right fayn with al my might ben
 oon,
 Have God my trouthe, her causé to
 sustene.'
 'Now good thrift have ye !' quod Eleyne
 the Queene.

Quod Pandarus, 'And it your willé be,
 That she may take her leve or that she
 go—'

'O, ellés God forbedé,' tho quod he, 1690
 'If that she vouché-sauf for to do so !'
 And with that word quod Troilus, 'Ye two,
 Deiphébus and my suster, leef and dere,
 To you have I to speke of oo matére,

'To ben aviséd of your reed the better';
 And fond as hap was at his beddés heed

1669. *algate*, *γ³ alweyes*.

1673. *him*, *γ him to*.

1674. *So*, Cx. *Sone*.

1687. *Now*, so S only. (See l. 847.)

1687. *Eleyne*, J *Elena*; H₄ *Helena*; R *Heleyn tho*.

1688. *And*, J G² S *Yif*.

1690. *O*, a² G³ etc. *Or*; H₄ Romit; Cx. *Now*

1690. *tho*, a³ Cx. etc. *it tho*.

1691. *she*, J R *ye*; G² *thou*.

1693. *leef*, H₃ *leve*.

The copy of a tretis and a lettre
That Ector hadde him sent, to axen reed
If swich a man was worthy to ben deed,
Wot I not who : but in a grislich wise
He preyed hem anon on it avise. 1701

Deiphébus gan this lettré to unfolde
In ernest gret ; so dide Eleyne the Queene ;
And roming outward, faste it gan biholde,
Dounward a steire, and in an herber grene
This ilké thing they reddén hem bitwene ;
And largely the mountaunce of an houre
They gonne on it to reden and to poure.

Now lat hem rede, and torné we anon
To Pandarus, that gan ful fasté pryé 1710
That al was wel ; and out he gan to gon
Into the greté chaumbre, and that in hye,
And seidé, ' God save al this companye !
Com, necé myn, my lady Queene Eleyne
Abideth you, and ek my lordés tweyne.

' Ris, tak with you your nece Antigone
Or whom you list,—or no fors, hardily :
The lassé pres, the bet.—Com forth with
me ;

And loké that ye thonken humblély 1719
Hem allé three ; and when ye may goodly
Your timé see, taketh of hem your leve,
Lest we too longe his restés him bireve.'

Al innocent of Pandarus' entente,
Quod tho Criseydé, ' Go we, uncle dere !'
And arm in arm inward with him she wente,
Aviséd wel her wordés and her chere ;
And Pandarus in ernestful manére 1727
Seide, ' Allé folk, for Goddés love I preye,
Stinteth right here, and softely you pleye.

' Aviséth you what folk ben here withinne,
And in what plit oon is, God him amende !'

1699. *was, J war; H₄ G were.*
1701. *anon on, Cx. bothe anon on; S bothe on; J G² faste on.*
1705. *and in, so J H₄ G² R; Cx. and into; rest into.*
1707. *mountaunce, J etc. mountenaunce.*
1715. *lordes, H₄ R ladies (!).*
1729. *you, J H₄ G Cx. ye.*

And inward, thus: ' Ful softely biginne,
Nece, I conjure; and heyly you defende,
On His half which that soule us allé sende,
And in the vertu of corounés tweyne,
Sle not this man, that hath for you this
peyne !

' Fy on the devil ! Think which oon he is,
And in what plit he li'th ! Com off anon !
Think al swich taried tidé, lost it is !
That wol ye bothé seyn when ye ben oon !
Secoundely ther yit devineth non 1741
Upon you two : com off now, if ye conne !
Whil folk is blent, lo, al the time is wonne !

' In titeringe, in púrsuit, and delayes,
The folk devine at wagging of a stre ;
That, though ye wolde han, after, merie
dayes,
Than dar ye nought ; and why? For
she and she
Spak swich a word : thus lookéd he and he !
Lest time I loste, I dar nought with you
dele : 1749
Com off therfóre, and bringeth him to hele !'

But now to you, ye lovers that ben here,
Was Troilus not in a cankerdort,
That lay, and mighté whispring of hem
here,
And thoughte, ' O Lord, right now
renneth my sort,
Fully to deye, or han anon confort !'
And was the firsté time he sholde her
preye
Of love: Omighty God, what shal he seye?

1733. *Nece, J H₄ G O nece.*
1734. *half which that, so Cx. S etc.; R H₃ behalf that; J H₄ etc. half that.*
1735. *in the, J H₄ etc. in.*
1739. *tide, lost it is, so a² and Cx. (omit it); J and others tid(e), but lost it (n)is.*
1741. *Secoundely, H₄ Cx. (And) sikerty.*
1744. *in, so a³ Cx.; R and in; J G y and.*
1746. *That, y And.*
1749. *Lest, so H₂ H₅ R; J etc. Las.*
1752. *cankerdort, so a³ Cx.; J etc. cankedort.*
1756. *And, H₄ And it.*
1757. *O, a² J A.*

BOOK III

O BLISFUL light, of which the bemésclere
Adorneth al the thriddé hevené faire !
O sonnés lief, O Jovés daughter dere,
Plesaunce of love, O goodly debonaire,
In gentil hertes ay redy to repaire !
O verray cause of hele and of gladnesse,
Y-heried be thy might and thy goodnesse !

In hevene and helle, in erthe and salté see
Is felt thy might ; if that I wel discerné,
As man, brid, best, fissh, herbe, and grené
tree 10

Thee fele in timés with vapour eterne,
God loveth, and to lovè wol not werne ;
And in this world no livés créature,
Withouten love, is worth, or may endure.

Ye Jovés first to th'ilke effectés glade,
Thorough whiche that thingés liven alle
and be,

Commoeveden, and amorous him made
On mortal thing ; and as you list ay ye
Yeve him in love ese or adversité, 19
And in a thousand formés down him sente
For love in erthe, and whom you list he
hente.

Ye fiersé Mars apaisen of his ire,
And as you list ye maken hertés digne ;
Algatés, hem that ye wol sette a-fire,
They dreden shame, and vices they resigne ;
Ye don hem curteis ben, fresshe and
benigne ;
And heighe or lowe, after a wight en-
tendeth,
The joyés that he hath your might him
sendeth.

Ye holden regne and hous in unité ;
Ye sothfast cause of frendship ben also ;
Ye knowe al th'ilké coveréd qualité 31

1. R omits ll. 1-49. This apostrophe to Venus, as planet and goddess of love, is adapted by Chaucer from a speech of Troilus in *Pilostrato*.

5. *ay* ; *a*³ Cx. H₃ omit.

17. *him* (?) (Boc.), all *hem*.

28. *him*, H₂ Cx. *hym* ; H₄ omits ; Ph. *hyt* ; rest *it*.

Of thingés which that folk on wondren
so,
When they can not construe how it may jo
She loveth him, or why he loveth here,
As why this fissh, and not that, com'th to
were.

Ye folk a lawe han set in univiers ;
And this knowe I by hem that lovers be,
That who-so striveth with you hath the
wers.

Now, lady bright, for thy benignité,
At reverence of hem that serven thee, 40
Whos clerk I am, so techeth me devise
Some joye of that is felt in thy servise.

Ye in my naked herté sentèment
In-hielde, and do me shewe of thy swet-
nesse !—

Caliopé, thy vois be now présent,
For now is nede ! Sestow not my destresse,
How I mot telle anon-right the gladnesse
Of Troilus, to Venus heryinge ?
To which gladnésse, who nede hath, God
him bringe !

—Lay al this mené whilé Troilus 50
Recording his lessoun in this manère :
'Ma fey !' thoughte he, 'thus wol I seye
and thus ;

Thus wol I pleyne unto my lady dere ;
That word is good, and this shal be my
chere ;

This n'il I not foryeten in no wise.
God leve him werken as he can devise !

And, Lord, so that his herté gan to quappe,
Hering her come, and shorté for to sike !
And Pandarus, that ledde her by the
lappe,

Com neer, and gan in at the curtein pike,
And seidé, 'God do bote on allé sike ! 61
See who is here you comen to visite !
Lo, here is she that is your deth to wite !'

49. *gladnésse*, *g*⁸ omits.

53, 54. J H₅ invert ; R omits l. 53.

58. *shorte*, J R Cx. *sor(e)*.

Therwith it semèd as he wepte almost.
 'Ha a!' quod Troilus so reufully,
 'Whe'r me be wo, O mighty God, thou
 wast !

Who is al there? I see nought trewely.
 'Sir,' quod Criseyde, 'it is Pandaré and I.'
 'Ye, sweté herte? Allas, I may not rise
 To knele and do you honour in som wise.'

And dressèd him upwârd; and she right
 tho 71

Gan bothe her handèssofte upon him leye :
 'O, for the love of God, do ye not so
 To me!' quod she, 'ey! what is this to
 seye ?

Sir, comen am I to you for causes tweye,—
 First, you to thanke, and of your lordship
 eke

Continuance I woldè you biseke.'

This Troilus, that herde his lady preye
 Of lordship him, wex neither quik ne ded,
 Ne mighte a word for shamè to it seye, 80
 Although men sholdè smiten off his hed ;
 But, Lord, so he wex sodeinlichè red,
 And sire, his lesson that he wendè konne
 To preyèn her was thorough his wity-ronne.

Criseyde al this aspi'dè wel y-nough,
 For she was wis, and lovede him nevere the
 lasse,

Al n'ere he malapert, or made it tough,
 Or was too bold to singe a fool a masse.
 But whan his shamègan somewhat to passe,
 His wordès, as I may my rimès holde, 90
 I wol you telle, as techen bokès olde.

In chaungèd vois right for his verray drede,
 Which vois ek quook, and therto his manére
 Goodly abayst, and now his hewès rede,
 Now pale, unto Criseyde, his lady dere,
 With look down-cast and humblè yolden
 chere,—

66. *O mighty*, J Ph. R *almighty*.

80. *to it*, J R Cx. *to hir*.

83. *wende*; a² Cx. *wend had*.

84. *was*, γ⁸ *is*.

84. *wit*; a² Cx. *herte*.

90. *wordes*, so a³ J Cx. S; G² R *werkes*; γ⁸
resons.

91. *wol yow*, Cp. H₁ Cl. *yow wol*.

Lo, th' alderfirstè word that him asterte'
 Was, twyès, 'Mercy, mercy, sweté herte !

And stinte a while; and, whan he mighte
 out-bringe, 99

The nextè word was, 'God wot, for I have,
 As ferforthliche as I have had konninge,
 Ben yourès al, God so my soulè save,
 And shal til that I, woful wight, be grave !
 And though I dar ne can unto you pleyne,
 Y-wis I suffrè not the lassè peyne.

'Thus muche as now, O wommanlichè wif,
 I may out-bringe; and if this you displese,
 That shal I wreke upon myn ownè lif
 Right sone I trow, and do your herte an
 ese,

If with my deth your wreththe I may
 apese. 110

For, sithen ye han herd me somewhat seye,
 Now recche I nevere howsonè that I deye.'

Therwith his manly sorwè to biholde
 It mighte have maad an herte of stoon to
 rewe;

And Pandar wep as he to water wolde,
 And pokèd evere his necè newe and newe,
 And seidè, 'Wo bigon ben hertès trewe !
 For love of God, mak of this thing an
 ende,

Or slee us bothe at-onès or ye wende !'

'Ey! what?' quod she, 'by God and by
 my trouthe 120

I n'ot not what ye wilnè that I seye.'—

'“Ey! what?”' quod he, 'that ye han
 on him routhe,

For Goddès love; and doth him not to
 deye.'—

'Now thannè thus,' quod she, 'I wolde
 him preye

To tellè me the fyn of his entente;
 Yit wiste I neverè wel what that he
 mente.'

101. *ferforth(liche)*, so a β S; γ⁸ *feithfully*.

104. *I*; a³ R Cx. H₃ *I ne*.

110. *wreththe*, H₂ Cx. S γ⁸ *herte*. *I*, all
 except a² G² S omit.

111. *For*, γ⁷ *But*.

119. *or ye*, H₄ γ⁷ *er (or) that ye*; H₂ J Cx. *or*
we.

'What that I mene, O sweté herté dere?'
 Quod Troilus. 'O goodly fresshè free!
 That with the stremès of your yën clere
 Ye wolden frendly somtime on me see; 130
 And thanne agreèn that I may ben he,
 Withouten braunche of vice in any wise,
 In trouthe alwey to don you my servise

'As to my lady right and chief resort,
 With al my wit and al my diligence;
 And I to han, right as you list, confort,
 Under your yerde, egal to myn offence,
 As deth, if that I breké your defence,
 And that you deigné me so muche honouére,
 Me to comanden aught in any houre; 140

'And I to ben your verray humblé trewe,
 Secret, and in my peynès pacient,
 And everè mo desiren fresshly newe
 To serve and ben y-liké diligent,
 And with good herte al hoolly your talent
 Receiven wel, how sorè that me smerte,—
 Lo, this mene I, myn ownè sweté herte.'

Quod Pandarus, 'Lo, here an hard
 requeste,

And resonable a lady for to werne!
 Now, necè myn, by natal Jovès feste, 150
 Were I a god, ye shulden sterve as yerne,
 That heren wel this man wol no thing
 yerne

But your honouér, and sen him almost
 sterve,
 And ben so loth to suffren him you serve!'

With that she gan her yën on him caste
 Ful esily and ful debónerly,
 Avising her, and hiede her not too faste
 With nevere a word, but seide him
 sobrely,

'Myn honour sauf, I wol wel trewély,
 And in swich forme as he gan now devise,
 Receiven him fully to my servise, 161

130. *frendly somtime*, H₄ γ⁸ *somtime frendly*.

136. *I*, γ⁵ omits.

139. *you*, so a² J G R S; rest *ye*.

144. *y-like*, so a² Cx. H₃; J and others *ay y-like*.

157. *hiede her*, so a² Cx.; others omit *her*.

158. *sobrely*, γ⁸ *softely*

160. *And*, J *But*.

100. *he*; J and others *ye*.

'Biseching him, for Goddès love, that he
 Wolde, in honouér of trouthe and gentillesse,
 As I wel mene, ek menè wel to me,
 And myn honouér with wit and businesse
 Ay kepe; and if I may don him glad-
 nesse

From hennèsforth, ywis I n'il not feyne.—
 Now beth al hool, no lenger that ye pleyne.

'But nathèles this warne I you,' quod she,
 'A kingès sone although ye be y-wis, 170
 Ye shal no more have sovèryneté
 Of me in love than right in that cas is;
 N' I n'il forbere, if that ye don amis,
 To wraththè you, and, whil that ye me
 serve,

Chericè you right after ye deserve.

'And shortly, derè herte and al my knight,
 Beth glad, and draweth you to lustinesse;
 And I shal trewély with al my might
 Your bittrè tornen al into swetnèsse;
 If I be she that may do you gladnèsse, 180
 For every wo ye shal recovere a blisse.'—
 And him in armès took, and gan him kisse.

Fil Pandarus on knees, and up his yën
 To hevenè threw, and held his hondès
 hye:

'Immortal God,' quod he, 'that mayst not
 dyen,

Cupide I mene, of this mayst glorifye;
 And Venus, thou mayst maken melodye;
 Withouten hond, me semeth that in touné
 For this mirácle I here ech bellé soune!

'But ho! no more as now of this matére
 For-why this folk wol comen up anon 191
 That have the lettrè red: lo! I hem here.
 But I conjurè thee Criseyde, and—oon
 And two—thee Troilus, whan thou mayst
 gon,

That at myn hous ye ben at my warninge,
 For I ful wel shal shapè your cominge;

'And eseth ther your hertès right y-nough;
 And lat see which of you shal bere the belle

168. *lenger that ye*, a³ R Cx.; J G γ *lenger ye ne*.

188. *in*, γ⁵ *in the*.

189. *mirácle*, γ⁵ *merveille*.

To speke of love !'—and right therwith
 he lough,— 199
 'For ther have ye a leiser for to telle.'—
 Quod Troilus, 'How longé shal I dwelle
 Or this be don ?' Quod he, 'Whan thou
 mayst rise,
 This thing shal be right as I thee devise.'

With that, Eleyne and also Deiphebus
 Tho comen upwârd right at the stairés
 ende ;

And Lord, so tho gan gronen Troilus,
 His brother and his suster for to blende.
 Quod Pandarus, 'It time is that we wende :
 Tak, necé myn, your leve at allé three,
 And lat hem speke, and cometh forth
 with me.' 210

She took her leve at hem ful thriftily
 As she wel coude ; and they her reverence
 Unto the fullé diden hardily,
 And speken wonder wel in her absence
 Of her, in preising of her excellence,
 Hergovernance, her wit ; and her manére
 Commendeden, it joyé was to here.

Now lat her wende unto her owné place,
 And torné we to Troilus ayein,
 That gan ful lightly of the lettré pace 220
 That Deiphebus had in the gardin seyn ;
 And of Eleyne and him he woldé feyn
 Delivered ben, and seidé that him leste
 To slepe, and after-talés to han reste.

Eleyne him kiste and took her levé blive ;
 Deiphébus ek ; and hom wente every
 wight ;

And Pandarus, as faste as he may drive,
 To Troilus tho com, as liné right ;
 And on a paillet al that gladdé night
 By Troilus he lay, with blisful chere, 230
 To tale ; and wel was hem they were i-fere.

Whan every wight was voided but they two,
 And alle the dorés weren faste y-shette—

199. *and right*, J H₅ γ *a-right*.
 203. *I thee*, so R ; a² Cx. I ; H₄ *thei* ; J G
thou wilt ; H₅ *I woll* ; γ *I you*.
 205. *right at* ; a² Cx. H₃ *at*.
 206. *tho*, H₅ H₃ γ *than(ne)*.
 230. *blisful*, H₃ γ *merie*.

To telle in short withouté wordés mo—
 This Pandarus withouten any lette
 Up-roos, and on his beddés side him sette,
 And gan to speken in a sobré wise
 To Troilus, as I shal you devise : 238

'Myn alderlevest lord and brother dere,
 God wot, and thou, that it sat me so sore
 When I thee saw so languisshing to-yere
 For love, of which thy wo wex alwey more ;
 That I with al my might and al my lore
 Have everé sithen don my bisnesse
 To bringé thee to joye out of distresse,

'And have it brought to swich plit as thou
 wost,
 So that though me thou stondest now
 in weye

To faren wel : I seye it for no bost,
 And wostow why ? For, shame it is to seye,
 For thee have I bigonne a gamé pleye 250
 Which that I neveré don shal eft for other,
 Although he were a thousand fold my
 brother ;

'That is to seyn, for thee am I becomen,
 Betwixen game and earnest, swich a mene
 As maken wommen unto men to comen :
 Thou wost thy-selven what I woldé mene.
 For thee have I my nece, of vices clene,
 So fully maad thy gentilessé triste, 258
 That al shal ben right as thy-selven liste.

'But God that al wot take I to witnésse,
 That nevere I this for covetisé wroughte,
 But only for t' abreggè that distresse
 For which wel nigh thou deydest, as me
 thoughte.

But, goodé brother, do now as thee oughte
 For Goddés love, and keeper her out of blame ;
 Sith thou art wis, so save alwey her name.

'For wel thou wost the namé yit of here
 Among the peple, as who seith, halwed is ;
 For neveré was ther wight, I dar wel swere,

256. So a β ; γ *Alseye I nought, thou wost wel
 what I mene*.

266. *so save*, J G² *so kepe* ; γ *and save*.

267. *yet*, γ *as yet*.

269. So J H₄ G² S Cx. ; a² R γ *For that man
 is unbore*.

That everè wisté that she dide amis. 270
But wo is me, that I, that cause al this,
May thenken that she is my necé dere,
And I her em and trattor ek i-fere !

‘ And were it wist that I thorough myn engýn
Had in my nece y-put this fantasye
To don thy lust and hoolly to ben thyn,
Why, al the peplè wolde upon it crye
And seyn that I the worsté trecherye
Dide in this cas that everè was bigonne,
And she fordon, and thou right naught
y-wonne ! 280

‘ Wherfor, or I wol further gon a pas,
Thee preye ich eft, although thou
shuldest deye,

That priveté go with us in this cas :
That is to seye, that thou us neverè wreye ;
And be not wroth though I thee ofté preye
To holden secré swich an heigh matére,
For skilful is, thou wost wel, my prayére.

‘ And think what wo ther hath betid or this
For making of avauntés, as men rede,
And what mischaunce in this world yit
ther is, 290
Fro day to day, right for that wikked dede ;
For-which these wisé clerkés that ben dede
Han everè thus provérbéd to us yonge,
“ The firsté vertu is to kepé tonge.”

‘ And n’ere it that I wilne as now abregge
Defusioun of speche, I coude almost
A thousand oldé stories thee alegge
Of women lost thorough fals and folis bost.
Provérbés canst thyselfe y-nowe and wost,
Ayeins that vicé, for to ben a labbe 300
Though men soth seide as often as they
gabbe.

273. *trattor* (?), H₁ *tractor*; J and others *traitour*, *tretour*, etc. (Boc. *trattator*).

277. *peple wolde upon it*, so a² J R Cx.; γ *worid upon it wolde*.

280. *fordon*, so a β ; H₄ *forlorn*; G γ *forlost*.

282. So a β ; G γ *Yet eft I thee biseche and fully seye*.

293. J H₄ R Cx. *Han write or this, as men yit teche us yonge*.

294. *The*, so a² R Cx.; *That the*, H₄ H₅ H₃; rest *That*.

301. *Though men soth seide*, so a β ; γ *Alseyde men soth*.

‘ Oo tonge, allas, so often her-beforn
Hath maad ful many a lady bright of hewe
Seyn “weylawey the day that I was born !”
And many a maydés sorwé for to newe ;
And for the moré part al is untrewé
That men of-yelpe, and it were brought
to preve :

Of kindé non avauntour is to leve.

‘ Avauntour and a lier, al is on ; 309
As thus : I pose a womman graunteth me
Her love, and seith that other wol she non,
And I am sworn to holden it secré,
And after I go telle it two or three ;
Y-wis, I am avauntour at the leste,
And lier, for I breké my beheste.

‘ Now loké than if they ben aught to blame !
Such maner folk,—what shal I clepe
hem, what ?—

That hem avaunte of wommen, and by
name,

That neverè yit behighte hem this ne
that,

Ne knewe hem moré than myn oldé hat !
No wonder is, so god me sendé hele, 321
Though wommen dreden with us men to
dele !

‘ I seye not this for no mistrust of you,
Ne for no wis-man, but for folés nice,
And for the harm that in the world is now
As wel for foly ofte as for malíce ;
For wel wot I in wisé folk that vice
No womman drat, if she be wel avised ;
For wisé ben by folés harm chastised.

‘ But now to purpos. Levé brother dere,
Have al this thing that I have seid in
minde, 331

And kep thee clos, and be now of good
chere,

For at thy day thou shalt me trewé finde.
I shal thy proces sette in swich a kinde,
And God to-forn, that it shal thee suffise,
For it shal ben right as thou wolt devise.

302. *Oo*, H₄ Cx. *For* (oo probably means *one*).

303. *Hath maad ful*, so a β ; G γ *Hastow maad* (omit *ful*).

304. *Seyn*, so R Cx. H₅ S₂ Dg.; rest *Seyd(e)*.

' For wel I wot thou menest wel, pardé ;
 Therefore I dar this fully undertake.
 Thou wost ek what thy lady graunted thee,
 And day is set the chartes up to make.
 Have now good night, I may no lenger
 wake ; 341
 And bid for me, sith thou art now in blisse,
 That God me sendè deth or sonè lisse !'

Who mightè tellen half the joye or feste
 Which that the soule of Troilus tho felte,
 Hering th'effect of Pandarus' behestè ?
 His oldè wo that made his hertè swelte
 Gan tho for joyè wasten and to-melte ;
 And al the richesse of his sikès sore 349
 At-onès fledde, he felte of hem no more.

But right so as thise holtès and thise hayis,
 That han in winter dedè ben and dreye,
 Revesten hem in grenè whan that May is,
 Whan every lusty listeth best to pleye,
 Right in that selvè wisè, soth to seye,
 Wex soedinely his hertè ful of joye,
 That gladder was ther neverè man in Troye.

And gan his look on Pandarus up-caste
 Ful sobrelly and frendly for to see,
 And seidè, 'Frend, in Aperil the laste, 360
 As wel thou wost, if it remembreð thee,
 How neigh the deth for wo thou foundè
 me,
 And how thou didest al thy bisnesse
 To knowe of me the cause of my distresse.

'Thou wost how longe ich it forbar to seye
 To thee, that art the man that I best triste ;
 And peril non was it to thee biwreye,
 That wiste I wel : but tel me, if thee liste,
 Sith I so loth was that thy-self it wiste,
 How dorste I mo tellen of this matère, 370
 That quakè now, and no wight may us
 here ?

' But nathèles by that God I thee swere
 That as him list may al this world govérne,
 And if I lye, Achilles with his spere

354. *listeth*, so $\alpha\beta$; γ *liketh*.

355. *to*, R Cx. γ *for to*.

359. *for to*, α^5 H₃ Cx. *on(un) to*.

371. *wight*, J R Cx. *man*.

Myn hertè cleve, al were my lif eterne
 As I am mortal, if I late or yerne
 Wolde it biwreye, or dorste, or sholde
 konne,
 For al the good that God made under
 sonne ; 378

' That rather dye I wolde, and détermine,
 As thinketh me, now stokkèd in prisoun,
 In wretchednesse, in filthe, and in vermíne,
 Captif to cruel King Agáménoun :
 And this in alle the temples of this toun
 Upon the Goddès alle I wol thee swere
 To-morwè day, if that it lik'th thee here.

' And that thou hast so muchè y-don for me
 That I né may it neverè mo deserve,
 This knowe I wel, al mighte I now for
 thee

A thousand timès on a morwè sterve. 389
 I can no more, but that I wol thee serve
 Right as thy sclavè, whider so thou wende,
 For everè-more unto my livès ende !

' But here with al myn herte I thee biseche
 That nevere in me thou demè swich folýe
 As I shalseyn : me thoughtè by thy speche
 That this which thou me dost for com-
 panýe,

I sholdè wene it were a bauderye.
 I am not wood, al if I lewèd be !
 It is not oon, that wot I wel, pardé ! 399

' But he that go'th for gold or for richesse
 On swich messagé, calle him as thee list ;
 And this that thou dost, calle it gentilesse,
 Compassioun, and felawship, and trist.
 Departe it so, for widè-wher is wist
 How that ther is diversité requered
 Bitwixen thingès like, as I have lered.

' And that thou knowe I thenké not ne
 wene
 That this servíse a shamè be or jape,
 I have my fairè suster Polixene, 409
 Cassandre, Eleyne, or any of the frape :
 Al be she nevere so faire or wel y-shape,

379. *That*, H₄ R Cx. S *But*.

399. *oon*, so J α^2 G²; rest *so*.

411. *Al*, so R; rest omit.

Tellè me which thou wilt of everychone
To han for thyn, and lat me thanne allone !

‘ But sith thou hast y-don me this servise
My lif to save, and for non hope of mede,
So, for the love of God, this grete emprise
Parforme it out, for now is mostè nede ;
For heigh and lowe, withouten any drede,
I wol alwey thine hestès allè kepe :
Have now good night, and lat us bothè
slepe.’ 420

Thus held him ech of other wel apayed,
That al the world ne mighte it betamende ;
And on the morwè, whan they were arayed,
Ech to his ownè nedès gan entende.
But Troilus, though as the fir he brende
For sharp desír of hope and of plesáunce,
He not forgat his wisè governaunce,

But in himself with manhod gan restreyn
Ech rakel dede and ech unbridled chere,
That allè tho that livèn, soth to seyne, 430
Ne sholde han wist by word or by manére
What that he mente, as touching this
matére :

From every wight as fer as is the cloude
He was, so wel dissimulen he coude.

And al this whilè that I you devise,
This was his lif : with al his fullè might
By day he was in Martès heigh servise,
This is to seyn, in armès as a knight ;
And for the morè part the longè night 439
He lay and thoughtè how he mightè serve
His lady best, her think for to deserve.

I n’íl not seyn that, though he lay ful softe,
That in his thought he n’as somewhat
diseded,

Ne that he tornèd on his pilwes ofte,
And wolde of that he missèd han ben esed ;
But in swich cas men ben not alwey plesed,

412. *me* ; γ omits.

427. *wise*, so $\alpha\beta$; γ *gode*.

433. *From every wight*, $\alpha^2 G^2$ *From ech in that*.

435. *this*, γ *the*.

439. *more*, $\alpha^2 G^2 R$ Cx. *moste*.

442. So J H₄ R S ; $\alpha^2 G^2 \gamma$ *N’íl I not swere
although*.

442. *ful*, so H₄ R ; rest omit.

445. *esed*, $\alpha^2 R \gamma$ *sessed*.

For aught I wot, no morè than was he :
That can I deme of possibilité.

But certein is, to purpos for to go, 449
This menè while, as writen is in geste,
He saw his lady som-time ; and also
She with him spak whan that she durste
and leste ;
And by hir bothe avis, as was the beste,
Apointeden ful warly in this nede
In every thing how they wolden procede.

But it was spoken in so short a wise,
In swich await alwey, and in swich fere,
Lest any wight devinen or devise
Wolde on this thing, or to it leye an ere,
That al this world so lief to hem ne were
As Cupido wolde hem a spacè sende 461
To maken of hir speche aright an ende.

But th’ilkè litel that theyspake or wroughte
His wisè gost took ay of al swich hede,
It semèd her he wisè what she thoughte
Withouten word, so that it was no nede
To bidde him aught to don, or aught
forbede :

For which her thoughte that love, al
come it late,
Of allè joye had opned her the yate.

And, shortly of this proces for to pace, 470
So wel his werk and wordès he bisette,
That he so ful stood in his lady grace
That twenty thousand timès or she lette
She thoughtè God she everè with him
mette,

So coude he him governe in swich servise
That al the world ne mighte it bet devise.

For-why she fond him so discret in al,
So secret, and of swich obeisaunce,
That wel she felte he was to her a wal

450. *This mene while* ; $\alpha^2 G^2 \gamma$ *That in this
while*.

452. *and*, J and others *or*.

455. *In every thing*, so J H₄ R ; $\alpha^2 G^2 \gamma$ *So
as they dorste*.

459. *on this thing*, so J H₄ R S ; $\alpha^2 G^2$ *in this
speche* ; γ of hem two.

461. *As*, so J H₄ R ; $\alpha^2 G^2 \gamma$ *As that*.

461. *space*, so J $\alpha^2 G^2$ H₄ ; R γ *grace*.

468. *her*, so J H₄ R ; $\alpha^2 G^2 \gamma$ *she*.

Of steel, and sheld from every díspleasunce,
That to ben in his godè governaunce, 481
So wis he was, she was no more afered,—
I mene, as fer as oughtè ben required.

And Pandarus, to quike alwey this fir,
Was evere y-likè prest and diligent ;
To ese his frend was set al his desir ;
He shof ay on ; he to and fro was sent ;
He lettres bar whan Troilus was absént ;
That neverè wight as in his frendès nede
Ne bar him bet to don his frend to spede.

But now paraunter som man waiten wolde
That every word or look, or sonde or chere
Of Troilus that I rehersen sholde 493
In al this while unto his lady dere :
I trowe it were a long thing for to here,
Orof what wight that stant in swich disjoint
His wordès alle or every look to-point !

For-sothe I have not herd it don or this
In storie non, ne no man here I wene !
And though I wolde, I coudè not y-wis ;
For ther was some epistel hem bitwene
That wolde, as seith myn auctour, wel
contene 502
An hondred vers, of which him list not
write ;
How sholde I than a line of it endite ?

But to the grete effect. Than seye I thus,
That—standing in concord and in quiète
Thise ilkè two, Criseyde and Troilus,
As I have seid, and in this timè swete,
Save only oftè mightè they not mete,
Ne leiser han hir spechè to fulfelle,— 510
That it bifel right as I shal you telle,

That Pandar, which that alwey dide his
might

Right for the fin that I shal speke of here,
As for to bringen to his hous som night
His fairè nece and Troilus i-ferè,
Wher-as at leiser al this heighe matère

484. *this*, so J H₄ R ; a² G² γ *the*.

490. *to don his frend to spede*, so J H₄ R Cx. ;
others *than he withouten drede*.

503. *An hondred vers*, so J H₄ R Cx. ; others
Neigh half this book.

508. *seid*, so J H₄ R Cx. ; others *told*.

Touching hir love were at the fulle up-
bounde,
Had, as him thoughte, a timè to it founde.

For he with gret deliberacioun 519
Had every thing that ther-to mighte availe
Forncast and put in execucioun,
And neither left for cost ne for travaile.
Come if hem list, hem sholdè no thing
faile ;

And for to ben in aught aspyèd there,
That wiste he wel an impossiblè were.

And dredèles it cler was in the wind
Of every pye, of every lettè-game.
Thus al is wel ; for al this world is blind
In this matère, bothè wilde and tame !
This timber is al redy up to frame : 530
Uslakketh naught, but that we witen wolde
A certein houre in which she comen sholde !

And Troilus, that al this púrveyaunce
Knew at the fulle and waited on it ay,
Had her-upon ek maad his ordinaunce,
And founde his cause and ther-to al th'aray,
That if that he were missèd night or day
Ther-whil he was aboutè this servise,
That he was gon to don his sacrificè,

And moste at swich a temple allonè wake,
Answérèd of Apollo for to be, 541
And first to sen the holy laurer quake
Or that Apollo spake out of the tree
To telle him whan the Grekès sholden
flee,—

And for-thy lette him no man, God forbede,
But preye Apollo that he wolde him spede !

Now is ther litel morè for to done ;
But Pandar up, and (shortly for to seyne)

518. *as him thoughte*, so J H₄ R Cx. S ; others
out of doute.

526. *And*, so Cx. S H₃ ; rest omit.

529. *wilde*, so J H₄ R Cx. S H₃ ; a² G² γ
fremde.

535. *his*, S H₃ γ *gret*.

537. *That if that*, γ *If that*.

543. *Apollo*, a² G² *the god (aught)*.

544. *whan the Grekes*, a² G² γ *next whan
Grekès (var.)*.

546. *that he wolde him spede*, so J H₄ R Cx. ;
others *helpen in this nede*.

Right sone upon the chaunging of the mone
 Whan lightles is the world a night or
 tweyne, 550
 And that the welken shop him for to reyne,
 He streight a-morwe unto his necé wente :
 Ye han wel herd the fin of his entente.

Whan he was come, he gan anon to pleye
 As he was wont, and at him-self to jape ;
 And finaliche he swor and gan her seye
 Bythis and that, she sholde himnot escape,
 Ne make him lenger after her to gape,
 But certainly she mosté by her leve 559
 Come soupen in his hous with him at eve.

At which she lough, and gan her faste
 excusen,
 And seide, ' It raineth : lo, how sholde
 I gon ? '—
 ' Lat be, ' quod he, ' ne stond not thus to
 musen :

This mot be don : ye shal be ther anon ! '—
 So at the laste her-of they fille at oon,
 Or ellés, softe he swor her in her ere,
 He woldé neveré comén ther she were.

And she a-gamé gan him for to rouné,
 And axéd him if Troilus were there. 569
 Heswor her, ' nay, for he was out of toune, '
 And seidé, ' Nece, I posé that he were,
 Thee thurfé neveré han the moré fere ;
 For, rather than mensholde him ther aspye,
 Me weré levere a thousand fold to dye. '

Not list myn auctour fully to declare
 What that she thoughté whan he seidé so,
 That Troilus was out of toune y-fare,
 As if he seidé soth ther-of or no ;
 But that she graunted with him for to go
 Withoute await, sin he her that bisoughte,
 And as his nece obeyéd as her oughé.

But nathéles yit gan she him biseche, 582
 Although with him to gon it was no fere,
 For to be war of goosissch peples speche

568. *And she a-game (?)*, J R Cx. *And she againe* (H₄ on game); a² G² γ *Sone after this she* (var.) See ll. 636, 648.

579, 580. So J H₄ R Cx. S; a² G² γ
 But that withoute await with him to go
 She graunted him . . .

That dremen thingés whiche that neveré
 were,
 And wel a wise him whom he broughté there,
 And seide him, ' Em, sin I moste on
 you triste,
 Loke al be wel, for I do as you liste. '

He swor her this, bystokkés and bystones,
 And by the Goddés that in hevené dwelle,
 Or ellés were him leveré, fel and bones, 591
 With Pluto King as depé ben in helle
 As Tantalus !—What sholde I longé telle?
 Whanal was wel, he roosand took his leve ;
 And she to soper com, whan it was eve,

With ek a certein of her owné men,
 And with her fairé nece Antigoné
 And other of her wommen nine or ten.
 But who was glad now? Who, astrowén ye,
 But Troilus, that stood and mighte it see 600
 Thorough-out a litel window in a stewe
 Ther he bi-shet til midnight was in mewe,

Unwist of every wight but of Pandaré ?
 But now to purpos. Whan that she was
 come

With allé joye and allé frendés fare,
 Her em anon in armés hath her nome,
 And after to the soper, alle and some,
 When timé was, ful softé they hem sette :
 God wot, ther was no deynté for to fette !

And after soper gonnen they to rise 610
 At esé wel with hertés fresshe and glade ;
 And wel was him that coude best devise
 To liken her, or that her laughen made.
 He song : she pleyde : he toldé tale of
 Wade.

But at the laste, as every thing hath ende,
 She took her leve, and nedés woldé wende.

588. *for I do*, so J H₄ R Cx ; G² γ and (a² I) *do now*.

589. *this*, so J R G² ; Cx. *tho* ; a² H₄ D om. ; γ *yes*.

596. *With ek (?)*, all *With*.

598. a² G² *And (of) her wommen wel (a) nine or ten*.

599. *was*, a² G² *is*.

602. *til*, H₂ *tul* ; others *sin*.

604. *now to purpos*, so J H₄ R Cx. S ; a² G² γ *to the point now*.

614. *tale of Wade* ; see C. T. E 1424.

But O Fortúne, executrice of wierdes !
 O Influences of these hevenès hye !
 Soth is, that under God ye ben our hierdes,
 Though to us beestès ben the causes wrye !
 This mene I now, for she gan homward
 hye ; 621

But execut was al biside her leve
 The Goddès wil ; for which she mostè bleve.

The bentè monè with her hornès pale,
 Saturn, and Jove, in Cancro joinèd were,
 That swich a reyn from hevenè gan avale
 That every maner womman that was there
 Had of that smoky reyn a verray fere ;
 At which Pandàre tho lough, and seidè
 thenne, 629
 ‘ Now were it time a lady to gon henne !

‘ But, godè nece, if I mighte everè plese
 You any thing, than preye ich you, ’ quod he,
 ‘ To don myn herte as now so gret an ese
 As for to dwelle hereal this night with me ;
 For, necè, this ’ your ownè hous, pardè !
 Now by my trouthe I seye it not a-game :
 To wende as now, to me it were a shame. ’

Criseydè, which that coude as muchè good
 As half a world, took hede of his preyère ;
 And sin it ron and al was on a flood, 640
 She thoughte, ‘ as good chep may I dwellen
 here,

And graunte it gladly with a frendès chere
 And have a thank, as grucche and than
 abide,
 For hom to gon, it may not wel bi-tide. ’

‘ I wol, ’ quod she, ‘ myn unclie lief and dere ;
 Sin that you list, it skile is to be so ;
 I am right glad with you to dwellen here ;
 I seidè but a-game, I woldè go. ’— 648
 ‘ Y-wis, graunt mercy, necè ! ’ quod he tho ;
 ‘ Were it a-game or no, soth for to telle,
 Now am I glad, sin that you list to dwelle. ’

Thus al is wel. But tho began a right
 The newè joye and al the feste agayn ;

623. *The, γ⁵ At the.*

635. *For, nece, this (is),* so J H₄ R Cx. S ; a²

G² γ *For why this is.*

636. *Now, H₃ And ; γ⁷ For.*

But Pandarus, if goodly had he might,
 He wolde han hyèd her to beddè fayn ;
 And seidè, ‘ Lord, this is a hugè rayn !
 This were a weder for to slèpen inne !
 And that I rede us sonè to beginne ! 658

‘ And, necè, wot ye wher I shal you leye ?
 For-that we shal not liggén fer asonder,
 And for ye neither shullen, dar I seye,
 Herè no noise of reynès nor of thonder,
 By God, right in my litè closet yonder ;
 And I wol in that outer hous allone
 Ben wardein of your wommen everychone.

‘ And in this middel chaumbrè that ye see
 Shul alle your wommen slepen wel and
 softe,
 And al withinnè shal your-selven be ;
 And if ye liggén wel to-night come ofte,
 And careth not what weder is a-lofte ! 670
 The wynanon ; and whan so that you leste,
 Than is it timè for to gon to reste. ’

Ther n’is no morè ; but her-after sone,
 The voidè dronke, and travers drawe anon,
 Gan every wight that haddè naught to done
 More in the place out of the chaumbrè gon.
 And alwey in this menè while it ron,
 And blew ther-with so wonderlichè loudè,
 That wel nigh no man herèn other coude.

Tho Pandarus, her em, right as him oughte,
 With women swiche as were her most
 aboute, 681
 Ful glad unto her beddèside her broughte,
 And took his leve, and gan ful lowè loute,
 And seide her, ‘ At this closet dore withoute,
 Right overthwart, your wommen liggén
 alle,
 That whom you list of hem ye may her calle. ’

So whan that she was in the closet leyd,
 And alle her wommen forth by ordinaunce

662. *Here no (?)*, all *Here(n)*.

667. *alle*, so H₅ S Cx. ; rest omit. (Read ?
Shullen ; see l. 66r.)

668. *al withinne*, so J H₄ R Cx. S ; a² γ *ther*
I seyde ; G² *ther besyden*.

672. So J H₄ R Cx. S H₃ (var.) ; a² G² γ⁷ *So*
go we slepe, I trowe it be the beste (var.)

677. So J H₄ R Cx. S ; a² G² γ⁸ *And evere mo*
so sterneliche it ron.

A-beddè werèn ther-as I have seyð, 689
 Ther was no more to skippen ne to traunce,
 But boden gon to beddè, with mischaunce,
 If any man was stering any-where,
 And lat hem slepen that a-beddè were.

But Pandarus, that wel coude ech a del
 The oldè daunce, and every point ther-inne,
 Whan that he saw that allè thing was wel,
 He thoughtè he wolde upon his werk
 biginne,
 And gan the stewè dore al softe unpinne ;
 And stille as stoon, withouten lenger lette,
 By Troilus adoun right he him sette. 700

And, shortly to the point right for to gon,
 Of al this thing he tolde him word and
 ende,
 And seidè, ' Mak thee redy right anon,
 For thou shalt into hevenè blissè wende !'
 ' Now, seintè Venus, thou megracè sende,'
 Quod Troilus, ' for neverè yit no nede
 Hadde ich or now, ne halvendel the drede!'

Quod Pandarus, ' Ne dred thee nevere a del,
 For it shal ben right as thou wolt desire :
 So thrive I, this night shal I make it wel,
 Or casten al the gruel in the fire !'— 711
 ' Yit, blisful Venus, this night thou m'
 enspire,'

Quod Troilus, ' as wis as I thee serve,
 And everè bet and bet shal til I sterve.

' And if ich hadde, O Venus ful of mirthe,
 Aspèctès badde of Mars or of Saturne,
 Or thou combust or let were in my birthe,
 Thy fader prey al th'ilkè harm disturne
 Of grace, and that I glad ayein may turne,
 For love of him thou lovedest in the shawe,
 Imene Adón, that with the boor was slawe.

' O Jove ek, for the love of faire Europe
 The whiche in forme of bole away thou fette,
 Now help ! O Mars, thou with thy bloody
 cope,
 For love of Cipris thou menaught ne lette !

692. *man*, so J H₄ Cx. a² G² ; R S γ⁸ *wight*.

696. *saw*, a² G² *wiste*.

725. *Cipris*, Venus ; see v. 208.

O Phebus, think whan Dane her-selven
 shette

Under the barke, and laurer wex for drede ;
 Yit for her love, O help now at this nede !

' Mercúrie, for the love of Hiersè eke, 729
 For which Pallás was with Aglauros wroth,
 Now help ! And ek Diane, I thee biseke
 That this viagé be not to thee loth !
 O fatal sustren, whiche, or any cloth
 Me shapen was, my destinè me sponne,
 So helpeth to this werk that is begonne !'—

Quod Pandarus, ' Thou wrecched mouses
 herte !

Art thou agast so that she wol thee bite ?
 Why, don this furrè cloke upon thy sherte,
 And folwè me, for I wol han the wite ! 739
 But bid, and lat me gon biforn a lite.'—
 And with that word he gan undo a trappe,
 And Troilus he broughte in by the lappe.

The sternè wind so loudè gan to route
 That no wight other noisè mightè here ;
 And they that layèn at the dore withoute
 Ful sikerly they slepten alle i-ferè ;
 And Pandarus, with a ful sobrè chere,
 Go'th to the dore anon withouten lette
 Ther-as they laye, and softèliche it shette.

And, as he com ayeinward privèly, 750
 His nece awok, and asked, ' Who go'th
 there ?'—

' My derè necè,' quod he, ' it am I !
 Ne wondreth not, ne have of it no fere.'—
 And ner he com, and seyde her in her ere,
 ' No word, for love of God, I you biseche !
 Lat no wight rise and herèn of our
 speche !'

' What ! which way be ye comèn, ben-
 distè ?'

Quod she, ' and how thus unwist of hem
 alle ?'—

726. *Dane*, Daphne ; see C.T. 2062-2064.

729. *Hierse*, Herse, daughter of Cecrops, be-
 loved by Mercury.

730. *Aglauros*, Herse's sister ; see Ovid, *Met.*
 ii. 708-832.

733. *fatal sustren*, the three Fates.

757. *bendistè*, so J ; others *benedicitè*.

758. *thus*, R γ⁸ omit.

'Here at this lite trappè-dore,' quod he.—
Quod tho Criseydè, 'Lat me som wight
calle!'— 760

'Ey! God forbedè that it sholdè falle,'
Quod Pandarus, 'that ye swich foly
wroughte!

They mightè demen that they nevere er
thoughte!

'It n'is not good a sleping hound to wake,
Ne yeve a wight a causè to devine:
Your wommen slepen alle, I undertake,
So that for hem the hous men mightè mine,
And slepen wollen til the sonnè shine!
And whan my tale y-brought is to an ende,
Unwist, right as I com, sowol I wende. 770

'Now, necè myn, ye shal wel understonde,'
Quod he, 'so as ye wommen demen alle,
That for to holden longe a man in honde
And him her lief and derè hertè calle,
And maken him an howve above a calle,
I mene, as love another in this while,—
She doth herself a shame and him a gile.

'Now, wher-by that I tellè you al this:
Ye wot your-self as wel as any wight
How that your love al fully graunted is 780
To Troilus, the worthiestè knight
Oon of this world, and therto trouthe
y-plaint,
That, but it were on him along, ye n'olde
Him neverè falsen whil ye livèn sholde.

'Nowstant it thus: that sin I fro you wente,
This Troilus, right platly for to seyn,
Is thourgh a goter by a privè wente
Into my chaumbrè come in al this reyn,
Unwist of every maner wight, certeyn,
Save of myself, as wisly have I joye, 790
And by that feith I shal Priám of Troye!

'And he is come in swich peyne and distresse
That, but he, be al fully wood by this,
He sodeinly mot falle into woodnèsse
But-if God helpe. And causè why thisis,—
He seith him told is of a frend of his,

773. holden longe, so J H₄ R Cx. H₃; others
holde in love.

How that ye sholden love oon, hatte
Horaste,
For sorwe of which this night shal ben
his laste!'

Criseydè, which that al this wonder herde,
Gan therwithal aboute her hertè colde, 800
And with a sik she sodeinly answèrde,
'Allas, I wen'dè, who-so talès tolde,
My derè hertè woldè me not holde
So lightly fals! Allas, conceitès wronge,
What harm they don, for now live I too
longe!

'Horaste! allas, and falsen Troilus!
I knowe him not, God help me so!
quod she.

'Allas, what wikked spirit tolde him thus?
Now certès, em, to-morwe, and I him see,
I shal of that as ful excusen me 810
As everè didè womman, if him like.'
And with that word she gan ful sorè sike.

'O God!' quod she, 'so worldly selinnesse,
Which clerkès callen fals felicitè,
Y-medled is with many a bitternesse!
Ful anguissous than is, God wot,' quod
she,

'Condicioun of veyn prosperité!
For either joyès comen not i-ferè,
Or ellès no wight hath hem alwey here.

'O brotel wele! O worldly joye un-
stable! 820

With what wight so thou be or how thou
pleye,

Either he wot that thou, joye, art muáble,
Or wot it not; it mot be oon of tweye.
Now, if he wot it not, how may he seye
That he hath verray joye and selinnesse,
That is of ignoraunce ay in derknèsse?

'Now, if he wot that joye is transitorie,
As every joye of worldly thing mot flee,

797. oon, G γ oon that.

800. therwithal, a² G² γ sodeinly.

801. sodeinly, a² G² γ sorwfully.

810. of that, S γ therof.

813-836. Adapted from *Boethius* ii. prosa 4.

820. O worldly, so J H₄ R Cx; a² G² γ of
mannes.

Than every time he that hath in memorie,
The drede of lesing maketh him that he 830
May in no parfit selinessè be ;
And if to lese his joye he set a mite,
Than semeth it that joye is worth ful lite.

‘Wherfor I wol define in this manére,
That trewely, for aught I can espye,
There is no verray wele in this world here.
But O thou wikked serpent jalousye !
Thou misbelevéd envious folýe !
Why hastow Troilus maad to me untriste,
That neverè yit agilte him that I
wiste?’— 840

Quod Pandarus, ‘Thus fallen is this cas—’
‘Why! uncle myn,’ quod she, ‘who tolde
him this ?
Why doth my derè hertè thus, allas?’—
‘Ye wot, ye necè myn,’ quod he, ‘what is.
I hope al shal be wel that is amis,
For ye may quenche al this if that you leste.
And doth right so: I holde it for the
beste.’—

‘So shal I don to-morwe, y-wis,’ quod she,
‘And God to-forn, so that it shal suffise.’—
‘To-morwe? allas, that were a fair!’
quod he. 850
‘Nay, nay, it may not stonden in this wise;
For, necè myn, thus writen clerkès wise,
That peril is with drecching in y-drawe:
Nay, such abodès ben not worth a hawe !

‘Nece, allè thing hath time, I dar avowe ;
For whan a chaumbre a-fire is, or an halle,
Wel more nede is, it sodeinly rescowe
Than to dispute and axe amongès alle
“How is this candel in the straw y-falle?”
A! bendisté! for al among this fare 860
The harm is don, and far-wel feldèfare !

‘And, necè myn, ne take it not a-grief:
If that ye suffre him al night in this wo,
God help me so, ye had him neverè lief!
That dar I seyn, now ther is but we two.
But wel I wot that ye wol not do so ;

838. *envious*, J γ^A and *envious*.
862. *ne*, a² G² J omit.

Ye ben too wis to don so gret folýe
To putte his lif al night in jupartýe.’—

‘Had ich him neverè lief? By God, I wene
Ye haddè neverè thing so lief!’ quod
she.— 870
‘Now, by my thrift,’ quod he, ‘that shal
be sene !

For, sin ye maken this ensauple of me,
If ich al night wolde him in sorwè see
For al the tresour in the town of Troye,
I biddè God I neverè mote have joye !

‘Now, lokè than, if ye that ben his love
Shall putte his lif al night in jupartye
For thing of naught, now by that God above
Not only this delay com’th of folýe
But of malíce, if that I shal not lye ! 880
What ! platly, and ye suffre him in distresse,
Ye neither wisdom don ne gentillesse !’

Quod tho Criseyde, ‘Wol ye don oo thing,
And ye therwith shal stinten his disese:
Have here and bereth him this blewè ring,
For ther is no thing mighte him bettrè plesse
Save I my-self, ne more his herte apese ;
And seye my derè hertè, that his sorwe
Iscausèles: that shal he seen to-morwe!’—

‘A ring?’ quod he, ‘ye, haselwodès
shaken ! 890
Ye, necè myn, that ring moste have a ston
That mightè dedè men a-livè maken ;
And swich a ring trowe I that ye have non !
Discrecioun out of your hed is gon:
That fele I now,’ quod he, ‘and that is
routhe.
O time y-lost ! wel maystow corsen
slouthe !

‘Wot ye not wel that noble and heigh corage
Ne sorweth not ne stinteth ek for lite?
But, if a fool were in a jalous rage,
I n’oldè setten at his sorwe a mite, 900
But feffe him with a fewè wordès white
Another day whan that I mighte him finde !
But this thing stant al in another kinde.

882. *wisdom*, a² G² γ *bounte*.

889. *causèles*, a² G² *nedeles*.

889. *he seen*, a² G² γ *be sene (seyn)*.

' This is so gentil and so tendre of herte
That with the deth he wol his sorwes wreke ;
For, trusteth wel, how soré that him
smerte,

He wol to you no jalous wordés speke.
And for-thy, nece, or ye his herté breke,
So spek yourself to him of this matére ;
For with oo word ye may his herté stere. 910

' Now have I told what peril he is inne ;
And his comíng unwist is t' every wight ;
And, pardé, harm may ther be non ne
sinne ;

I wol my-self ben with you al this night.
Ye knowe ek how it is your owné knight,
And that by right ye moste upon him triste,
And I al prest to fecche him when you
liste.'—

This accident so pitous was to here,
And ek so lik a soth at primé face,
And Troilus her knight to her so dere, 920
His privé coming, and the siker place,
That, though that she dide him as tho a
grace,

Consideréd allé thingès as they stode,
No wonder is, sin she dide al for gode.

Criseyde answerde, ' As wisly God at reste
My soulé bringe, as me is for him wo !
And em, y-wis, fayn wolde I don the beste,
If that ich haddé gracé to do so.
But whether that ye dwelle or for him go,
I am, til God me bettré mindé sende, 930
At Dulcarnon, right at my wittés ende.'—

Quod Pandarus, ' Ye, necé, wol ye here ?
Dulcarnon calléd is " fleemingé of
wrecches " :

It semeth hard, for wrecches wol not lere
For verray slouthe and othré wilful
tecches :

This' seid by hem that ben not worth
two fecches !

913. *And, y Ne.*

931. *Dulcarnon* (from Arab. two-horned), applied to Euclid i. 47. Here in the general sense of difficulty or perplexity.

933. *fleemingé of wrecches*; a translation of *Fuga miserorum*, or *Eleufuga*, applied to Euclid i. 5, which Pandarus, perhaps purposely confuses with the 47th proposition.

But ye ben wis ; and this matére on
honde
N'is neither hard, ne skilful to with-
stonde.'—

' Than, em,' quod she, ' doth her-of as
you list !

But, or he come, I wol up first arise. 940
And, for the love of God, sin al my trist
Is on you two, and ye ben bothé wise,
So werketh now in so discreet a wise
That ich honoúr may have, and he ples-
aunce,

For I am here as in your governaunce.'

' That is wel seid,' quod he, ' my necé
dere ;

Ther good thrift on that wisé gentil herté !
But liggeth stille and taketh him right
here ;

It nedeth not no ferther for him sterte.
And ech of you ese othres sorwes smerte 950
For love of God ! And, Venus, I thee
herie,

For some hope I weshul ben allé merie !'—

This Troilus ful sone on knees him sette
Ful sobrély, right by her beddés hed,
And in his besté wise his lady grette.
But, Lord, so she wex sodeinliché red !
Ne, though men sholden smiten off her
hed,

She coudé not a word a-right out-bringe
So sodeinly, for his sodéin comíng !

But Pandarus, that so wel coudé fele 960
In every thing, to pleye anon bigan,
And seidé, ' Nece, see how this lord can
knele

Now for your trouthe ! Y-see this gentil
man !'

And with that word he for a quishshin ran,
And seidé, ' Kneleth now whil that you
leste !

Ther God your hertés bringé sone at
reste !'—

Can I not seyn, for she bad him not rise,
If sorwe it putte out of her rémembraunce,

937. *this matére*, a² G² γ *that we han.*

Or ellés that she took it in the wise
Of dueté as for his óbservaunce ; 970
But wel wot I she dide him this plesáunce,
That she him kiste, although she sighté
scre,
And bad him sitte a-doun withouten more.

Quod Pandarus, ' Now wolye wel biginne!
Now doth him sitté, godé necé dere,
Upon your beddés side al ther withinne,
That ech of you the bet may other
here !'—
And with that word he drow him to the fere,
And took a light, and fond his conte-
naunce
As for to loke upon an old romaunce. 980

Criseydé, that was Troilus' lady right
And cleer stood on a ground of sikernesse,
Al thoughté she her servaunt and her
knight
Ne sholde of right non untrouthe in her
gesse,
Yet nat héles, consideréd his distresse
And that love is in cause of swich folýe,
Thus to him spak she of his jalousýe :

' Lo, herté myn, as woldé th' excellence
Of love, ayeins the whiché no man may
Ne oughte ek goodly maken résistance, 990
And ek because I felté wel and say
Your greté trouthe and servise every day,
And that your herte al myn was, soth to
seyne,
This drof me for to rewe upon your peyne.

' And your goodnésse have I founde alwey
yit,
Of which, my deré herte and al my knight,
I thonke it you as fer as I have wit,
Al can I not as muche as it were right ;
And I emforth my conning and my might
Have, and ay shal how soré that me
smerte, 1000
Ben to you trewe and hool with al myn
herte ;

971. *wot*, so J H₄ R ; Cx. *rede* ; others *finde*.

972. *sighté*, so J ; others *siked*.

979. *fond*, H₅ Cx. *seyne*.

989. *whiche*, so H₄ R Cx. a² G² ; J γ *whiche that*.

' And dredéles that shal befoundé at preve !
But, herté myn, what al this is to seyne
Shal wel be told, so that ye not you greve,
Though I to you right on your-self compleyne ;

For ther-with mene I finally the peyne
That halt your herte and myn in hevinesse
Fully to slen, and every wrong redresse.

' My godé myn, n'ot I for-why ne how
That jalousýe, allas, that wikked wivere,
So causéles is copen into you, 1011
The harm of which I woldé fayn deliveré.
Allas, that he, al hool, or of him slivere,
Sholde han his refut in so digne a place !
Ther Jove him sone out of your hertearace !

' But O thou Jove, O auctour of natúre !
Is this an honour to thy deité,
That folk ungiltif suffren here injúre,
And who that giltif is, al quit go'th he ?
O were it lefeful for to pleyne on thee, 1020
That undeservéd suffrest jalousýe,
Of that I wolde upon thee pleyne and crye !

' Ek al my wo is this, that folk now usen
To seyng right thus, " Ye, jalousye is love,"
And wolde a busschel venim al excusen
For-that oo greyn of love is in it shove !
But that wot heighé God that sit above,
If it be liker love, or hate and grame !
And after that it oughtë bere his name !

' But certein is, som maner jalousye 1030
Is excusáblé more than som, y-wis ;
As when cause is, and som swich fantasye
With pieté so wel represséd is
That it unnethé doth or seith amis,
But goodly drinketh up al his distresse :
And that excuse I for the gentillesse.

' And som so ful of furie is and despit
That it surmounteth his repressioun.
But, herté myn, ye ben not in that plit,

1011. *So*, so J H₄ R Cx ; others *Thus*.

1024. *Ye*, J and others *that*.

1026. *in*, γ *on*.

1028. *and grame*, so J H₄ ; others *or*.

1033. *pieté*, so J S Cp. H₁ only ; rest *pite*,
pete, etc.

That thanke I God; for-which your
 passion 1040
 I wol not calle it but illusioun
 Of hábundance of love and bisy cure,
 That doth your hertè this disease endure;

'Of which I am right sory, but not wroth.
 But, for my devoir and your hertès reste,
 Whe'r so you list by ordal, or by oth,
 By sort, or in what wisè so you leste,
 For love of God, lat preve it for the beste!
 And if that I be giltif, do me deye!
 Allas, what mighte I morè don or seye?'—

With that a fewè brightè terès newe 1051
 Out of her yèn fille, and thus she seyde,
 'Now God, thou worst in thought ne dede
 untrewè

To Troilus was neverè yit Criseyde!'—
 With that her hed down in the bed she
 leyde,
 And with the shete it wreigh, and sightè
 sore,
 And held her pees: not oo word spak she
 more.

But now help God to quenchenal this sorwe!
 So hope I that he shal, for he best may!
 For I have seyn of a ful misty morwe
 Folwen ful ofte a merie somer's day; 1061
 And after winter folweth grenè May.
 Men sen alday, and reden ek in stories,
 That after sharpè shourès ben victóriès.

This Troilus whan he her wordès herde,
 (Have ye no care!) him listè not to slepe;
 For it thoughte him no strokès of a yerde
 To here or sen Criseyde his lady wepe,
 But wel he felte aboute his hertè crepe,
 For every tere which that Criseyde asterte,
 The crampe of deth, to streyne him by
 the herte. 1071

And in his minde he gan the time acorse
 That evere he com ther, or that he was born;
 For now is wikkè turnèd into worse,

1073. *evere*, so H₃ only.

1073. *or, y and.*

1073. *that*, Cp. *that that*.

1073. *was*, H₅ *man was*.

And al the labour he hath don biforn
 He wen'de it lost: he thoughte he n'as
 but lorn.

'O Pandarus,' thoughte he, 'allas, thy wile
 Serveth of naught, so weylawey the
 while!'—

And therwithal he heng adoun the hed,
 And fil on knees, and sorwfulliche he
 sighte: 1080

What mighte he seyn? He felte he n'as
 but ded;

For wroth was she that sholde his sorwès
 lighte.

But nathèles, whan that he speken mighte,
 Than seide he thus, 'God wot that of
 this game,

Whan al is wist, than am I not to blame!'—

Therwith the sorwè so his hertè shette
 That from his yèn fil ther not a tere;
 And every spirit his vigour in-knette,
 So they astonèd and oppressèd were; 1089
 The feling of his sorwe, or of his fere,
 Or of aught ellès, fled was out of towne;
 And down he fil al sodeinliche a-swowne.

This was no litel sorwè for to see;
 But al was hust, for Pandar up as faste,
 'O necè, pes, or we be lost!' quod he,
 'Beth not agast!' But certein, at the laste,
 For this or that, he into bedde him caste,
 And seide, 'O thef, is this a mannès herte?'
 And off he rente al to his barè sherte.

And seidè, 'Necè, but ye helpe us now,
 Allas, your ownè Troilus is lorn!' 1101
 'Y-wis, so wolde I, and I wistè how,
 Ful fayn!' quod she: 'Allas, that I
 was born!'—

'Ye, necè, wole ye pullèn out the thorn
 That stiketh in his hertè,' quod Pandaré,
 'Sey "al foryeve," and stint is al this
 fare!'—

'Ye, that to me,' quod she, 'ful leverè were
 Than al the good the sonne aboutè go'th!
 And therwithal she swor him in his ere,

1094. *But*, J Cx. a² and others *For*.

1094. *for*, so H₄ G; Cx. a² *but*; J y *and*.

'Y-wis, my derè herte, I am not wroth,
Have here my trouthe!' and many
another oth; 1111
'Nowspek to me, for it am I, Criseyde!'—
But al for naught: yit mighte he not
abreyde.

Therwith his pousand paumés of his hondes
They gan to frote, and wete his temples
tweyne;

And, to deliverén him fro bittrè bondes,
She ofte him kiste; and, shortly for to
seyne, 1117

Him to revoken she dide al her peyne.
And at the laste, he gan his breth to drawe,
And of his swough sone after that adawe,

And gan bet minde and reson to him take;
But wonder sore he was abayst, y-wis,
And with a sik, when he gan bet awake,
He seide, 'O mercy, God, what thing is
this?'—

'Why do ye with your-selven thus amis?'
Quod tho Criseyde, 'Is this a mannés game?
'What, Troilus! wol ye do thus? For
shame!'—

And therwithal her arm over him she leyde,
And al foryaf, and oftè time him keste.
He thonkéd her, and to herspak and seyde
As fil to purpos for his hertés reste; 1131
And she to that answérde him as her leste,
And with her goodly wordés him disporte
She gan, and ofte his sorwes to confôrte.

Quod Pandarus, 'For aught I can espyen,
I nor this candel serven here of nought;
Light is not good for sikè folkés yén!
But for the love of God, sin ye be brought
In thus good plit, lat now non hevye thought
Ben hanging in the hertés of you tweye!'—
And bar his candel to the chiméneye. 1141

Sone after this, though it no nedè were,
Whan she swiche othés as her list devise

1115. *wete*, J H₁ R H₃ *ek*.

1127. *a*² G² *Wol Troilus do thus? Allas, for shame!*

1136. *I nor this candel, a*² G² *γ This light nor I (var.)*

1141. *his, γ the.*

Had of him take, her thoughtè tho no fere,
Ne cause ek non to bidde him thennés rise.
Yit lassè thing than othés may suffice
In many a cas; for every wight, I gesse,
That loveth wel, meneth but gentillesse!

But in effect she woldè wite anon 1149
Of what man, and ek wber, and also why
He jealous was, sin ther was causè non;
And ek the signè that he took it by,
This bad she him to telle her bisily,
Or ellés, certein, she bar him on honde
That this was don for malice, her to fonde.

Withoutè morè, shortly for to seyne,
He moste obeye unto his lady heste;
And for the lassè harm he mostè feyne.
He seide her, 'whan she was at swiche
a feste, 1159
Shè mighte on him han lokèd at the leste—'
N'ot I not what, at dere ynough a risshe,
As he that nedès moste a causè fissue!

Criseyde answérdè, 'Swete, al were it so,
What harm was that, sin I non yvel mene?
For, by that God that wroughte us bothè
two,

In allè thing is myn ententè clene!
Swiche arguments ne ben not wortha bene!
Wol ye the childissch jealous contrefete?
Now were it worthy that ye were y-bete!'—

Tho Troilus gan sorwfully to sike; 1170
Lest she be wroth, him thoughte his
hertè deyde;

And seide, 'Allas, upon my sorwés sike
Have mercy, swetè hertè myn, Criseyde!
And if that in tho wordés that I seyde
Be any wrong, I wol no more trespacè;
Do what you list, I am al in your grace!'—

Criseyde answérde, 'Of gilt misericorde!
This is to seyn, that I foryeve al this. 1178
And everè-mo on this night you recorde,
And beth wel war ye do no more amis!'—
'Nay, derè hertè myn,' quod he, 'y-wis!'—

1148. *wel, a*² *wel and.*

1163. *Criseyde, a*² G² *γ And she.*

1168. *jealous; J and others jalousie.*

1177. *Criseyde, a*² G² *γ And she.*

'And now,' quod she, 'that I have don
you smerte,
Foryeve it me, myn ownè sweté herte!'—

This Troilus, with blisse of that supprised,
Putte al in Goddès hond, as he that mente
No thing but wel; and, sodeinly avised,
He her in armès fastè to him hentè.
And Pandarus, with a ful good entente,
Leyde him to slepe, and seyde, 'If ye
ben wise,
'Swowneth not now lest morè folk
arise!'—

1190

What mighte or may the sely larkè seye,
Whan that the sperhawk hath it in his
foot?—

I can no more, but of thise ilkè tweye,
To whom this talè sucré be or soot,
Though that I tarie a yeer, som time I moot
After myn auctour tellen hir gladnése
As wel as I have told hir hevinesse.

Criseydè, which that felte her thus y-take,
As writen clerkès in hir bokès olde, 1199
Right as an aspen leef she gan to quake,
Whan she him felte her in his armès folde.
And Troilus, al hool of carès coldè,
Gan thanken tho the brightè Goddès
sevenè.—

Thussondry peynès bringen folk in hevene.

This Troilus in armès gan her streyne,
And seide, 'O swete, as everè mote I gon,
Now be ye caught! Now is ther but
we tweyne!

Now yeldeth you, for other bote is non!'—
To that Criseyde answerdè thus anon,
'N' had I or now, my sweté hertè dere,
Ben yolde, y-wis I werè now not here!'—

O, soth is seid, that heléd for to be 1212
As of a fevere, or other gret siknése,
Men mostè drinke, as men may alday see,
Ful bittrè drinke; and for to hangladnése,

1202. *And*, γ *But*.1203. *brighte*, γ *blisful*.1211. *I were now not here*, R Cx. H₃ H₅ I n'
had not now ben here.1214. *alday*, a² G² γ *ofte(n)*.

Men drinken oftè peyne and gret distresse:
I mene it here, as for this aventure
That thorough a peyne hath founden al
his cure.

And now swetnéssè semeth morè swete
That bitternesse assayéd was biforn; 1220
For out of wo in blissè now they flete;
Non swich they felten sin they werè born.
Now is this bet than bothè two be lorn!
For love of God, take every womman hede
Towerken thus, whan it com' th to the nede!

Criseyde, alquit from every drede and tene,
As she that justè cause had him to triste,
Made him swich feste, it joyè was to sene,
Whan she his trouthe and clene ententè
wiste; 1229

And as aboute a tree with many a twistè
Bitrent and wryth the swotè wodèbinde,
Gan ech of hem in armès other winde.

And as the newe abayséd nightingale
That stinteth first whan she biginneth singe,
Whan that she hereth any herdè tale,
Or in the hegges any wight steringe,
And after siker doth her vois out-ringe;
Right so Criseydè, whan her dredè stente,
Opned her herte, and tolde al her entente.

And right as he that saw his deth y-shapen,
And deyen moste, in aught that he may
gesse, 1241
And sodeinly rescous doth him escapen,
And from his deth is brought in sikernesse;
For al this world, in swich présent glad-
nése

Is Troilus, and hath his lady swete.—
With worsè hap God lat us neverè mete!

Her armès smale, her streightè bak and
softe,

Hersidès longè, fleshly, smothe, and white
He gan to stroke, and good thrift bad ful
ofte

Her snowissh throte, her brestes rounde
and lite: 1250

1222. *sin*, H₄ and others *sin that*.1240. *saw*, J *seith*; a² γ *seth*.1241. *moste*, a² G γ *mot*.1245. *Is*, a² G² γ *Was*.

Thus in this hevене he gan him to delite,
And therwithal a thousand time her kiste,
That what to don for joye unnethe he
wiste.

Than seide he thus, 'O Love, O Charité !
Thy moder ek, Citherea the swete,
After thy-self next heriéd be she,
Venus mene I, the wel-willy planéte !
And next you, Imenéus, I thee grete !
For neveré man was to you Goddés holde
As I, that ye han brought fro carés colde.

'Benigné Love, thou holy bond of thinges,
Who-so wol grace, and list thee not hon-
ouren, 1262
Lo, his desir wol flee withouten winges !
For n'oldestow of bounté hem socouren
That serven best and most alwéy labouren,
Yit were al lost, that dar I wel seyn, certes,
But-if thy gracé passéd our desertes.

'And, for thou me, that coudé leest deserve
Of hem that noubred ben unto thy grace,
Hast holpen ther I likly was to sterve, 1270
And me bestowéd in so heigh a place
That th' ilké boundés may no blissé pace,
I can no more, but laude and reverence
Be to thy bounté and thyn excellence !'—

And therwithal Criseyde anon he kiste,
Of which, certain, she felté no disese !
And thus seide he, 'Now woldé God I
wiste,
Myn herté swete, how I you mighté plesé !
What man,' quod he, 'was everé thus atese
As I on whom the fairest and the beste 1280
That evere I say, deyneth her herté reste ?

'Here may men see that mercy passeth
right :
Th' experience of this is felt in me,
That am unworthy to you, lady bright.
But, herté myn, of your benigneté
So thinketh, though that I unworthy be,

1258. *Imenéus*, Hymen.1268. *coude leest*, H₅ γ *lest coude*.1282. *this*, a² G² γ *that*.1284. *to you. lady bright*, a² G² γ *to so sweet
a wight*.

Yit mot I nede amenden in som wise
Right thorgh the vertu of your heighe
servise.

'And for the love of God, my lady dere,
Sin God hath wrought me for I shal you
serve, 1290
As thus he wol how that ye ben my sterve
To do me live, if that you list, or sterve,
So techeth me how that I may deserve
Your think, so that I thorgh myn ignor-
aunce
Ne do no thing that be you displesaunce.

'For certés, fressshé wommanliché wif,
This dar I seye, that trouthe and diligence,
That shal ye finden in me al my lif ;
N' I wol not, certain, breken your defence ;
And if I do, présent or in absénce, 1300
For love of God lat slee me with the dede,
If that it like unto your wommanhede !'

'Y-wis,' quod she, 'myn owné hertés list,
My ground of ese, and al myn herté dere,
Gramercy, for on that is al my trist !
But lat us falle away fro this matére,
For this suffiseth which that seyd is here ;
And at oo word, withouten répentaunce,
Welcome, my knight, my pees, my
suffisaunce !'—

Of hir delit or joyés oon the leste 1310
Were impossiblé to my wit to seye ;
But juggeth ye that han ben at the feste
Of swich gladnése, if that hem listé pleye !
I can no more, but thus thise ilké tweye
That night betwixen drede and sikernesse,
They felte in love the greté worthinesse.

O blisful night, of hem so longe y-sought,
How blithe unto hem bothé two thou were !
Why n'had I swich oon with my soule
y-bought,
Ye, or the leesté joyé that was there ? 1320
Away, thou foulé daunger and thou fere,

1291. *how*, so H₄ H₃ ; J R Cx. omit.1291. a² G² γ read (var.) *As thus I mene, he
wol ye ben my sterve*.1307. *this suffiseth which that* ; a² G² γ *it
suffiseth, this that*.

And lat hem in this hevené blissé dwelle,
That is so heigh that no man can it telle !

But how al-though I can not tellen al
As can myn auctour of his excellence,
Yit have I seid, and God to-forn, and shal
In every thing the gret of his sentence ;
And if that I, at lovés reverence,
Have anything in echéd for the beste,
Doth therwithal right as your-selven leste.

For miné wordés, here and every part, ¹³³¹
I speke hem alle under correccioun
Of you, that feeling han in lovés art,
And putte hem hool in your discrecioun
T'ennesse or maké diminucioun
Of my langáge ; and that I you biseche.—
But now to purpos of my rather speche.

These ilké two that ben in armés laft,
So loth to hem asonder gon it were,
That ech from other wen'dé ben biraft, ¹³⁴⁰
Or ellés, lo, this was hir mosté fere,
Lest al this thing but nicé dremés were :
For-which ful ofte ech of hem seide, ' O
swete,
Clippe ich you thus, or ellés ich it mete ?'

And Lord ! so he gan goodly on her see
That never his look ne bleynté from her
face,
And seide, ' O deré herté, may it be
That this be soth, that ye ben in this
place ?'—
'Ye, herté myn, God thanke I of his grace !'
Quod tho Criseyde, and therwithal him
kiste, ¹³⁵⁰
That wher his spirit was, for joye he n'iste.

This Troilus ful ofte her yén two
Gan for to kisse, and seide, ' O yén clere,
It weré ye that wroughten me this wo,
Ye humblé nettés of my lady dere !

^{1323.} *no man can it*, so J P H₄ R Cx. H₃ S ;
others *al ne can I*.

^{1324.} J R Cx. H₃ S have the two following
stanzas (ll. 1324-1337) after l. 1414 ; H₄ has them
in *both* places.

^{1324.} *But how al-though*, P G γ *But soth is*,
though ; S H₅ (var.)

^{1327.} *the gret of*, P G γ *al hoolly*.

Though ther be mercy writen in your chere,
God wot, the text ful hard is, soth, to finde !
How coude ye withouten bond me
binde ?'—

Therwith he gan her faste in armés take,
And wel a thousand timés gan he sike, ¹³⁶⁰
Not swiché sorwful sikés as men make
For wo, or ellés whan that folk ben sike,
But esy sikés, swiche as ben to like,
That shewéd his affeccioun withinne ;
Of swiché sikés coude he nothing blinne.

Sone after this they spake of sondry thinges
As fil to purpos of hir aventure,
And pleyng entrechaungen den hir ringes,
Of which I can not tellen no scriptúre ;
But wel I wot a broche of gold azure,
In which a ruby set was lik an herte, ¹³⁷¹
Criseyde him yaf, and stak it on his sherte.

Lord, trowén ye a coveitousé wrecche,
That blameth love and halt of it despit,
That of the pens that he can mokré and
kēcche
Was everé yit y-yeve him swich delit
As is in love in oo point in som plit ?
Nay, doutéles ! for al-so God me save,
So parfit joyé may no nigard have !

They wol seye ' yis,' but, Lord, so that
they lye, ¹³⁸⁰
Tho bisy wrecchés, ful of wo and drede !
They clepen love a woodnesse or folýe,
But it shal falle hem as I shal you rede :
They shal forgon the white and ek the
rede,
And live in wo. Ther God yeve hem
mischauce,
And every lover in his trouthe avauce !

As woldé God, these wrecches that despise
Servise of love hadde erés al-so longe
As haddé Mida, ful of coveitise,
And therto dronken hadde as hote and
stronge ¹³⁹⁰

^{1360.} *thousand* (Boc.), P G γ *hundred*.

^{1365.} *nothing*, so R ; H₅ A *neveré* ; J and
others *not, nought*. H₁ (only) *bilynne* (for *blinne*).

^{1389.} *Mida*, Midas. See C. T. D 951.

As Crassus dide for his affectès wronge,
To techen hem that coveitise is vice,
And love is vertu, though men holde it
nice !

Thise ilkè two of whiche that I you seye,
Whan that hir hertès ful assurèd were,
Tho gonnè they to speken and to pleye,
And ek rehersen how and whan and where
They knewe hem first, and every wo and
fere 1398

That passèd was ; but al that hevinesse,
Y-thankèd God, was tornèd to gladnèsse.

And everè mo, whan that hem fil to speke
Of any wo of swich a time a-gon,
With kissing al that talè sholdè breke,
And fallen in a newè joye anon,
And diden al hir might, sin they were oon,
For to recoverèn blisse and ben at ese,
And passèd wo with joyè countrepese.

Reson wol not now that I speke of sleep,
For it acordeth not to my matère :
God wot, they toke of that ful litel keep ! 1410
But lest this night that was to hem so dere
Ne sholde in veyn escape in no manère,
It was biset in joye and businesse
Of al that souneth into gentillesse.

Whan that the cok, comúne astrologer,
Gan on his brest to bete and after crowe,
And Lucifer, the dayès messenger,
Gan for to rise and out her stremès throwe,
And estward roos, to him that coude it
knowe,

Fortúna maior, that anon Criseyde 1420
With hertè soor to Troilus thus seyde :

‘Myn hertès lif, my trist, and my plesáunce,
That I was born, allas ! what me is wo,

1391. *Crassus*, M. Crassus, the triumvir, sur-
named *Dives*. When slain in battle (53 B.C.),
molten gold was poured into his mouth, by order
of Orodes, king of Parthia.

1392, 1393. *coveitise*, etc., P G γ *they ben in
the vice, And lovers nought, al-though they holde
hem nice.*

1394. *whiche, γ whom.*

1402. *wo, γ thing.*

1408. *not now*, so S ; Cx. *I now* ; rest omit *now*.

1415. *Whan that*, so J R Cx. H₃ S (see note,
l. 1324) ; others *But whan*.

That day of us mot makè disseverance !
For time it is to rise and hennès go,
Or ellès I am lost for everèmo !
O night, allas, why n'iltow over us hove
As longe as whan Almena lay by Jove ?

‘O blakè night, as folk in bokès rede,
That shapen art by God this world to
hide 1430

At certein timès with thy blakè wede,
That under that men mighte in reste abide,
Wel oughen bestès pleyne and folk thee
chide,

That ther-as day with labour wolde us
breste,
That thou thus fleest, and deynest us not
reste !

‘Thou dost, allas, too shortly thyn office,
Thou rakel night ! Ther God, makère of
kinde,

For thou so downward hastest of malíce,
Thee corse, and to our hemisperè binde,
That neverèmo under the grounde thou
winde ! 1440

For, thorough thy rakel hying out of Troye,
Have I forgon thus hastily my joye !’—

This Troilus, that with tho wordès felte
As thoughte him tho, for pietous distresse,
The bloody terès from his hertè melte,
As he that neverè yit swich hevinesse
Assayèd had out of so gret gladnesse,
Gan therwithal Criseyde, his lady dere,
In armès streyne, and seyde in this manère :

‘O cruel day, accusour of the joye 1450
That love and night han stole and faste
y-wryen,

Acorsèd be thy coming into Troye,
For every bore hath oon of thy brighte
yèn !

Envious day, what list thee so t'espyen ?

1428. *Almena*, Alcmene, mother of Hercules
by Jupiter.

1431. *blake*, a² G² γ *derke*.

1438-1441. a² G² γ read :

Thee for thyn haste and thyn unkinde vice

So faste ay to our hemisperè binde,

That neverè more under the grounde thou winde!

For now, for thou so hiest out of Troye,

What hastow lost? What sek'st thou in
this place?

Ther God thy light so quenchè for his grace!

'Allas, what han these lovers thee agilt,
Desp'tous day? Thyn be the pine of helle!
For many a lover hastow slayn, and wilt;
Thy pouring in wol no-wher lete hem
dwelle! 1460

What profrestow thy light here for to selle?
Go selle it hem that smalè selès grave!
We wol thee not! us nedeth no day have!'

And ek the sonnè, Titan, wolde he chide,
And seide, 'O fool, wel may men thee
despise,

That hast al night the Dawing by thy side
And suffrest her so sone up fro thee rise,
For to disesen lovers in this wise!

What! hold thy bed ther, thou, and ek
thy Morwe!

I preye to God, so yeve you bothè
sorwe! 1470

Therwith ful sore he sighte, and thus he
seyde,

'My lady right, and of my wele and wo
The verray rote, O goodly myn, Criseyde,
And shal I rise? Allas, and shal I so?
Now fele I that myn hertè mot a-two!
For how sholde I my lif an hourè save,
Sin that with you is al the joye ich have?

'What shal I don? For certès I n'ot how,
Ne whan, allas, I may the timè see
That in this plit I may be eft with you! 1480
And of my lif, God wot how that shal be!
Sin that desir right now so streyneth me,
That I am ded anon but I retourne,
How sholde I longe, allas, fro you sojorne?

'But nathèles, myn ownè lady bright,
Yit were it so that I wiste outrelly

1455. *in*, so H₄ R Cx. H₃; J and others omit.

1464. *wolde*, a² G² γ *gan*.

1466. *Dawing*, wife of Tithonus, whom Chaucer here confuses with Titan.

1473. *verray*, a² G² γ *welle and (of)*.

1474. *so*, Cl. D G *go*.

1477. *joye* (Poc.), so R H₅; J and others *lif*.

1482. *streyneth* (Boc.), γ *biteth, bitleth, brenneth*.

1486. *J'it*, γ omit.

That I, your ownè servant and your knight,
Were in your herte y-shet as fermely
As ye in myn, (the whiche thing trewely
Me leverè werè than these worldès
tweyne), 1490
Yit sholde I bet enduren al my payne.'—

To that Criseyde answerdè thus anon,
And with a sik she seyde, 'O hertè dere,
The game, y-wis, so ferforth now is gon,
That erst shal Phebus fallen fro his spere,
And everich eglè ben the dowvès fere,
And every roche out of his placè sterte,
Or Troilus out of Criseyde's hertè!

'Ye ben so depe in-with my herte y-grave,
That, though I wolde it torne out of my
thought, 1500

As wisly verray God my soulè save,
To deyen in the payne I coudè nought!
And, for the love of God that us hath
wrought,

Lat in your brayn non other fantasýe
So crepè, that it causè me to dye!

'And that yeme wolde han as faste in minde
As I have you, that wolde I you biseche;
And if I wistè sothly that to finde,
God mightè not a point my joyès eche!
But hertè myn, withoutè morè speche, 1510
Beth to me trewe, or ellès were it routhe;
For I am thyn, by God and by my trouthe!

'Beth glad for-thý, and live in sikernesse;
Thus seide I neverè or now, ne shal to mo!
And if to you it were a gret gladnése
To torne ayein sone after that ye go,
As fayn wolde I as ye that it were so,
As wisly God myn hertè bringe at reste!'²—
And him in armès took and oftè kiste.

Ayein his wil, sin it mot nedès be, 1520
This Troilus up ros, and faste him cledde,
And in his armès took his lady free
An hundred time, and on his way him
spedde;

1487. *owne*, a² γ *humble*.

1488. *y-shet*, a² γ (*y*-) *set*. (See l. 1549.)

1492. *thus*, a² γ *right*; G² *and that*.

1496. *dowves*, J H₄ R Cx. H₃ *hawkes*.

1517. *that*, J γ omit.

And, with swich vois as though his herté
bledde,
He seidè, 'Far-wel, derè herté sweté !
Ther God us grauntè sounde and sonè
mete !'—

To which no word for sorwè she answérde,
So sorè gan his parting her distreyne ;
And Troilus unto his paleys ferde
As wo-bigon asshe was, soth to seyne ; 1530
So harde him wrong of sharp desir the
peyne
For to ben eft ther he was in plesaunce,
That it may nevere out of his rémem-
braunce.

Retornéd to his réal paleys sone,
He softe into his bed gan for to slinke,
To slepè longe as he was wont to done.
But al for naught ; he may wel ligge and
winke,
But slep ne may ther in his herté sinke,
Thinking how she, for whom desir him
brende,
A thousand fold was worth more than he
wen'de. 1540

And in his thought gan up and down to
winde
Her wordès alle and every countenaunce,
And fermèliche inpressen in his minde
The lestè point that to him was plesaunce ;
And verrayliche of th' ilkè rémembraunce
Desir al newe him brende, and lust to brede
Gan more than erst, and yit took he non
hede.

Criseyde also, right in the selvè wise,
Of Troilus gan in her herté shette
His worthinesse, his lust, his dedès
wise, 1550
His gentillesse, and how she with him
mette,
Thanking Love, he so wel her bisette ;
Desiring eft to han her herté dere
In swich a plit, she dorstè make him chere.

1524. *vois as though, γ words as.*1525. *dere, H₅ γ my dere.*1548. *setwe, so J R H₃ Cx. ; rest same.*1552. *he, S that he.*

Pandàre, a-morwè which that comen was
Unto his nece and gan her fairè grete,
Seide, 'Al this night so reynéd it, allas,
That al my drede is that ye, necè swete,
Han litel leiser had to slepe and mete :
Al night,' quod he, 'hath reyn so don me
wake, 1560
That som of us for gode his hed may ake !'

And ner he com, and seide, 'How stant
it now
This brightè morwè ? Nece, how can ye
fare ?'
Criseyde answérde, 'Nevere the bet for
you,
Fox that ye ben ! God yeve your herté care !
God help me so, ye causéd al this fare,
Trowe I,' quod she, 'for al your wordès
white !
O, who-so seeth you knowèth you ful
lite !'—

With that she gan her facè for to wrye
Al with the shete, and wex for shamè
red ; 1570
And Pandarus gan under for to pryè,
And seidè, 'Nece, if that I shal be ded,
Have here a sward, and smiteth off myn
hed !'

With that his arm al sodeinly he threste
Under her nekke, and at the laste her keste.

I passe al that which nedeth not to seye.
What ! God foryaf his deth, and she also
Foryaf, and with her unclè gan to pleye,
For other causè was ther non than so. 1579
But of this thing right to th'effect to go,
Whan timè was, hom til her housse wente ;
And Pandarus hath hoolly his entente.

Now tornè we ayein to Troilus,
That restèles ful longe a-beddè lay,
And privèly sente after Pandarus
To him to come in al the haste he may.
He com anon, not onès seide he nay ;

1561. *his, so H₃ ; J hir ; H₁ R our. a² G² γ
That some of us, I trowe, hir hedes ake !*1563. *brighte, a² G² γ merie.*1570. *Al with (?), all with.*1570. *red, so a² ; rest al red.*1576. *nedeth, a² G² γ chargeth.*

And Troilus ful sobréliche he grette,
And down upon his beddés side him sette.

This Troilus, with al th'affeccion ¹⁵⁹⁰
Of frendés love, that herté may devise,
To Pandarus on knowés fil adoun ;
And, or that he wolde off the place arise,
He gan him thonken in his besté wise
A thousand time, and gan the day to blesse
That he was born to bringe him fro dis-
tresse.

And seide, 'O frend of frendés alder-
beste

That everé was, the sothé for to telle,
Thou hast in hevене y-brought my soule
at reste

Fro Flegitoun, the fery flood of helle ; ¹⁶⁰⁰
That, though I mighte a thousand timésselle
Upon a day my lif in thy servise,
It mighté not a mote in that suffise.

'The sonnè, which that al the world may see,
Saw neveré yit, my lif that dar I leye,
So inly fair and goodly as is she,
Whos I am al and shal til that I deye ;
And that I thus am hirés, dar I seye,
That thankéd be the heighè worthinesse
Of Love, and ek thy kindé businessse ! ¹⁶¹⁰

'Thus hastow me no litel thing y-yive,
For which to thee obligéd be for ay
My lif. And why? For thorough thy help
I live,

Or ellés ded had I ben mony a day !'—
And with that word down in his bed he lay ;
And Pandarus ful sobréliche him herde
Til al was seyde, and than he thus answerde :

'My deré frend, if I have don for thee
In any cas, God wot, it is me lief ;
And am as glad as man may of it be, ¹⁶²⁰
God help me so ! But tak it not a-grief :
For love of God, be war of this mischéf,

^{1595.} *thousand*, a² G² γ *hundred* (γ *sithe* for *time*).

^{1595.} *day to*, a² G² γ *time*.

^{1600.} *Flegitoun*, Phlegethon.

^{1617.} *thus*, γ *him*.

^{1622.} *For love of God*, a² G² γ *That I shal seyn*.

That, ther-as now thou brought art in thy
blisse,

That thou thy-self ne cause it not to misse.

'For of fortunés sharp adversité
The worsté kinde of infortune is this :
A man to han ben in prosperité,
And it remembren whan it passéd is. ¹⁶²⁸
Thou'rt wis y-nough, for-thy do not amis :
Be not too rakel, though thou sitté warme,
For if thou be, certain, it wol thee harme.

'Thou art at ese, and hold thee wel ther-inne ;
For also seur as red is every fir,
As gret a craft is kepè wel as winne.
Bridle alwey wel thy speche and thy desir,
For worldly joye halt not but by a wir :
That preveth wel, it brest alday so ofte ;
For-thy nede is to werken with it softe !'—

Quod Troilus, 'I hope, and God to-form,
My deré frend, that I shal so me bere, ¹⁶⁴⁰
That in my gilt ther shal no thing be lorn,
N'I wol not rakle as for to greven here.
It nedeth not this mater ofté sterc ;
For, wistestow myn herté wel, Pandaré,
By God of this thou woldest litel care !'

Tho gan he telle him of his gladé night,
And wher-offirst his hertédredde, and how ;
And seidé, 'Frend, as I am trewé knight,
And by that feith I shal to God and you,
I hadde it neveré half so hote as now ;
And ay the moré that desir me biteth ¹⁶⁵¹
To love her best, the more it me deliteth.

'I n'ot myself not wisly what it is ;
But now I fele a newé qualité,
Ye, al another than I dide or this.'—
Pandaré answerde, and seidé thus, that 'he
That onés may in hevéné blissé be,
He feleth other-weyés, dar I leye,
Than th' ilké time he first herde of it seye.

This is oo word for al : this Troilus ¹⁶⁶⁰
Was neveré ful to speke of this matére,

^{1643.} *this mater*, etc., a² G² (var.) *al day this thing to tere*.

^{1643.} *sterc*, so R Cx. H₃ (see iv. 1451) ; J and others *tere*.

^{1645.} *By God*, a² G² γ *God wol*.

And for to preisen unto Pandarus
The bounté of his righté lady dere,
And Pandarus to thanke and maken chere.
This tale ay was span-newè to biginne,
Til that the night departed hem a-
twinne.—

Sone after this, for-that Fortúne it wolde,
Y-comèn was the blisful timè sweté, ¹⁶⁶⁸
That Troilus was warnèd that he sholdè,
Ther he was erst, Criseyde his lady mete ;
For which he felte his herte in joyè flete,
And feithfully gan alle the Goddès herie.
And lat see now, if that he can be merie !

And holden was the forme and al the wise
Of her comíngé, and eek of his also,
As it was erst, which nedeth not devise.
But plainly to th'effect right for to go,
In joye and seurté Pandarus hem two ¹⁶⁷⁸
A-beddè broughtè, whan hem bothè leste ;
And thus they ben in quiete and in reste.

Not nedeth it to you, sin they ben met,
To axe at me if that they blithè were ;
For if it erst was wel, tho was it bet
A thousand fold : this nedeth not t'en-
quere.

Agon was every sorwe and every fere ;
And bothe, y-wis, they hadde, and so they
wen'de,
As muchè joye as hertè may comprende.

This n'is no litel thing of for to seye :
This passeth every wit for to devise ; ¹⁶⁸⁹
For ech of hem gan othres lust obeye :
Felicité, which that thise clerkès wise
Commenden so, ne may not here suffice :
This joyè may not writen be with inkè :
This passeth al that hertè may bi-thinke !

But cruel day (so weylawey the stounde !)
Gan for t'aproche as they by signès knewe,
For which hem thoughtè felen dèthès
wounde.

So wo was hem, that chaungen gan hir
hewe ;

And day they gonnen to despise al newe,
Calling it traitour, envious, and worse ; ¹⁷⁰⁰
And bitterly the dayès light they corse.

Quod Troilus, ' Allas, now am I war,
That Pireis and the swiftè stedès thre,
Whichè that drawen forth the sonnès char,
Han gon som by-path in dispit of me :
That makèth it so sonè day to be ;
And, for the sonne him hasteth thus to rise,
Ne shal I neverè don him sacrificise !'

But nedès day departe hem mostè sone ;
And whan hir speche y-don was and hir
chere, ¹⁷¹⁰
Theytwinneanonas they ben wont to done,
And setten time of meting eft i-fere.
And many a night they wroughte in this
manère,

And thus Fortúne a timè ledde in joye
Criseyde and eek this kingès sone of Troye.

In suffisaunce, in blisse, and in singínges
This Troilus gan al his lif to lede. ¹⁷¹⁷
Hespendeth, jousteth, maketh festeyínges ;
He yeveth frely ofte, and chaungeth wede,
And held aboute him ay, withouten drede,
A world of folk, as com him wel of kinde,
The freshest and the beste he coude finde ;

That swich a vois of him was, and a
stevene,
Throughout the world, of honour and
largèsse,

That it up-rong unto the yate of hevene.
And, as in love, he was in swich gladnèsse,
That in his herte he demèd, as I gesse,
That ther n'is lover in this world at ese
So wel as he ; and thus gan love him plesse.

The goodlihede or bounté which that
kinde ¹⁷³⁰

In any other lady hadde y-set
Can not the mountaunce of a knotte
unbinde,
About his herte, of al Criseydes net.

^{1703.} *Pireis*, H₃ *Pireys*; H₄ Cx. *Pirers*; others *Pirous Pirus*, *Pirora*, etc. Piroeis, one of the four horses of the Chariot of the Sun; see Ovid, *Met.* ii. 153.

^{1718.} *festeyínges*, so S; others *festynges*, *festeynynges*, etc.

^{1720.} *ay*, *withouten*, a² G² *γ alwey out of*

^{1723.} *of him was*, *γ was of him*.

^{1730.} *bounté*, so J G² A; rest *beaute*.

He was so narwe y-maskéd and y-knet,
That it undon on any maner side,
That n'il not ben, forought that may bitide!

And by the hond ful ofte he woldé take
This Pandarus, and into gardin lede,
And swich a feste and swich a proces
make 1739

Him of Criseyde, and of her wommanhede,
And of her beauté, that withouten drede
It was an hevene his wordès for to here ;
And than he woldé singe in this manére :

'Love, that of erthe and see hath
gouvernaunce,

Love, that his hestès hath in hevenès hye,
Love, which that with an holsom állaunce
Halt peples joinéd as him list hem gye,
Love, that enditeth lawe of companye,
And couplés doth in vertu for to dwelle,
Bind this acord that I have told and telle.

'That that the world, with feith which
that is stable, 1751

Diverseth so his stoundès concordinge ;
That element that ben so discordable
Holden a bond perpetuely duringe ;
That Phebus mot his rosy dayforth bringe ;
And that the mone hath lordship over
the nightes :—

Al this doth Love, ay heried be his mightes !

'That that the see, that gredy is to flowen,
Constreinet to a certain endé so 1759

His flodès, that so fiersly they ne growen
To drenchen erthe and al for everé-mo ;
And if that Love aught lete his bridel go,
Al that now lov'th asonder sholdé lepe,
And lost were al, that Love halt now to-
hepe.

'So woldé God, that auctour is of kinde,
That with his bond Love of his vertu liste

1744. Troilus' Song of Love is taken from Boethius ii. metre 8. This song (1744-1771) is omitted in H₂, and inserted later in P.

1746. *which that*, so J H₄ R ; H₅ *that which* ; rest *that*.

1748. *enditeth*, so J H₄ R G ; H₅ *endith* ; Cx. *enduet* ; rest *knetteth*, *kenneth*, etc. (Boethius, *dictat*).

1754. *Holden*, J and others *Holde in*.

1760. *fiersly*, R Cx. H₅ Cl. D *freshly*.

To cerclen hertès alle, and fastè binde,
That from his bond no wight the wey
out wiste !

And hertèscolde, hem wolde I that hetwiste
To make hem love, and that hem liste
ay rewe 1770

On hertès sore, and kepe hem that ben
trewe !'—

In allè nedès for the townès werre
He was, and ay the firste in armès dight,
And certainly, but-if that bokés erre,
Save Ector, most y-drad of any wight ;
And this ences of hardinesse and might
Com him of love, his lady thank to winne,
That alteréd his spirit so withinne.

In time of trewe, on hawking wolde he ride,
Or ellès hunté boor, bere or lioun ; 1780
The smalé beestès leet he gon biside.

And, whan that he com riding to the toun,
Ful ofte his lady from her window doun,
As fressh as faucon comén out of muwe,
Ful redy was him goodly to saluwe.

And most of love and vertu was his speche,
And in despit hadde allè wrecchednesse ;
And doutéles, no nede was him biseche
Thonouéren hem that hadden worthinesse,
And esen hem that werén in distresse ;
And glad was he, if any wight wel ferde
That lover was, whan he it wiste or herde.

For, soth to seyn, he lost held every wight
But-if he were in Lovés heigh servise,
I mené folk that oughte it ben of right.
And over al this, so wel coude he devise
Of sentement, and in so uncouth wise
Al his array, that every lover thoughte
That al was wel, what-so he seide or
wroughte.

And though that he be come of blood
royal, 1800

Him liste of pride at no wight for to chace :
Benigne he was to ech in general,
For which he gat him thank in every place.
Thus woldé Love, y-heried be his grace,

1782. *to the*, so a² Cx. ; H₅ *into the* ; A *to* ; J and others *in to*.

That pride, envye, and ire, and avarice
He gan to flee, and everich other vice.

Thou Lady bright, the doughter to Dione,
Thy blinde and winged sone eek, daun
Cupide,

Ye sustren nine eek, that by Elicone
In hil Parnaso listen for t'abide,— 1810
That ye thus fer han deyned me to gide,

1805. *envye, and ire*, so J; a² R H₃ G² Cl.
omit *and*; Cx. Cp. H *and ire, envye*.

I can no more but, sin that ye wol wende,
Ye heried ben for ay, withouten ende!

Thorough you have I seid fully in my song
Th'effect and joye of Troilus' servise,
Al be that ther was som disese among,
As to myn auctour listeth to devise.
My thridde book now ende ich in this
wise;

And Troilus in lust and in quiete 1819
Is with Criseyde, his ownè hertè swete.

BOOK IV

BUT al too litel, weylaway the while,
Lasteth such joye, y-thanked be Fortune,
That semeth trewest whan she wil bigile
And can to folés so her song entune
That she hem hent and blent, traitour
comune!

And whan a wight is from her wheel y-
throwe,
Than laugheth she, and maketh him a
mowe.

From Troilus she gan her brightè face
Away to writhe, and took of him non
hede, 9

But caste him clene out of his lady grace,
And on hir wheel she sette up Diomede;
For-which right now myn hertè ginneth
blede,

And now my penne, allas, with which I
write,
Quaketh for drede of that I moste endite.

For how Criseyde Troilus forsook,
Or at the leeste, how that she was un-
kinde,

Mot hennès-forth ben mater of my book,
As writen folk thorough which it is in
minde.

Allas! that they sholde everè causè finde
To speke her harm; and, if they on her
lye, 20

Y-wis, hem-self sholde han the vilanye!

1. R omits ll. 1-28.
7. a, a² H₅ γ the.

O ye Herinés, Nightés doughtren three,
That endéles compleinen evere in peyne,
Megera, Alete, and eek Thesiphone!
Thou cruel Mars eek, fader to Quirine,
This ilkè ferthè book me helpeth fine,
So that the los of lif and love i-fere
Of Troilus be fully shewed here.

—Ligging in ost, as I have seid or this,
The Grekés stronge aboutè Troyè toun, 30
Bifel that, whan that Phebus shining is
Upon the brest of Hercules' Lioun,
That Ector with ful many a bold baroun
Caste on a day with Grekés for to fighte
As he was wont, to greve hem what he
mighte.

N'ot I how long or short it was bitwene
This purpos and that day they issen
mente;

But on a day wel arméd, brighte and
shene,

With spere in honde and biggè bowés
bente,

Ector and many a worthy wight out-
wente; 40

And in the berd anon withouten lette
Hir fo-men in the feld hem fastè mette.

22. *Herfmes*; the Three Furies, Megæra, Alecto, and Tisiphone. (See i. 6.)

26. *This ilke ferthe*, a² *This ferthe*; H₃ *This sifte and laste*; H₄ *This scerde and laste*.

29. *seid*, H₄ R Cx. H₃ *told*.

37. *issen*, so J; P *issu*; H₂ *thus*; others *fighten, fouhten*. (Boc. usci.)

39, 40. H₅ S γ transpose ll. 39, 40.

The longé day, with sperés sharpe y-
grounde,
With arwés, dartés, swerdés, macés felle,
They fighte, and bringen hors and man to
grounde,
And with hir axes out the brainés quelle.
But in the lasté shour, soth for to telle,
The folk of Troye hem-selven somis-ledden
That with the wors at night homward they
fledden.

Atte whiché day was taken Antenore 50
Maugré Polydamas or Monestéo,
Santippé, Sarpedon, Polynestore,
Polyte, or eek the Trojan daun Riphéo
And othré lassé folk as Phebuséo ;
So that for harm that day the folk of Troye
Dredden to lese a gret part of hir joye.

But nathéles a trewé was ther take
At gret requeste, and tho they gonnen
trete

Of prisoneres a chaungé for to make, 59
And for the surplus yeven sommés grete.
This thing anon was couth in every strete
Bothe in th'assege, in towné, and every
where,

And with the firste it com to Calcas' ere.

When Calcas knew this tretis sholdé holde,
In consistórie among the Grekés sone
He gan in-thringé forth with lordés olde,
And sette him ther-as he was wont to
done ;

And with a chaungéd face hem bad a bone,
For love of God to don that reverence
To stinté noise and yeve him audience. 70

Than seide he thus, ' Lo, lordés mine, ich
was

50. *Atte*, so $H_2 A$; others *At*.

51. *Maugré Polydamas or*; H_3 *Palidomas*
and also (Boc.)

53. *or*, H_3 and (Boc.)

54. *And*, $a^2 Or$.

55. *So that for harm that day*, H_3 *For al*
Ector; so that (Boc.)

57, 58, 59. So $J H_4 R Cx. S$ (var.); $H_3 H_5 a^2 \gamma$
read (var.)

To (of) Priamus was yeve at his (gret, Grek, Grekes)
requeste

A time of trewe, and tho they gonnen tretre

Hir prisoneres to chaungen, most and leste.

(Boc. Chiese Priano triegua, e fugli data, etc.)

Trojan, as it is knowén out of drede ;
And, if that you remembre, I am Calcas
That alderfirst yaf confort to your nede,
And toldé wel how that ye sholden spede :
For dredéles though you shal in a stounde
Ben Troye y-brent and beten doun to
grounde.

' And in what forme and in what maner
wise

This toun to shende, and al your list
t'acheve, 79

' Ye han or this wel herd me you devise :
This knowé ye, my lordés, as I leve.
And, for the Grekés werén me so leve,
I com my-self in my propré persóne,
To teche in this how you was best to done,

' Having unto my tresour ne my rente
Right no resport, to réspect of your ese.
Thus al my good I lefte, and to you wente,
Wening in this, my lordés, you to plesé.
But al this los ne doth me no disese :
I vouché-sauf, as wisly have I joye, 90
For you to lese al that I have in Troye,

' Save of a doughter that I lefte, allas,
Sleping at home, whan out of Troye I sterte.
O sterne and cruel fader that ich was !
How mighte I have in that so hard an herte?
Allas, In'haddey-brought her in her sherte !
For sorwe of which I wil not live to morwe,
But-if ye lordés rewe upon my sorwe.

' For, by that cause I say no time or now
Her to delivere, ich holden have my pes ;
But now or neveré, yif it liké yow, 101
I may her have right soné doutéles.
O help and grace ! amongés al this pres
Rewe on this oldé caitif in distresse,
Sin I thorough you have al this hevnesse !

' Ye have now caught and fetred in prisoun
Trojans y-nowe ; and if your willés be
My child with oon may have redempcioun,

80. *me you*, γ *it me*.

87. *lefte*, so $J H_3 Cx. A D$; others *leste*, *losté*
(Boc. lasciai).

89. *this*, so $J H_3 Cx.$; $a^2 H_5$ *my*; others *that*.

93. *Troye*, $a^2 H_5$ *toume*.

101. *yif*, so $J H_3 H_4$; $D Cp. Cl.$ *if that*.

Now for the love of God and of bounté,
Oon of so fele, alas, so yeve him me ! 110
What nede were it this prayér for to werne,
Sinyeshal bothe han folk and toun as yerne?

‘On peril of my lif I shal not lye,
Appollo hath me told it feithfully ;
I have eek founde it by astronomye,
By sort and by augúrie eek trewély,
And dar wel seyn the time is fasté by
That fir and flaumbe on al the toun shal
sprede ;

And thus shal Troyé torne in asshen dede.

‘For, certein, Phebus and Neptúnus bothe
That makeden the wallés of the toun 121
Ben with the folk of Troye alwéy so wrothe,
They wol eft bringe it to confusioun
Right for despit of King Laméadoun :
Bi-cause he n’oldé payèn hem hir hire,
The toun shal yit be set upon a fire.’

Telling his tale alwey, this oldé greye,
Humble in his speche, and in his lokinge eke,
The salté terés from his ýen tweye
Ful fasté ronnen doun by either cheke. 130
So longe he gan of socour hem biseke
That, for to hele him of his sikés sore,
They yave him Antenor withouten more.

But who was glad y-nough but Calcas tho !
And of this thing ful sone his nedés leyde
On hem that sholden for the tretis go,
And hem for Antenor ful ofté preyde
To bringen hom King Thoas and Criseyde :
And whan Priám his savé gardé sente,
Th’embassadours to Troyé streight they
wente. 140

The cause y-told of hir comíngé, the olde
Priam, the king, ful sone in general
Let her-upon his parlément to holde,
Of which th’effect rehersen you I shal :

121. *makeden*, so J R γ (exc. A Cl.) ; $a^2 G^2 S$ *maden alle* ; H₃ H₄ Cx. A Cl. *maden*.

123. *They wol eft*, so J H₃ H₄ R Cx. ; others *That they wol*.

132. *sikes*, so J H₃ H₄ R Cx. ; others *sorwes*.

137, 138. H₃ reads :

And hem ful ofte specyally preyde
For Antenor to bringe home Criseide.

139. *save garde*, $a^2 G^2$ *saf conduit hem*.

Th’embassadours ben answer’d for finál,
Th’exchaunge of prisoneres andal this nede
Hem liketh wel ; and forth in they procede.

This Troilus was present in the place,
Whan axéd was for Antenor Criseyde ; 149
For-which ful soné chaungen gan his face
As he that with the wordés wel neigh deyde,
But nathéles he no word to it seyde ;
Lest men sholde his affeccioun espye,
With mannés herte he gan his sorwé drye.

And ful of anguissch and of grisly drede
Abood what other lordés woldé seye ;
And if they woldé graunte, as God forbede,
Th’exchaunge of her, than thoughte he
thingés tweye :
First how to save her honour, and what weye
He mighté best th’eschaunge of her with-
stonde ; 160
Ful faste he caste howal this mighté stonde.

Love made him al prest to don her bide,
Or rather dyen than she sholdé go ;
But Reson seide him on that other side,
‘Withoute assent of her ne do not so,
If thou debate it, lest she be thy fo,
And seyn that thorough thy medling is
y-blowe
Your bother love, ther it was erst unknowe.’

For-which he gan deliberén for the beste,
That, though the lordés woldé that she
wente, 170
He woldé lete hem graunté what hem leste,
And telle his lady first what that they mente ;
And whan that she had seid him her entente,
Therafter wolde he werken al-so blive,
Theigh al the world ayein it woldé strive.

Ector which that right wel the Grekés herde,
For Antenor how they wolde han Criseyde,
Gan it withstonde and sobreliche answerde :

156. *other lordes wolde*, $a^2 G^2 \gamma$ *lordes wolde* (un)to it.

162. *made him*, so H₃ A ; rest *him made* (read ? *Lo, Love* ; see i. 603).

163. *Or, γ And*.

166. *If thou debate (it) lest she*, so J H₃ H₄ R ; $a^2 G^2 \gamma$ *Lest for thy werk she wolde be*.

176. *right wel*, so Cx. S ; rest *wel*.

'Sirès, she n'is no prisoner,' he seyde; 179
'I n'ot on you who that this charge leyde;
But on my part ye may eft-sone hem telle,
We usen here no wommen for to selle.'

The noise of peple up-stertè than at ones
As breme as blase of straw y-set on fire;
For Infortune it woldè for the nones,
They sholden hir confusioun desire.

'Ector!' quod they, 'What gost may you
enspire

This woman thus to shilde, and don us lese
Daun Antenor—a wrong wey now ye
chese— 189

'That is so wis and eek so bold baroun?
And we han nede of folk as men may se.
He is eek oon the grettest of this toun!
O Ector, lat tho fantasýcs be!
O King Priam!' quod they, 'thus siggen
we,

That al our vois is to forgon Criseyde.'
And to deliverèn Antenor they preyde.

O Juvenal, lord, soth is thy sentence:
That litel witen folk what is to yerne,
That they ne finde in hir desir offence;
For cloude of errour letteth hem discerne
What best is. And lo, here ensaumple as
yerne! 201

This folk desiren now deliverance
Of Antenor, that broughte hem to
mischance;

For he was after traitour to the toun
Of Troye. Alas, they quitte him out too
rathè!

O nicè world, lo, thy discrecioun!
Criseydè which that neverè dide hem scathe
Shal now no lenger in her blissè bathe;
But Antenor, he shal come hom to toune,
And she shal out: thus seiden here and
houne. 210

For-which deliverèd was by parlèment
For Antenor to yelden out Criseyde,
And it pronouncèd by the president,

197. *soth, y trewe.*

200. *letteth hem,* so R; H₃ Cx. *let hem to;*
others *lat hem, ne lat hem, lat hem n't,* etc.

Altheigh that Ector nay ful oftè preyde;
That finaly, what wight that it withseyde,
It was for naught: it mostè ben and sholde,
For substance of the parlèment it wolde.

Departed out of parlèment echone,
This Troilus withoutè wordes mo
Into his chambrè spedde him faste, allone
But-if it were a man of his or two, 221
The whiche he bad out fastè for to go,
Because he woldè slepen, as he seyde;
And hastily upon his bed him leyde.

And as in winter levès ben biraft,
Ech after other, til the tree be bare,
So that ther n'is but bark and braunche
y-laftè,
Li'th Troilus biraft of ech welfare,
Y-bounden in the blakè bark of care, 229
Disposèd wood out of his wit to breyde,
So sore him sat the changing of Criseyde.

He rist him up, and every dore he shette
And window eek; and tho this sorwful
man

Upon his beddès side adoun him sette,
Ful lik a ded imágè pale and wan;
And in his brest the hepèd wo began
Outbreste, and he to werken in this wise
In his woodnèsse, as I shal you devise.

Right as the wildè bolè ginneth springe
Now here, now there, y-darted to the herte,
And of his deth roreth in còmpleiníngè,
Right so gan he aboute the chambrè sterte,
Smiting his brest ay with his fistès smerte;
His hed to walle, his body to the grounde
Ful ofte he swapte, himselven to confounde.

His y'en two for pieté of herte,
Out stremèden as swiftè wellès tweye;
The heighè sobbès of his sorwes smerte
His speche him rafte: unnethès mighte
he seye, 249

239. *ginneth,* so G²; P H₃ *ginn'th to;* J and
others *biginneth.*

244. *to walle,* so R; Cx. *to wallys;* J and
others *to the wal(le).*

246. *pieté,* so J H₂ S; others *pite, pete.*

247. *Out stremeden as swiftè,* P G² *Sorweþ(t)en
that they semen.*

' O deth, allas ! why n'ilt thou do me deye ?
A-corsed be that day which that Nature
Shoop me to be a livés créature !'

But after, whan the furie, and al this rage
Which that his herté twiste and fasté
threste,

By lengthe of timé somewhat gan aswage,
Upon his bed he leide him dou to reste.
But tho bigonne his terés more out-breste,
That wonder is the body may suffise
To half this wo which that I you devise.

Than seide he thus : ' Fortune, allas the
while ! 260

What have I don ? What have I thus
a-gilt ?

How mightestow for routhé me bigile ?
Is ther no grace ? And shal I thus be
spilt ?

Shal thus Criseyde away, for-that thou
wilt ?

Allas, how mayst thou in thyn herté finde
To be to me thus cruel and unkinde ?

' Have I thee not honoured al my live,
As thou wel wost, above the Goddés alle ?
Why wiltow me fro joyé thus deprive ?
O Troilus, what may men now thee calle
But wrecche of wrecches, out of honour
falle 271

Into miserie, in which I wol biwaile
Criseyde, allas, til that the breth me faile.

' Allas, Fortune ! if that my lif in joye
Displesed hadde unto thy foule envye,
Why n'haddestow my fader king of Troye
Biraft the lif, or don my brethren dye,
Or slain myself that thus compleine and
crye ?

I, combré-world, that may of nothings serve,
But alwey dye and neveré fully sterve !

' If that Criseyde alloné were me laft 281
Nought roughte I whiderward thou woldest
stere ;

258. *wonder is*, P G² *wel unnethe* (Boc. appena).

280. *alwey*, γ *evere*.

282. *whiderward*, γ *whider*.

282. *woldest*, so H₄ R: J and others *woldest me*.

And her, allas, than hast thou me biraft !
But everémo, lo, this is thy manére
To reve a wight that most is to him dere,
To preve in that thy gerful violence !
Thus am I lost : ther helpeth no defence !

' O verray Lord, O Love ! O God, allas !
That knowest best myn herte and al my
thought ! 289

What shal my sorful lif don in this cas
If I forgo that I so dere have bought ?
Sin ye Criseyde and me han fully brought
Into your grace, and bothe our hertés
seled,

How may ye suffre, allas, it be repeled ?

' What shal I don ? I shal, whil I may dure
On live, in torment and in cruel peyne
This infortune or this disaventure
Allone as I was born, y-wis, compleyne ;
Ne neveré wol I sen it shine or reyne ;
But ende I wol, as Edippe in derknésse,
My sorful lif, and deyen for distresse.

' O wery gost, that errest to and fro, 302
Why n'iltow flen out of the wofulleste
Body that everé mighte on groundé go ?
O soulé, lurking in this wo, unneste !
Fle forth out of myn herte and lat it
breste,

And folwe alwey Criseyde thy lady dere
Thy righté place is now no lenger here.

' O woful yē two, sin your disport
Was al to seen Criseydes yē brighte, 310
What shal ye don, but for my disconfort
Stonden for naught and wepen out your
sighte ?

Sin she is queynt that wont was you to
lighte,

In veyn fro this forth have ich yē tweye
I-forméd, sin your vertu is aweye.

295. γ read : *What I may don, I shal, whil I may dure*. Boc. *Che faro io . . . ? Io pian-gerò . . .*

300, 301. P G² H₃ read :

Ne hevenes light (H₃ Ne see no light); and thus I in derknesse

My woful (H₃ sorful) lif wol enden for (H₃ in) distresse.

306. P G² read :

Fle forth anon, and do myn herte breste.

'O my Criseyde, O lady sovèryne
Of th' ilkè woful soulè that thus cryeth,
Who shal now yevè confort to my peyne?
Allas, no wight! But whan myn hertè
dyeth, 319
My spirit which that so unto you hyeth
Receive in gre, for that shal ay you serve!
For-thy no fors is though the body sterve!

'O ye lovères that heighe upon the wheel
Ben set of Fortune, in good áventure,
God levè that ye finde ay love of steel,
And longè mote your lif in joye endure!
But whan ye comen by my sepulture,
Remembreth that your felaw resteth there;
For I lovede eek, though I unworthy were.

'O olde, unholsom and mislived man,—
Calcas I mene,—allas, what aileth thee
To ben a Grek, sin thou art born Troján?
O Calcas, which that wilt my banè be,
In cursed timè was thou born for me!
As woldè blisful Jovè for his joye
That I thee haddè wher I wolde in Troye!'

A thousand sikès hotter than the glede
Out of his brest, ech after other, wente,
Medled with pleintès newe his wo to fede,
For which his woful terès neverè stente; 340
And shortly so his peinès him to-rente,
And wex so maat, that joyè nor penaunce
He feleth non, but li'th forth in a traunce.

Pandaré, which that at the parlèment
Had herd what every lord and burgesseyde,
And how ful graunted was by oon assent
For Antenor to yelden so Criseyde,
Gan wel neigh wood out of his wit to breyde;
So that for wo he n'isté what he mente,
But in a rees to Troilus he wente. 350

A certein knight, that for the timè kepte
The chambrè dore, undide it him anon;
And Pandar, that ful tendrelichè wepte,
Into his derkè chambrè stille as ston
Toward the bed gan softly to gon,

317. *th' ilke*, H₃ Cx. *that*; γ *this*.

318. *my*, so P G² H₂ A D; rest *the, thy, your*.

347. *yelden*, P G² H₃ *chaungen*.

So cónfus that he n'iste what to seye:
For verray wo his wit was neigh awaye.

And with his chere and loking al to-torn
Forsorwe of this, and with his armès folden,
He stood this woful Troilus biforn, 360
And on his pitous face he gan biholden;
But, Lord, so oftè gan his hertè colden,
Seing his frend in wo, whos heviness
His hertè slough, as thoughte him, for
distresse.

This woful wight, this Troilus, that felte
His frend Pandaré y-comen him to see,
Gan as the snow ayein the sonnè melte;
For-which this sorwful Pandar, of pitè,
Gan for to wepe as tendreliche as he;
And spechès thus ben thise ilkè tweye,
That neither mighte oo word forsorwèseye.

But at the laste this woful Troilus, 372
Neigh ded for smert, gan bresten out to
rore,

And with a sorwful noise he seidè thus,
Among his sobbès and his sighès sore,
'Lo, Pandar, I am ded, withoutè more!
Hastow not herd at parlèment,' he seyde,
'For Antenor how lost is my Criseyde?'

This Pandarus, ful ded and pale of hewe,
Ful pitously answärde and seidè, 'Yis! 380
As wisly were it fals as it is trewe
That I have herd, and wot al how it is.
O mercy, God, who wolde han trowèd this!
Who wolde have wen'd that, in so litel a
throwe,
Fortune our joyè wolde han over-throwe!

'For in this world ther n'is no créature,
As to my doom, that everè saw ruine
Straunger than this, thorough cas or
áventure.

But who may al eschewe or al devine?

357. *neigh*, P G² H₂ S Cx. *al*; A *now*; D *om*.

358. *And*, P G² H₃ *But*.

359. *For sorwe of this*, P G² Ny *ded for wo*.
(H₃ omits l. 359.)

362. *But*, P G² H₃ *And*.

373. *Neigh ded for smert*, P G² H₃ *For cruel herte* (G² *smert*).

384. *litel*, R *lite*.

Swich is the world ! For-thy I thus define :
Ne trust no wight to finden in fortune 391
Ay propreté ; her yiftés ben commúne.

‘ But tel me this, why thou art now so mad
To sorwen thus. Why li’stow in this wise,
Sin thy desir al hoolly hastow had,
So that by right it oughte y-nough suffice?
But I, that neveré felte in my servise
A frendly chere or looking of an ye,
Lat me thus wepe and wailen til I dye !

‘ And over al this, as thou wel wost thy-
selve,

This town is ful of ladies al aboute ; 401
And, to mydoom, fairer thanswiché twelve
As evere she was, shal I finde in som route,
Ye, oon or two, withouten any doute.
For-thy be glad, myn owné deré brother !
If she be lost, we shal recovere another !

‘ What ! God forbede alwey that ech
plesáunce

In oo thing were, and in non other wight !
If oon can singe, another can wel daunce ;
If this be goodly, that is glad and light ;
And this is fair, and that can good a-right.
Ech for his vertu holden is for dere, 412
Bothe heroner and faucon for rivére !

‘ And ek, as writ Zanzis that was ful wis,
“ The newé love out-chaseth ofte the olde,”
And upon newé cas li’th newe avis.

Think ek thy lif to savén artow holde !
Swich fir by proces mot of kindé colde ;
For sin it n’is but casuel plesáunce, 419
Som cas shal putte it out of rémembraunce.

‘ For al-so seur as day com’th after night,
The newé love, labour or other wo,
Or ellés seldé seing of a wight,
Don olde affeccions alle over-go.

And, for thy part, thou shalt han oon of tho
T’abreggè with thy bittré peinés smerte :
Absence of her shal drive her out of
herte !’—

These wordés seide he for the nonés alle,
To helpe his frend, lest he forsorwé deyde ;

410. *that, y she.*

419. *n’is*, so H₄ R Cx. ; J and others *is*.

For doutéles, to don his wo to falle, 430
He roughtë not what unthrift that heseyde.
But Troilus, that neigh for sorwé deyde,
Took litel hede of al that evere he mente ;
Oon ere it herde, att’other out it wente.

But at the laste answérde and seidé, ‘ Frend,
This lechecraft, or heléd thus to be,
Were wel sittinge, if that I were a fend.
To traysen her that trewe is unto me !
I preyre God, lat this conseil neveré thé ;
But do me rather sterve anon right here,
Or I so do as thou me woldest lere ! 441

‘ She that I serve, y-wis, what-so thou seye,
To whom myn herte enhabit is by right,
Shal han me hoolly heres til that I deye.
What ! Pandarus, sin I have her bihight,
I wol not ben untrewé for no wight ;
But as her man I wol ay live and sterve,
And neveré other créature serve !

‘ And ther thou seyst thou shalt as fairé finde
As she, lat be, mak no comparisoun 450
To créature y-forméd here by kinde !
O levé Pandar, in conclusioun,
I wol not ben of thyn opinioun
Touching al this ; for-thy, I thee biseche,
So hold thy pees : thou sleest me with
thy speche !

‘ Thou biddest me I sholdé love another
Al fresshly newe, and lat Criseyde go !
It li’th not in my powér, levé brother ;
And though I mighte, I woldé not do so.
But canstow pleyén raket, to and fro, 460
Netle in, dokke out, now this, now that,
Pandáre,
Now foulé falle her for thy wo that care !

‘ Thou farest ek by me, thou Pandarus,
As he that, whan a man is wo-bigon,
He com’th to him a pas and seith right thus,

434. *att’other*, so P H₁ ; rest *at the other*, at *that other*, at *other*.

435. *laste*, so H₄ R H₁ ; others *last(e) he*.

438. *her*, so J P G² H₃ A D Cl. ; rest *a wight*.

445. *What*, so J P G² H₃ ; rest *For*.

445. *her bihight*, so J P G² H₃ ; rest *trouthe her night (plight)*.

464. *man*, so a (= J P G² H₃) ; rest *wight*.

“Think not on smert, and thou shalt
felè non !”

Thou most me first transmuwèn in a ston,
And revè me my passiounès alle,
Or thou so lightly do my wo to falle ! 469

‘The deth may wel out of my brest departe
The lif, so longè may this sorwè mine ;
But fro my soulè shal Criseydès darte
Outneverè mo ; but doun with Proserpine,
When I am ded, I wol go wone in pine ;
And ther I wol eternaly compleyne
This wo, and how that twinnèd be we
tweyne !

‘Thou hast here maad an argument, for fyn,
How that it sholde a lassè peinè be
Criseydè for forgon, for she was myn,
And livede in ese and in felicitè ! 480
Why gabbestow ? that seidest thus to me,
That “him is wors that is fro wele y-throwe,
Than he had erst non of that wele y-
knowe !”

‘But sey me this : sin that thee think’th
so light
To chaungè so in love ay to and fro,
Why hastow not don bisily thy might
To chaungen her that doth thee al thy wo ?
Why n’iltow lete her from thy hertè go ?
Why n’iltow love another lady swete,
That may thyn hertè setten in quiète ? 490

‘If thou hast had in love ayyit mischaunce,
And canst it not yit fro thyn hertè drive,
I, that have lived in lust and in plesáunce
With her as muche as créature on-live,
How sholde I that foryete, and that so blive ?
O where hastow ben hid so longe in muwe,
That canst so wel and formaly arguwe !

‘Nay, Pandarus, naught worth isal thy red ;
But doutèles, for aught that may bifalle,

480. *livede*, G² R Cx. Cl. *live(n)*.

484. *sey me this*, so a ; rest *tel me now, tel me this*.

492. *yit fro*, so a (H₃ om. *yit*) ; rest *out of*.

493. *have lived* (?), H₅ *have had* ; G *havede* ; rest *lived(e)* (read ? *livede ay*, Boc.).

498. *Nay, Pandarus*, so a ; H₂ H₄ R Cx. S *Nay, nay, God wot* ; γ *Nay, God wot*.

499. So a ; rest read *For which, for what that evere may bifalle*.

Withouten wordès mo, I wol be ded ! 500
O deth, that ender art of sorwès alle,
Com now, sin I so ofte after thee calle ;
For sely is that deth, soth for to seyne,
That, ofte y-cleped, com’th and endeth
peyne !

‘Wel wot I, whil my lif was in quiète,
Or deth me slowe I wolde han yiven hire ;
But now his coming is to me so swete
That in this world I no thing so desire.—
O deth, sin with this sorwe I am on fire,
Thou outhèr do m’ anon in terès drenche,
Or with thy coldè strok myn hetè quenche !

‘Sin that thou sleest so fele in sondry wise
Ayeins hir wil, unpreyed, day and night,
Do me at my requestè this servise : 514
Deliverè now the world, than dostow right,
Of me that am the wofullestè wight
That everè was ; for time is that I sterve,
Sin in this world of right naught may I
serve !’—

This Troilus in terès gan distille,
As licour out of alambic, ful faste ; 520
And Pandarus gan holde his tongè stille,
And to the grounde his yèn doun he caste.
But nathèles thus thoughte he at the laste,
‘What, pardé, rather than my felaw deye,
Yit shal I somewhat more unto him seye !’

And seidè, ‘Frend, sin thou hast swich
distresse,
And sin thee list myn arguments to blame,
Why n’ilt thy-selven helpè to redresse,
And with thy manhod letten al this grame ?
To ravishe her ne canstow not ? for shame !
And outhèr lat her out of tounè fare 531
Or hold her stille, and lef this nicè care !

‘Artow in Troye, and hast non hardiment
To take a womman which that loveth thee
And wolde her-selven ben of thyn assent ?

506. *deth*, so a ; rest *thou*.

507. *his*, so a (H₃ omits) ; rest *thy*.

511. *hete*, so J H₄ R H₁ Cl. (Boc.) ; H₂ *herte hete* ; rest *herte*.

515. *than*, so a A D ; rest *so*.

530. *To*, so J H₂ D Cx. Cl. ; rest *Go*.

532. *this nice care*, Cx. γ *thy nice fare*.

Now is not this a nicè vanité?
Ris up anon, and lat thy weping be,
And kith thou art a man; for in this houre
I wol be ded, or she shal bleven oure!’—

To this answerde him Troilus ful softe,
And seidè, ‘Pardé, levè brother dere, 547
Al this have I my-selve y-thought ful ofte,
And morè thing than thou devisest here.
But why this thing is left, thou shalt wel
here;

And whan thou me hast yiven audience,
Ther-after maystow telle al thy senténcé.

‘First, sin thou wost this town hath al this
werre

For ravissing of women so by might,
It sholdè not be suffred me to erre, 549
As it stant now, ne don so gret unright.
I sholde han also blame of every wight,
My fadres graunt if that I so withstood,
Sin she is chaungéd for the townès good.

‘I have ek thought, so it were her assent,
To axe her at my fader of his grace;
Than thenke I, this were her accusé-
ment,

Sin wel I wot I may her not purcháccé.
For sin my fader in so heigh a place
As parlément hath her eschaunge enseled
He n’il for me his honour he repeled. 560

‘Yit drede I most her hertè to perturbe
With violence, if I do swich a game;
For, if I wolde it openly disturbe,
It mostè be disclaudré to her name,
And me were leverè ded than her defame.
As n’oldè God but-if I sholdè have
Her honour leverè than my lif to save!

‘Thus am I lost, for aught that I may see;
For certein is, sin that I am her knight,
I have her honour leverè yit than me 570
In every cas, as lover oughte of right.
Thus am I with desir and reson twilight:
Desir for to disturben hër me redeth,
And reson n’il not, so myn hertè dredeth.’

560. *honour*, so a; rest *lettre*.
571. *In*, J H₃ H₅ *And in*.

Thus weping that he coudè neverè cesse,
He seide, ‘Allas, how shal I, wrecché,
fare?’

For wel fele I alwéy my love encresse,
And hope islasse and lasse alwéy, Pandaré;
Encressen ek the causes of my care; 579
So weylawey, why n’il myn hertè breste!
For-why in love is litel hertès reste!’—

Pandaré answerdè, ‘Frend, thou mayst for
me

Don as thee list. But hadde ich it so hote,
And thyn estat, she sholdè go with me!
Though al this town cri’de on this thing
by note,

I n’olde sette at al the noise a grote!
For whan men han wel cried, than lat
hem rounè!

For wonder last but nine night nevere in
tounè!

‘Deviné fore in reson ay so depe
Nepreciously, but help thy-selve anon! 590
Bet is that other than thy-selvè wepe,
And namèly sin ye two ben al oon!
Ris up, for by myn hed she shal not gon!
And rather be a lite in blame y-founde
Than sterve here as a gnat withoutè
woundè!

‘It is no rape in my dom, ne no vice,
Her to with-holden that thee loveth most.
Pauraunter she may holden thee for nice
To lete her go thus to the Grekès oost. 599
Think ek Fortúne, as wel thy-selven wost,
Helpeth an hardy man to his emprise,
And fleeth fro wrecches for hir cowardise.

‘And though thy lady wolde a lite her greve,
Thou shalt thy pees ful wel her-after make;

581. *For-why in love*, so J P G; H₃ H₅ *For
whil I live*; rest read *For as in love ther is but
litel reste*.

587. *lat hem rounè*, so a; rest *wol they rounè*.
588. *For*, so a D; Cl. A; rest *Ek*.

590. *preciously*, so a; R *preciently*; Cx.
curiously; rest *curteysly*. (Boc. sottilmente.)

596. *rape in my dom*, so a; rest *no shame
(un) to you (thee)*.

597. *thee loveth*, J *thee lovest*; others var.

601. *an*, so R Cx. S; rest omit.

602. *fleeth fro*, so a Cx.; rest *weyeth*.

But as for me, certéin, I can not leve
That she wolde it as now for yvel take.
Why sholdé thanne of-fér'd thyn herté
quake?

Think how that Paris hath, that is thy
brother,
A love; and why shaltow not have another?

'And Troilus, oo thing I dar thee swere:
That if Criseydé, which that is thy lief, 611
Now loveth thee as wel as thou dost here,
God help me so, she n'il not take a-grief
Theigh thou do bote anon in this mischief.
And if she wilneth fro thee forth to passe,
Than is she fals: so love her wel the lasse!

'For-thy tak herte, and think thus as a
knight:
Thorough love is broken alday every lawe.
Kith now somwhát thy corage and thy
might,
Have mercy on thy-self for any awe. 620
Lat not this wrecched wothyn hertégnawe,
But manly set the world on sixe and sevene,
And if thou deye a martir, go to hevене!

'I wol my-self ben with thee at this dede,
Though ich and al my kin upon a stounde
Shulle in a strete as doggés liggen dede,
Thorough-girt with many a wide and blydy
wounde.

In every cas I wol a frend be found. 628
And if thee list here sterven as a wrecche,
Adieu, the devil have him that it recche!'

This Troilus gan with tho wordés quiken,
And seidé, 'Frend, gramercy, ich assente.
But certainly thou mayst not so me priken,
Ne peyné non ne may me so tormente,
That for no cas it is not myn entente,
At shorté wordés, though I deyén sholde,
To ravisshe her, but-if herselfe it wolde.'

Pandáre answérde, 'Of that be as be may!
But tel me thanne, hastow herwil assayed,
That sorwest thus?' And he answérde,
'Nay.'

640

'Wher-of artow,' quod Pandar, 'than
amayed,

That n'ost not that she wol ben yvele apayed
To ravisshe her, sin thou hast not ben there,
But any aungel tolde it in thyn ere?

'For-thy ris up, as naught ne were, anon,
And wassh thy face, and to the king thou
wende,

Or he may wondren why thou art thus gon.
Thou most with wisdom him and othré
blende,

Or upon cas he may after thee sende 649
Or thou be war. And, shortly, brother dere,
Be glad, and lat me werke in this matére.

'For I shal shape it so, that sikerly
Thou shalt this night, som time in som
manére,

Come speken with thy lady privély;
And by her wordés ek and by her chere
Thou shalt ful sone apárceive and wel here
Al her entente, and of this cas the beste.
And far now wel, for in this point I reste.'

The swifté Famé, which that falsé thinges
Egál reporteth lik the thingés trewe, 660
Was thorough-out Troye y-fled with presté
winges

Fro man to man, and made this tale al newe,
How Calcas' daughter with her brighté
hewe,

At parlément, withouté wordés more,
Y-graunted was in change of Antenore.

The whiché tale anon right as Criseyde
Had herd, she, which that of her father
roughte

As in this cas right naught, ne whan he
deyde,

Ful bisily to Jupiter bisoughte
Yeve him mischauncé that this tretis
broughte; 670

But, shortly, lest these tales sothé were,
She dorste at no wight axen it for fere,

630. *have*, so *a*; rest *spede*.630. *it*, J and others omit.638. So *a*; rest read 'Why so mene I,' quod Pandar, 'al this day.'644. *But any aungel*, so *a*; rest *But if that Jove*.647. *why thou art thus*, so *a* (G *whedyr thou art thus*); rest *whider thou art*.657. *of*, S γ *in*.

Asshe that hadde her herte and al her minde
 On Troilus biset so wonder faste,
 That al this world ne mighte her love
 unbinde,
 Ne Troilus out of her herté caste,
 She wol ben his, whil that her lif may laste :
 And thus she brenneth bothe in love and
 drede,
 So that she n'isté what was best to rede.

But, as men sen in tounés al aboute, 680
 That wommen usen frendés to visite,
 So to Criseyde of wommen com a route
 For pitous joye, and wen'den her delite,
 And with hir talés, dere y-nough a mite,
 These wommen whiche that in the cité
 dwelle,
 They sette hem down, and seide as I shal
 telle.

Quod first that oon, 'I am glad, trewely,
 Bicause of you that shal your fader see.'
 Another seide, 'Y-wis, so n'am not I ;
 For al too litel hath she with us be.' 690
 The thridde answérde, 'I hope, y-wis,
 that she
 Shal bringen us the pees on every side ;
 That, when she go'th, almighty God her
 gide !'

Tho wordés and tho womanisshe thinges
 She herdé right as though she thennés were,
 For al this while her herte on other thing is,
 Although the body sat among hem there ;
 God wot her ádvertence is elléswhere,
 For Troilus ful faste her soulé soughte : 699
 Withouté word alwéy on him she thoughte.

These wommen, that so wen'den her to plesse,
 Abouté naught thus gonne hir talés spende :
 Swich vanité ne can don her non ese,
 As she that al this mené whilé brende
 Of other passioun than that they wen'de,
 So that she felte almost her herté dye
 For wo, and wery of that companye.

691. *The thridde answerde*, so a ; rest *Quod (tho) the thridde*.

696. *al this while*, so a ; rest *God it wot*.

698. So a ; rest *Her advertence* (R Cx. *audience*)
is alwey elleswhere.

For-which no lenger mighté she restreyne
 Her terés, so they gonnen up to welle,
 That yaven signés of the bittré peyne 710
 In which her spirit was and mosté dwelle,
 Remembring her from hevене into which
 helle
 She fallen was, sin she forgo'th the sighte
 Of Troilus ; and sorrowfully she sighte.

And th' ilké foolés, sitting her aboute,
 Wen'den that she so wepte and sightésore,
 Bicausé that she sholdé from that route
 Departe, and neveré pleyé with hem more.
 And they that haddé knowén her of yore
 Saye her so wepe, and thoughte it kindé-
 nesse ; 720
 And ech of hem wep ek for her distresse.

And bisily they gonnen her conforten
 Of thing, God wot, on which she litel
 thoughte,
 And with hir wordés wen'den her disporten,
 And to be glad they often her bisoughte.
 But swich an esé therwith they her
 wroughte,
 Right as a man is eséd for to fele,
 For ache of hed to clawen him on his hele !

But after al this nicé vanité
 They toke hir leve, and hom they wenten
 alle. 730
 Criseyde, ful of sorwful piété
 Into the chaumbre up wente out of the halle,
 And on her bed for ded she gan to falle,
 In purpos neveré thennés for to rise ;
 And thus she wroughte as I shal you devise.

The salté terés from her yén tweyne
 Out-ronne as shour in Aperil ful swithe :
 Her whité brest she bet, and for the peyne

708. ll. 708-714 are omitted in γ (=A D Cp. H₁ Cl. S₂).

716. *so wepte*, so Cx. ; rest *wepete*.

731. *piete*, so S Cn. ; others *pitee*, *pete*, etc.

736. a (J P G H₃) have this stanza here (Boccaccio's order) ; β (H₂ H₄ R Cx.) and γ (S A D Cp. H₁ Cl. S₂) have it after l. 756.

736. $\beta \gamma$ read :

Therwith the teres from hir yen two
 Doun fille . . .

737. *ful*, so G R ; Cx. *doth* ; rest omit. H₄
showes in Aprile swithe.

738. *peyne*, $\beta \gamma$ wo.

After the deth she cri'de a thousand sithe,
Sin he that wont her wo was for to lithe 740
She mot forgon; for which disáventure
She held herself a fórlost créature.

Her ounded heer, that sonnissch was of hewe
She rente, and ek her fingres longe and
smale

She wrong ful ofte, and bad God on her
rewe

And with the deth do bote upon her bale.
Her hewé, whilom bright that tho was pale,
Bar witesse of her wo and her constreynte;
And thus she spak, sobbing in her compleynte :

'Allas!' quod she, 'out of this regioun 750
I, woful wrecche and infortúnéd wight,
And born in curséd constellacioun,
Mot gon, and thus departen fro my knight!
Wo worth that day, and namély that night,
On which I saw him first with yén tweyne,
That causeth me, and ich him, al this peyne !

'What shal he don? What shal I don also?
How shal I live, if that I from him twinne?
O deré herte ek, that I lové so,
Who shal that sorwé slee that ye ben
inne? 760

O Calcas fader, thyn be al this sinne!
And curséd be that day which that Argive
Me of her body bar to ben on-live !

'To what fin sholde I live and sorwé thus?
How sholde a fissh withouté water dure?
What is Criseydé worth from Troilus?
How sholde a plaunte or other créature
Livén withoute his kindé noriture?
For-which ful ofte a by-word here I seye,
That, "erthéles, mot grené soné deye." 770

'I shal don thus: sin nother swerd ne darte
Dar I non handlè for the cruelté,

754. β γ read :

Wo worth, allas, that ilke dayes light.

757. β γ read :

She seyde, 'How shal he don, and I also?

762, 763. β γ read :

O moder myn, that cleped were Argyve,
Wo worth that day that thou me bere on lyve.

770. *ertheles*, β γ *roteles*.

That ilké day I shal from you departe,
If sorwe of that n'íl not my bané be,
Ther shal no mete or drinké come in me,
Til I my soule out of my brest unshethe;
And thus myselven wol I do to dethé.

'And Troilus, my clothés everychon
Shal blaké ben, in tokening, herté swete,
That I am as out of this world agon, 780
That wont was you to holden in quieté;
And of myn ordré, til that deth me mete,
The óbservaunces evere in your absence
Shal sorwé be, compleynte, and abstinence.

'Myn herte and ek the woful goost therinne
Biquethe I, with your spirit to compleyne
Eternaly, for they shul neveré twinne.
For theighin erthey-twinnéd be wetweyne,
Yit in the feld of pité, out of peyne,
Ther Pluto regneth, shal we ben i-fere, 790
As Orphéus with Euridíce, his fere.

'Thus herté myn, for Antenor, allas,
I soné shal be yolden, as I wene!
But how shal ye don in this woful cas?
How shal your tendré herté this sustene?
But herté myn, foryet this sorwe and tene,
And me also; for, sothly for to seye,
So ye wel fare, I recché not to deye!'—

How mighte it evere al red ben or y-songe
The pleynté that she made in her
distresse? 800

I n'ot; but, as for me, my litel tonge,
If I discrivé wolde her hevinessé,
It sholdé make her sorwé semé lesse
Than that it was, and childisshly deface
Her heighe compleynte; and therfor ich
it pace.

Pandaré,—which that sent fro Troilus
Was to Criseyde, as ye han herd devise
That for the beste it was acorded thus,
And he ful glad to don him this servise,—

773. *I shal*, so α ; β *I mot*; γ *that I*.

783. *observaunces*, so J only; rest *observaunce*.

790. *Ther Pluto regneth*, β γ *That hight(e)*

Elysos.

793. *yolden*, β γ *chaunged*.

799. *al red*, so J H₃ only; other (γ -) *red*. (Poc.

narrare a pieno.)

Unto Criseyde, in a ful secré wise, 810
 Ther-as she lay in torment and in rage,
 Com her to telle al hoolly his message.

And fond that she herselven gan to trete
 Ful pitously ; for with her salté teres
 Her brest, her face, y-bathéd was ful wete,
 The mighty tresses of her sonniss heres,
 Unbroiden, hanging al aboute her eres :
 Which yaf him verray signal of martíre
 Of deth, which that for wo she gan desire.

Whan she him saw, she gan for shame
 anon 820

Her tery face atwixe her armès hide ;
 For which this Pandar is so wo-bigon
 That in the chaumbre he mighte unnethé
 abide,
 As he that pité felte on every side ;
 For if Criseyde had erst compleynéd sore,
 Tho gan she pleyne a thousand tímès more.

And in her aspré pleynté thus she seyde,
 ‘ Myn em, Pandáre, of joyès mo than two
 Was causé causing first to me Criséyde,
 That now transmuvé ben in cruel wo : 830
 Whe’r shal I seyn to you welcôme or no,
 That alderfirst me broughte into servise
 Of love, allas, that endeth in swich wise ?

‘ Endeth than love in wo ? Ye, or men
 lieth ;

And every worldly joye, as thinketh me !
 The ende of blisse, ay sorwe it occupieth !
 And who-so troweth not that it so be,
 Let him upon me, woful wrecche, y-see,
 That my-self hate, and ay my burthe acorse,
 Feling alwéy, fro wikke I go to worse ! 840

‘ Who-some seeth, he seeth sorwe al at ones,
 And peyné, torment, pleynté, wo, dis-
 tresse !

819. *for wo she*, β γ *her herte*.

820. *shame*, so α: β γ *sorwe*. (Boc. per ver-
 gogna.)

823. *chaumbre*, β γ *hous*.

828, 829. β γ *read* :

Pandáre first of joyes mo than two
 Was cause causing unto me, Criseyde.

835. *every worldly joye*, β γ *al(le) worldly blisse*.

842. *And peyne* (?) *all Peyne*.

842. P G Cx. R Cl. *and before distresse*.

Out of my sorwful body harm ther non is,
 As anguiss, langour, cruel bitternesse,
 Anoy, smert, dredé, furie, and ek siknesse !
 I trowe, y-wis, from hevéné terès reyne
 For pité of myn aspre and cruel peyne !’—

‘ And thou, my suster, ful of dísconfort,
 Quod Pandarus, ‘ what thenkestow to do ?
 Why’n’hastow to thyselfensom resport ? 850
 Why wiltow thus thyselfe, allas, fordo ?
 Leve al this werk, and tak now hedé to
 What I shal seyn, and herkne of good
 entente

This that by me thy Troilus thee sente.’

Tornéd her tho Criseyde, a wo makinge
 So gret that it a deth was for to see.

‘ Allas !’ quod she, ‘ what wordès may ye
 bringe ?

What wil my deré herté seyn to me,
 Which that I dredé neveré-mo to see ?
 Wil he han pleynte of terès or I wende ? 860
 I have y-nowe, if he ther-after sende !’

She was right swich to sen in her viságe
 As is that wight that men on beré binde ;
 Her facé, lik of Paradis th’imáge,
 Was al y-chaungéd in another kinde ;
 The pley, the laughter, men was wont to
 finde

In her, and othré joyès everychone
 Ben fled ; and thus for hem she li’th allone.

Aboute her yén two a purpré ring 869
 Bitrent, in sothfast tokening of her peyne,
 That to beholde it was a dedly thing ;
 For which Pandaré mighté not restreyne
 The terès from his yén for to reyne.
 But nathéles, as he best mighte, he seyde
 From Troilus thise wordes to Criseyde :

‘ Lo, nece, I trowe wel ye han herd al how
 The king with othré lordès for the beste
 Hath maad th’eschange of Antenor and
 you, 878

That cause is of this wo and this unreste.
 But how this cas doth Troilus moleste,

867. *othre*, α β *ek her*.

868. *for hem she lith*, α β *lith (now) Criseyde*.

That may no worldly mannès tongéseye,—
As he that shortly shapeth him to deye.

‘For which we han so sorwed, he and I,
That into litel bothe it hadde us slawe,
But thorough my conseil this day finaly
He somewhat hath fro weping him with-
drawe ;

And semeth me that he desireth fawe
With you to ben al night, for to devise
Remédie in this, if ther were any wise.

‘This’, short and pleyn, th’effect of my
messáge, 890

And ek the beste as my wit can comprende ;
For ye, that ben of torment in swich rage,
May to no long prológe as now entende.
And her-upon ye may answére him sende ;
And, for the love of God, my necè dere,
So lef this wo or Troilus be here !’

‘Gret is my wo,’ quod she, and sightèsore,
As she that feleth dedly sharp distresse ;
‘But yit to me his sorwe is muchè more,
That love him bet than he himself, I gesse.
Allas ! for me hath he swich hevinesse ?
Can he for me so pitously compleyne ?
Now, wis, his sorwè doubleth al my peyne !’

‘Grevous to me, God wot, is for to twinne,’
Quod she, ‘but yit it harder is to me
To sen him in that wo that he is inne ;
For wel I wot, it wil my banè be,
And deye I wol in certein !’—Tho quod
she,
‘But bid him come, or deth, that thus
me threteth,
Drive out that goost which in myn hertè
beteth.’ 910

Thise wordès seid, she on her armès two
Fil gruf, and gan to wepen pitously.—
Quod Pandarus, ‘Allas ! why do ye so,
Sin wel ye wot the time is fastè by

882. γ read :

For verray wo his wit is al aweye.
(Boc.) Il qual del tutto in duol ne vuol morire.

891. β γ read :

As ferforth as my wit can (may) comprehende.
903. *Now, wis, his, β γ Y-wis, this.*

That he shal come ? Aris up softly,
That he you not biwopen thus y-finde,
But ye wol han him wood out of his minde !

‘For wiste he that ye ferde in this manére,
He wolde himselven slee ; and if I wen’dè
To han this fare, he sholdè not come here
For al the good that Priam may dispende ;
For to what fin he wolde anon pretende,
That wot I wel ! And therfor yit I seye,
Lat be this sorwe, or platly he wol deye !

‘And shapeth you his sorwè for t’abregge
And not encesse, O levè necè swete !
Beth rather to him cause of flat than egge,
And with som wisdom ye his sorwè bete.
What helpeth it to wepen ful a strete, 920
Or though ye bothe in saltè terès dreynthe ?
Bet is a time of cure ay than of pleynthe !

‘I menè thus : whan ich him hider bringe,
Sin ye ben wise and bothe of oon assent,
So shapeth, how distorbè this goinge,
Or come ayein sone after ye be went.
Wommen ben wise of short avisèment.
And lat sen how your wit shal now availe ;
And that that I can helpe, it shal not
faile !’

‘Go,’ quod Criseyde, ‘and unclè, trewèly,
I shal don al my might, me to restreyne
Fro weping in his sighte ; and bisily, 941
Him for to glade, I shal don al my peyne,
And in my hertè seken every veyne.
If to this soor ther may be founden salve,
It shal not lakkè, certein, on myn halve !’

Go’th Pandarus, and Troilus he soughte,
Til in a temple he fond him al allone,
As he that of his lif no lenger roughte ;
But to the pitous Goddès everychone
Ful tendrely he prey’dè and made his
mone, 950
To don him sone out of this world to pace ;
For wel he thoughte ther n’as non other
grace.

947. *al allone*, so J H₃ Cx. S Cp. ; *rest allone*.
950-952. P H₃ read :

He faste made his compleyne and his mone,
Beseking hem to sende him other grace,
Or fro this world to don him sone pace.

And, shortly, al the sothé for to seye,
 He was so fallen in despair that day,
 That outrély he shoop him for to deye ;
 For right thus was his argument alwey :—
 Hé seide ' I n'am but lorn, so weylawey !
 For al that com'th, com'th by necessité :
 Thus, to be lorn, it is my destiné !

' For certainly, this wot I wel,' he seide,
 ' That for-sight of diviné Púrveyaunce ⁹⁶⁷
 Hath seyn alwéy me to forgon Criseyde,
 Sin God seeth every thing, out of doutaunce,
 And hem disponeth thorough his ordinaunce,
 In hir merités sothly for to be,
 As they shul comén by predestiné.

' But nathéles, allas, whom shal I leve ?
 For ther ben greté clerkés many oon,
 That destiné thorough argumentés preve ;
 And some men seyn that nedly ther is
 noon, 970
 But that free chois is yiven us everychoon.
 O, weylawey ! So sleighe arn clerkés
 olde,
 That I n'ot whos opinioun I may holde.

' For somemen seyn, if God seeth al biforn,
 (Ne God may not deceivéd ben, parde !)
 Than mot it fallen, though men hadde it
 sworn,
 That Púrveyaunce hath seyn biforn to be.
 Wherfor I seye that from eterne if he
 Hath wist bifore our thought ek as our
 dede, 979
 We han no free chois, as thise clerkés rede.

' For other thought nor other dede also
 Mighte neveré be, but swich as Púrvey-
 aunce,
 Which may not ben deceivéd neveré mo,
 Hath fel'd biforn withouten ignoraunce.
 For, if ther mighté ben a variaunce
 To writen out fro Goddés púrveyinge,
 Ther n'ere no prescience of thing cominge,

953. H₃ and H₄ omit ll. 953-1085; P inserts them later. G omits ll. 953-1078. This passage (not in Boccaccio) is taken for the most part from *Boethius*, bk. v.

957. I n'am, J Cx. S D I am; P H₂ γ he n'as.

957. so, so J R Cx. S D; P H₂ γ omit.

984. fel'd, R Cx. felt; D fette.

' But it were rather an opinioun
 Unstedfast, and no certein forseinge ;
 And certés that were an abusioun, ⁹⁹⁰
 That God sholde han no parfit cleer witinge
 More than we men that han doutous
 weninge.

But swich an errour upon God to gesse
 Were fals and foul, and wikked corsednesse.

' Ek this is an opinioun of some
 That han hir top ful heighe and smothe
 y-shore :

They seyn right thus, that thing is not to
 come

For-that the Prescience hath seyn bifore.
 That it shal come ; but they seyn that,
 therfore

That it shal come, therfore the Púrvey-
 aunce 1000

Wot it biforn withouten ignoraunce.

' And in this maner this necessité
 Retorneth in his part contrárie ageyn.
 For nedfully bihov'th it not to be
 That th'ilké thingés fallen in certéyn
 That ben purvey'd ; but needly, as they
 seyn,

Bihoveth it that thingés whiche that falle,
 That they in certein ben purveyéd alle.

' I mene as though I labour'd me in this,
 T'enqueren which thing cause of which
 thing be : 1010

As whether that the prescience of God is
 The certein cause of the necessité
 Of thingés that to comén ben, pardé ;
 Or if necessité of thing cominge
 Be causé certein of the púrveyinge.

' But now n'enforce I me not in shewinge
 How th'ordre of causes stant. But wel
 wot I

That it bihoveth, that the bifallinge
 Of thingés wisté biforn certeinly
 Be necessarie, al seme it not therby 1020
 That prescience put fallinge necessaire
 To thing to come, al falle it foule or faire.

989. *Unstedfast*, so J P Cx. D; rest *Uncertain*.

989. *certein*, so J P Cx. (D cmit); rest *stedfast*.

' For if ther sit a man yond on a see,
Than by necessité bihoveth it
That certès thyn opinioun soth be,
That wenest or conjectest that he sit ;
And further over now ayeinward yit,
Lo, right so is it of the part contrárie,
As thus :—now herkné, for I wol not
tarie.—

' I seye, that if th'opinioun of thee 1030
Be soth for-that he sit, than seye I this,
That he mot sitten by necessité,
And thus necessité in either is.
For in him nede of sitting is, y-wis,
And in thee nede of soth ; and thus, for-
sothe,
Ther mot necessité ben in you bothe.

' But thou mayst seyn : the man sit not
therfore
That thyn opinioun of sittíng soth is,
But rather, for the man sit ther bifore,
Therfor is thyn opinioun soth, y-wis. 1040
And I seye, though the cause of soth of this
Com'th of his sitting, yit necessité
Is entrechaungéd bothe in him and thee.

' Thus in this samé wise, out of doutaunce,
I may wel maken, as it semeth me,
My resoninge of Goddès púrveyaunce
And of the thingés that to comén be :
By whiché resons men may wel y-see
That th'ilké thingés that in erthé falle,
That by necessité they comen alle. 1050

' For although that, for thing shal come,
y-wis,
Therefore is it purveyéd, certainly,
Not that it cometh for it purvey'd is,—
Yit nathéles bihov'th it nedfully
That thing to come be purvey'd'trewély :
Or ellés, thingés that purveyéd be,
That they bitiden by necessité.

' And this suffiseth right ynough, certeyn,
For to destroye our free chois every del !
But now is this abusioun, to seyn 1060

1030. *that*, Cx. omits.

1038. *of sitting*, so P only ; rest *of his sitting*.

1048. *resons*, all *reson*.

That falling of the thingés temporel
Is cause of Goddès prescience éternel.
Now trewély that is a fals senténcé,
That thing to come shul cause his pre-
science !

' What mighte I wene, and I had swich a
thought,
But that God púrvey'th thing that is to
come
For that it is to come, and ellés nought ?
So mighte I wene that thingés alle and
some,
That whilom ben bifalle and overcome,
Ben cause of th'ilké sovereign Púrveyaunce
That forwot al withouten ignoraunce ! 1071

' And over al this, yit seye I more therto :
That, right as whan I wot ther is a thing,
Y-wis that thing mot needfully be so,—
Ek right so, whan I wot a thing coming,
So mot it come. And thus the b'falling
Of thingés that ben wist biforn the tide,
They mowe not ben eschuwéd on no
side.'—

Thanseide he thus, ' Almighty Jove in trone,
That wost of al this thing the sothfastnesse,
Rewe on my sorwe, and do me deyen sone,
Or bring Criseyde and me from this dis-
tresse !'

And whil he was in al this hevinesse,
Disputing with himself in this matére,
Com Pandar in, and seide as ye may here.

' O mighty God,' quod Pandarus, ' in trone !
Ey ! who say evere a wis-man faren so ?
Why, Troilus, what thenkestow to done ?
Hastow swich list to ben thyn owné fo ?
What, pardé, yit is not Criseyde ago ! 1090
Why list thee so thyself fordon for drede,
That in thyn hed thine y'en semen dede ?

' Hastow not livéd of thy lif biforn
Withouten her, and ferd ful wel at ese ?
Artow for her and for non other born ?

1064. *shul*, so R Cx. ; P *shal* ; J and others
shulde, *sholde*.

1065. P omits ll. 1065-1071.

1093. *of thy lif*, so J (P H₃ al *thy lif* ; G *oftyn*
in thyn lif) ; B γ *many a yer*.

Hath Kinde y-wrought thee only her to
plese?

Canstow not thenken thus in thy disese,
That, on the dees right as thee fallen
chaunces,

In love alsó ther come and gon plesaunces?

‘And yit this is my wonder most of alle;
Why thou thus sorwest, sin thou n’ost not
yit,

Touching her going, how that it shal falle,
Ne, if she can herself disturben it,
Thou hast not yet assayd al her wit.

A man may al by-time his nekkè bede
Whan it shal off, and sorwen at the nede!

‘For-thy tak hedè what I shal thee seye:
I have with her y-spoke and longe y-be,
So as acorded was bitwixe us tweye;
And everémo me thinketh thus, that she
Hath somewhat in her hertès priveté,
Wher-with she can, if I shal right arede,
Stinte al this thing of which thou art in
drede.

‘For-which my conseil is, whan it is night,
Thou to her go and make of this an ende;
And blisful Juno, thorough her gretè might,
Shal, as I hope, her grace unto us sende.
Myn hertè seith, “certein, she shal not
wende”;
And for-thy put thyn herte a while in reste,
And hold thy purpos, for it is the beste.’—

This Troilus answérde, and sightè sore,
‘Thou sey’st right wel, and I wil don
right so.’

And what him list he seidè to him more.
But whan that it was timè for to go,
Ful privèly himself, withouten mo,
Unto her com, as he was wont to done;
And how they wroughte, I shal you tellen
sone.

1097. *Canstow not thenken*, β γ *Lat be, and thenk right* (var.).

1099. *In love also*, β γ *Right so in love*.

1100. *my*, S γ *a*.

1113. *Stinte al this thing*, β γ *Disturbe al this*. (See l. 1103.)

1124. *But, so a β* (Boc.); S γ *And*.

Soth is, that whan they gonnen first to mete,
So gan the sorwe hir hertès for to twiste,
That neither of hem other mightè grete,
But hem in armès hente and softè kiste;
The lassè woful of hem bothè n’iste 1132
What for to don, ne mighte a word out-
bringe,

As I seide erst, for wo and for sobbinge.

The woful terès that they leten falle
As bittrè weren, out of terès kinde,
For peyne, as is ligne aloès or galle:
So bittrè terès wep not thorough the rinde
The woful Mirra, writen as I finde; 1139
That in this world ther n’is so hard an herte,
That n’olde han rewèd on hir peynèsmerte.

But whan hir woful wery goostès tweyne
Retornèd ben ther-as hem oughtè dwelle,
And that somewhat to weyken gan the peyne
By lengthe of pleynte, and ebben gan the
welle

Of bittrè terès, and the herte unswelle,
With broken vois, al hoors for-shright,
Criseyde

To Troilus these ilkè wordès seyde: 1148

‘O Jove, I deye, and mercy I beseche!
Help, Troilus!’—And therwithal her face
Upon his brest she leyde, and lostè speche,
Her woful spirit from his proprè place,
Right with the word, alwey o-point to pace.
And thus she li’th with hewès pale and
grene,

That whilom fressh and fairest was to sene.

This Troilus, that on her gan biholde,
Cleping her name,—and she layas for ded,
Withoute answère, and felte her limès
colde,

Her yen throwèn upward to her hed,—
This sorwful man can now no maner red,

1133. *What for to don*, so a Cx.; β γ *Wher that he was*.

1138, 1139. β γ read:

So bittrè teres wep not, as I finde,

The woful Myrra through the bark and rinde.

1146. *bittrè* (?), H₄ *the*; H₉ om.; J and others *hir(e)*. (Boc. *Gli occhi dolenti per gli aspri disiri*.) See ll. 1136-1138 (Boc. *Ch’amare fcsrer olte lor natura*).

But ofté time her coldé mouth he kiste :
 Whe'r him was wo, God and himself it
 wiste !

He rist him up, and long streight he her
 leyde ;

For signe of lif, for aught he can or may,
 Can he non finde in no cas on Criseyde,
 For which his song ful ofte is 'weylawaye !'
 And whan he saw that spechès she lay,
 With sorwful vois and herte of blisse al
 bare,

He seide how she was fro this world y-fare.

So after-that he longe had her compleyned,
 His hondés wrong, and scid that was to
 seye, 1171

And with his terés salte his brest bi-reyned,
 He gan the terés wipen off ful dreye,
 And pitously gan for the soulé preye,
 And seidé, 'Lord, that set art in thy trone,
 Rewe ek on me, for I shal folwe her sone !'

She cold was, and withouten sentément
 For aught he wiste, and breth ne felte
 he non ;

And that was him a preignant argument
 That she was forth out of this world agon.
 And whan he saw ther was non other won,
 He gan her limés dresse in swich manére,
 As men don folk that shul ben laid on bere.

And after this, with sterne and cruel herte,
 His swerd anon out of the shethe he twighte,
 Himself to sleen, how soré that him smerte,
 So that his soule her soulé folwé mighte
 Ther-as the doom of Minos wolde it dighte ;
 Sin Love and cruel Fortune it ne wolde
 That in this world he lenger liven sholde.

Than seide he thus, fulfil'd of heigh desdayn,
 'O cruel Jove, and thou Fortúne adverse,
 This' al and som : that falsly han ye slayn
 Criseyde, and sin ye can do me no werse,
 Fy on your might and werkés so diverse !
 Thus cowardly ye shal me neveré winne :
 Ther shal no deth me fro my lady twinne !

1167. *And*, $\beta \gamma$ *But*.

1173. *ful*, so P $\beta \gamma$; J H₃ G *and*.

1183. *folk*, $\beta \gamma$ *hem* (*him*).

'For I this world, sin ye han slain her
 thus,

Wol lete, and folwe her spirit forth in hye :
 Shal neveré lover seyn that Troilus 1200
 Dar not for feré with his lady dye ;
 For, certain, I wol bere her companye.
 But sin ye n'il not suffre us liven here,
 Yit suffreth that our soulés ben i-fere !

'And thou cité, which that I leve in wo,
 And thou Priám, and brethren alle i-fere,
 And thou, my moder, far-wel, for I go !
 And Attropos, mak redy thou my bere !
 And thou, Criseydé, sweté herté dere,
 Receivé now my spirit !'—wolde he seye,
 With swerd at herte, al redy for to deye,

But, as God wolde, of swough therwith
 she breyde, 1212

And gan to sike, and 'Troilus !' she cride,
 And he answérdé, 'Herté myn, Criseyde,
 Livé ye yit?' and let his swerd down glide.
 'Ye, herté myn, y-thankéd be Cipride !'
 Quod she ; and therwithal she soré sighte,
 And he bigan confórte her as he mighte ;

Took her in armes two, and kiste her ofte,
 And her to glade he dide al his entente :
 For-which her goost, that flikeréd ay on
 lofte, 1221

Ayein into her herte al softé wente.
 So at the laste, as that her ye glente
 Aside, anon she gan his swerd espye,
 As it lay bare, and gan for feré crye,

And axéd him, why he it hadde out-drawe.
 And Troilus anon the causé tolde,
 And how himself therwith he wolde han
 slawe :

For which Criseyde upon him gan biholde,
 And gan him in her armés fasté folde, 1230

1199. *forth in hye*, $\beta \gamma$ *lowe* or (*and*) *hye*.

1208. So P H₃ $\beta \gamma$; J G read *Thou Attropos*
that is (G *art*) *ful redy here* (read ? *for I go To*
Attropos that is ful redy here. Boc. ch'io me
 ne vo sotterra).

1214. *Herté* ; $\beta \gamma$ *Lady* (Boc. dolce mio disiro).

1218. *confórte*, $\beta \gamma$ *to glade* (see l. 1220).
 Boc. La conforto.

1222. $\beta \gamma$ read :

Into her woful herte ayein it wente.

1223. *So*, $\beta \gamma$ *But*.

And seide, 'O mercy, God, lo, which a dede!

Allas! how neigh we weré bothé dede!

'Than if I n'haddé spoke, as gracé was, Ye wolde han slain yourself anon?' quod she.—

'Ye, doutéles!'—And she answerde, 'Allas!

For by that ilké Lord that madé me, I n'olde a forlong wey on-live han be After your deth, tohan ben crownéd quene Of al the lond the sonne on-shineth shene;

'But with this selvenswerd, which that here is,

My-selve I wolde han slawé!'—Quod she tho,

'But ho! for we han right ynough of this, And lat us rise and streight to beddè go, And theré lat us speken of our wo; For, by the mortar which that I see brenne, Knowe I ful wel that day is not fer henne.'

Whan they were in hir bed in armés folden, Nought was it lik the nightés her-biforn; For pitously ech other gan biholden, As they that hadde hir joyés allé lorn, 1250 Seying, 'allas, that everé they were born!' Til at the laste this woful wight, Criseyde, To Troilus thise ilké wordés seyde:

'Lo, herté myn, wel wot ye this,' quod she, 'That, if a wight alwéy his wo compleyne And seketh nought how holpen for to be, It n'is but foly and encrees of peyne. And sin that here assembled be we tweyne To findé bote of wo that we ben inne, It were al timé soné to biginne. 1260

'I am a woman, as ful wel ye wot; And as I am aviséd sodeinly, So wol I telle it you whil it is hot. Me thinketh thus: that nouthere ye nor I Oughte half this wo to maken skilfully;

1241. *slawe*, so G R; rest *slain*.

1251. $\beta \gamma$ read:

Biwailing ay the day that they were born.

1252. *woful*, so $\alpha \beta$ S; γ *sorrowful*.

For ther is art y-nough for to redresse That yit is mis, and sleen this hevynesse.

'Soth is, that wo the whiche that we ben inne,

For aught I wot, for nothing ellés is 1269 But for the causé that we shullen twinne: Consideréd al, ther n'is no more amis. But what is thanne a rémedie unto this, But that we shape us soné for to mete! This' al and som, my deré herté swete!

'Now, that I shal wel bringen it aboute To come ayein sone after that I go, Therof am I no maner thing in doute. For, dredéles, withinne a wowke or two I shal ben here; and that it may be so, By allé right, and in a wordés fewe, 1280 I shal you wel an hep of weyés shewe

'For-which I n'il not maken long sermoún, For time y-lost may not recoveréd be; But I wol go right to conclusioun, And to the beste, in aught that I can see. And for the love of God, foryive it me If I speke aught ayeins your hertés reste, For trewély I speke it for the beste;

'Making alwey a protestacioun, That in effect this thing that I shal seye 1290 N'is but to shewén you my mocion, To finde unto our help the besté weye. And taketh it non other wise, I preye; For finally what-so ye me comaunde, That wol I don, for that is no demaunde.

'Now herkneth this: ye han wel understonde

My going graunted is by parlément So ferforth that it may not ben withstonde For al this world, as by my jugément. And sin ther helpeth non avisément 1300 To letten it, lat it passe out of minde, And lat us shape a bettré wey to finde.

1284. *right to conclusioun*, $\beta \gamma$ *to my conclusioun*.

1288. *speke*, J *seye*; P *mene*.

1290. *in effect this thing*, $\beta \gamma$ *now these wordes whiche*.

1294. *finally*, H₃ $\beta \gamma$ *in effect*.

'Thesoth is this, that twinning of ustweyne
Wol us dise and cruëliche anoye,
But him bihoveth somtime han a peyne,
That serveth Love, if that he wol have joye.
And sin I shal no ferther out of Troye
Than I may ride ayein on half a morwe,
It oughte lassé causen us to sorwe :

'So as I shal not so ben hid in muwe, 1310
That day by day, myn owné herté dere,
(Sin wel ye wot that it is now a truwe,)
Ye shal ful wel al myn estat y-here.
And, or that trewe is don, I shall ben here,
And thus have ye bothe Antenor y-wonne
And me also. Beth glad now, if ye conne,

'And think right thus : " Criseyde is now
agon,
But what ! she shal come hastily ayeyn ! " —
'And whanne, allas ! " — 'By God, lo, right
anon,

Or dayés ten, that dar I sauffy seyn ! 1320
And thanne atte ersté shal ye ben so feyn
That we shul everé-mo togederé dwelle,
That al this world ne mighte our joyé telle.

'I see that often, ther-as we ben now,
That for the beste, our conseil for to hide,
Ye speken not with me, nor I with yow
In fourténight, ne see you go ne ride.
Mowén ye not ten dayés thanne abide
For myn honouér in swich an aventure ?
Y-wis, ye mowén ellés lite endure ! 1330

'Ye knowe ek how that al my kin is here,
Only but-if that it myn fader be,
And ek mine othré thingés alle i-fere,
And namély, my deré herté, ye,
Whom that I n'oldé leven for to see
Foral this world, as muche as it hath space ;
Or ellés see ich neveré Jovés face !

'Why ! trowé ye my fader in this wise
Coveiteth so to see me, but for drede
Lest in this town that folkés medespise 1340
Bicause of him, for his unhappy dede ?
What wot my fader what lif that I lede ?

1315. *thus, B γ than(ue).*

1328. *Mowen (?) all May (see 1330).*

1336. *muche, H3 brode; B γ wid(e).*

For if he wiste in Troye how wel I fare,
Us nedeth for my going naught to care.

'Ye sen that every day ek more and more
Men trete of pees, and it supposéd is
That men the quene Eleyne shal restore,
And Grekés us restoren that is mis ;
So, though ther n'eré confort non but this,
That men purpósen pees on everyside, 1350
Ye may the bettre at ese of herte abide.

'For if that it be pees, myn herté dere,
The nature of the pees mot nedés drive
That men moste entrecómunen i-fere,
And to and fro ek ride and go as blive,
Alday as thikke as ben flen from a hive,
And every wight han liberté to bleve
Wher-as him list the bet, withouten leve.

'And though so be that pees ther may be
non,

Yit hider, though ther neveré pees ne were,
I mosté come : for whider sholde I gon, 1361
Or how mischauncé sholde I dwellen there
Among tho men of armés evere in fere ?
For which, so wisly God my soulé rede,
I can not sen wherof ye sholden drede.

'Have here another wey, if it so be
That al this thing ne may you not suffise.
My fader, as ye knowén wel, pardé,
Is old; and elde is ful of coveitise ; 1369
And I right now have founden al the gise,
Withouten net wherwith I shal him hente.
And herkneth how, if that ye wol assente !

'Lo, Troilus, men seith that hard it is,
The wolf ful and the wether hool to have ;
This is to seyn, that men ful ofte, y-wis,
Mot spenden part the remenaunt for to save.
For ay with gold men may the herté grave
Of him that set is upon coveitise.
And how I mene, I shal it you devise.

'The moeblé which that I have in this
town 1380

Unto my fader shal I take, and seye,
That right for trust and for savacioun
It sent is from a frend of his or tweye,
The whiché frendés fervently him preye

To senden after more, and that in hye,
Whil-that this town stant thus in jupartye;

‘And that shal ben a hugé quantité,—
Thus shal I seyn;—but lest it folk espi’de,
This may be sent by no wight but by me.
I shal ek shewén him, if pees bitide ¹³⁹⁰
What frendès that I have on every side
Toward the court, to don the wrathè pace
Of Priamus, and don him stonde in grace.

‘So, what for oo thing and for other, swete,
I shal him so enchaunten with my sawes,
That right in hevене his soulè shal he
mete !

For al Appollo, or his clerkes lawes
Or calculinge availèth not three hawes !
Desir of gold shal so his soulè blende, ¹³⁹⁹
That, as me list, I shal wel make an ende !

‘And if he wolde aught by his sort it preve
If that I lye, in certein I shal fonde
Distorben him and plukke him by the sleve
Making his sort, or berén him on honde
He hath not wel the Goddès understonde :
For Goddes speke in amphibologyes,
And for a soth they tellen twenty lyes !

‘Ek dredè fond first Goddès, I suppose,—
Thusshal I seyn,—and ek his coward herte
Made him amis the Goddès text to glose
Whan he for-ferèd out of Delphos sterte.
And, but I make him sonè to converte,
And don my red withinne a day or tweye,
I wol to you obligè me to deye !’

And trewèliche as writen wel I finde,
That al this thing was seid of good entente,
And that her hertè trewè was and kinde
Towardès him, and spak right as she mente,
And that she starf for wo neigh, whan she
wente, ¹⁴¹⁹

And was in purpos everè to ben trewe :
Thus writen they that of her werkès knewe.

This Troilus with herte and erès spradde
Herde al this thing devisen to and fro ;

^{1396.} *soule*, H₁ S D H₁ Cl. *soule is*.

^{1409.} *ek*, H₃ β γ *that*.

^{1415.} *as*, J D *is*.

And verrayliche him semèd that he hadde
The selvè wit ; but yit to lete her go
His hertè mis-foryaf him everè-mo.
But finaly he gan his hertè wreste
To tristen her, and took it for the beste.

For which the gretè furie of his penaunce
Was queynt with hope ; and therwith hem
bitwene ¹⁴³⁰

Bigan for joyè th’amoroussè daunce.
And asthe briddès, whan the sonne isskene,
Deliten in hir song in levès grene,
Right so the wordès that they spake i-ferè
Delited hem, and made hir hertès clere.

But nathèles the wending of Criseyde,
For al this world, ne may out of his minde :
For-which ful ofte he pitousliche her
prey’de

That of her herte he mighte her trewè
finde,

And seyde her,—‘ Certès, if ye ben un-
kinde, ¹⁴⁴⁰

And but ye come at day set into Troye,
Ne shal I nevere have hele, honouir, ne
joye.

‘For al-so soth as sonne uprist a-morwe,
And God ! so wisly thou me, woful
wrecche,

To restè bringe out of this cruel sorwe,
I wil myselfen slee if that ye drecche !
But of my deth though litel be to recche,
Yit, or that ye me causen so to smerte,
Dwel rather here, myn ownè dere herte !

‘For trewèly, myn ownè lady dere, ¹⁴⁵⁰
Tho sleightès yit that I you herè stere
Ful shaply ben to failen alle i-ferè ;
And thus men seith, that “oon thenketh
the bere,

But al another thenketh his ledère !”
Your sire is wis : and seid is, out of drede,
“Men may the wise at-renne, and not
at-rede !”

‘It is ful hard to halten unespyed
Bifore a crepil, for he can the craft :
Your fader is in sleighte as Argus yed. ¹⁴⁵⁹

^{1449.} *dere*, γ *swete*.

For, al be that his moeble is him biraft,
His oldè sleighte is yit so with him laft,
Ye shal not blende him for your womman-
hede,
Ne feyne aright : and that is al my drede.

‘ I n’ot if pees shal everè-mo bitide ;
But, pees or no, for earnest ne for game,
I wot, sin Calcas on the Grekès side
Hath onès ben and lost so foule his name,
He dar no more come here ayein for
shame :

For-which that wey, for aught I can espye,
To trusten on, n’is but a fantasye. 1470

‘ Ye shal eeksen, your fader shal you glose
To ben a wif, and as he can wel preche,
He shal som Grek so preyse and wel alose,
That ravishen he shal you with his speche,
Or do you don by force as he shal teche ;
And Troilus, of whom he n’il have routhe,
Shal causèles so sterven in his trouthe !

‘ And over al this, your fader shal despise
Us alle, and seyn this citè n’is but lorn,
And that the segè neverè shal arise, 1480
For-why the Grekès han it allè sworn
Til we be slayn and doun our walles torn ;
And thus he shal you with his wordès fere,
That ay drede I that ye wol bleven there.

‘ Ye shal ek sen so many a lusty knight
Among the Grekès, ful of worthinesse,
And ech of hem with hertè, wit, and might
To plesen you don al his businesse,
That ye shul dullen of the rudènesse
Of us sely Trojânes, but-if routhe 1490
Remordè you, or vertu of your trouthe.

‘ And this to me so grevous is to thinke
That fro my brest it wol the soulè rende ;
Ne, dredèles, in me ther can not sinke
A good opinioun, if that ye wende ;
For-why your fadressesleightè wol usshende :
And if ye gon, as I have told you yore,
So think I n’am but ded, withoutè more !

1490. *Trojânes* (?), all *Trojans* (read ? *As of us sely Trojans*).

1493. *the, β γ my*.

‘ For-which, with humblè, trewe and
pitous herte, 1499

A thousand timès mercy I you preye :
So reweth on mine asprè peynès smerte,
And doth somwhat as that I shal you seye,
And lat us stele away bitwixe us tweye ;
And think that foly is, whan man may
chese,

For accident his substaunce ay to lese.

‘ I menè thus : that sin we mowe or day
Wel stele away and ben togedrè so,
What wit were it to putten in assay,
In cas ye sholden to your fader go,
If that ye mighten come ayein or no ? 1510
Thus mene I, that it were a gret folýe
To putte that sikernesse in jupartye.

‘ And, vulgarly to speken of substaunce
Of tresour, may we bothè with us lede
Y-nough to live in honour and plesáunce,
Til into timè that we shal be dede ;
And thus we may eschewèn al this drede :
For everich other wey ye can recorde,
Myn herte, y-wis, may therwith not acorde.

‘ And hardily ne dredeth no povérté, 1520
For I have kin and friendès ellèswere
That, though we comèn in our barè sherte,
Us sholdè neither lakken gold ne gere,
But ben honourèd whil we dwelten there :
And go w’ anon : for, as in myn entente,
This is the beste, if that ye wol assente.’—

Criseyde him, with a sik, right in this wise
Answérde, ‘ Y-wis, my derè hertè trewe,
We may wel stele away, asye devise, 1529
Or finden swiche unthrifty weyès newe ;
But afterward ful sore it wol us rewe.
And, help me God so at my mostè nede,
As causèles ye suffren al this drede !

‘ For th’ilkè day that I for cherisslinge,
Or drede of fader, or for other wight,
Or for estat, delit, or for weddinge
Be fals to you, my Troilus, my knight,
Saturnès daughter, Juno, thorough her
might,

1527. *him, H₃ γ omit.*

1530. *Or, γ and.*

As wood as Athamanté do me dwelle
Eternaliche in Stix, the put of helle ! 1540

‘ And this on every God celestial
I swere it you, and ek on ech Goddésse,
On every Nympe and Deité infernal,
On Satiry and Fauny more and lesse,
That halvé Goddès ben of wildernesse ;
And Attopos my thred of lif to-breste
If I be fals ! Now trowe me if you leste !

‘ And thou, Simoys, that as an arwé clere
Thorough Troye ay rennest downward to
the see, 1549

Ber witnesse of this word that seid is here,
That th’ilkè day that ich untrewè be
To Troilus, myn ownè hertè free,
That thou retornè backward to thy welle,
And I with body and soulé sinke in helle !

‘ But that ye speke, away thus for to go
And leten alle your frendès, God forbede
For any womman that ye sholdè so !
And namély, sin Troye hath now swich
nede

Of help. And ek of oo thing taketh hede :
If this were wist, my lif laye in balaúnce,
And your honour : God shilde us fro
mischaunce ! 1561

‘ And if so be, herafter pees be take,—
As alday happeth, after anger, game,—
Why, Lord, the sorwe and wo ye wolden
make,

That ye ne dorstè come ayein for shame !
And, or that ye jupartén so your name,
Beth not too hastif in this hotè fare :
For hastif man ne wanteth neverè care !

‘ What trowén ye the peple ek al aboute
Wolde of it seye ? It is ful light t’arede !
They wolden seyn, and swere it out of
doute, 1571

That love ne drof you not to do this
dede,
But lust voluptuous and coward drede :

1549. *ay rennest*, so J H₃ A D ; *rennest* P G
R Cx. ; H₂ H₄ S Cp. H₁ Cl. S₂ *rennest ay*.
1562. *herafter pees be take*, so P ; rest that
pees herafter take.

Thus were al lost, y-wis, myn hertè dere,
Your honour, which that shineth now so
clere.

‘ And also thinketh on myn honesté
That floureth yit : how foule I sholde it
shende,
And with what filthe it spotted sholdè be,
If in this forme I sholdè with you wende.
Ne though I livede unto the worldès ende,
Mynamè sholde I nevere ayeinward winne :
Thus were I lost, and that were routhe
and sinne.

‘ And for-ty slee with reson al this hete!
Men seyn “the suffrant overcom’t’h,”
pardé ;

Ek, “who-so wol han lief, helief mot lete.”
Thus maketh vertu of necessité !
Be patient, and think that lord is he
Of Fortune ay, that naught wol of her
recche,
And she ne daunteth no wight but a
wrecche ! 1589

‘ And trusteth this : that certès, hertès wetè,
Or Phebus’ suster, Lúcina the shene,
The Lioun passe out of this Ariete,
I wil ben here, withouten any wene.
I mene, as help me Juno, hevenès quene,
The tenthè day, but-if that deth m’assaile,
I wil you sen, withouten any failè.’—

‘ And now, so this be soth,’ quod Troilus,
I shal wel suffre unto the tenthè day,
Sin that I see that nede it mot be thus.
But for the love of God, if it be may, 1600
So lat us stelen privéliche away !
For evere in oon, as for to live in reste,
Myn hertè seith that it wol be the beste.’—

‘ O mercy, God, what lif is this !’ quod she.
‘ Allas, ye slee me thus for verray tene !
I see wel now that ye mistrusten me,
For by your wordès it is wel y-sene !
Now, for the love of Cynthea the shene,

1575. *shineth now*, so P H₃ ; rest *now shineth*.
1587. *Be patient*, so P G H₃ R ; J and others
By patience.

Mistrust me not thus causèles, for routhe,
Sin to be trewe I have you plight my
trouthe ! 1670

' And thenketh wel, that sometime it is wit
To spende a time, a time for to winne.
Ne, pardé, lorn am I not fro you yit,
Though that we ben a day or two a-twinne.
Drif out the fantasyès you withinne,
And trusteth me, and levethek your sorwe,
Or, her my trouthe, I wil not live til morwe !

' For if ye wiste how sore it doth mesmerte,
Ye woldé cesse of this : for God, thou wost
The puré spirit wepeth in myn herte 1620
To sen you wepen that I lovè most,
And that I mot gon to the Grekès ost !
Ye, n'ere it that I wisté remedye
To come ayein, right here I woldé dye !

' But, certès, I am not so nice a wight
That I ne can imaginen a wey
To com ayein that day that I have hight.
For who may holde a thing that wol away?
My fader nought, for al his queynté play !
And by my thrift, my wending out of
Troye 1630
Another day shal torne us al to joye !

' For-thy with al myn herte I you biseke,
If that you list don aught for my preyére
And for that love which that I love you eke,
That, or that I departé fro you here,
That of so good a confort and a chere
I may you sen, that ye may bringe at reste
Myn herté which that is o-point to breste.

' And over al this I preyeyou,' quod shetho,
' Myn owné hertès sothfast suffisaunce, 1640
Sin I am thyn al hool, withouten mo,
That whil that I am absent, no plesaunce
Of other do me fro your rémembraunce ;
For I am evere a-gast, for-why men rede
That "love is thing ay ful of bisy drede."

' For in this world ther liveth lady non,
If that ye were untrewé (as God defende!),
That so bitrayséd were or wo-bigon
As I, that allé trouthe in you entende.

And doutéles, if-that I other wen'de, 1650
I n'ere but ded. And, or ye causé finde,
For Goddès love, so beth me not un-
kinde !'—

To this answérdé Troilus, and seyde,
' Now God, to whom ther n'is no thought
y-wrye,
Me glade, as wis I nevere unto Criseyde,
Sin th'ilké day I saw her first with ye,
Was fals, ne neveré shal til that I dye !
At shorté wordès, wel ye may me leve :
I can no more, it shal be foundé at
preve !'— 1659

' Gramercy, goodé myn, y-wis !' quod she,
' And blisful Venus, lat me neveré sterve
Or I may stonde of plesaunce in degree
To quite him wel, that so wel can deserve !
And whil that God my wit wil me con-
serve,
I shal so don, so trewe I have you founde,
That ay honoúr to me-ward shal rebounde!

' For trusteth wel, that your estat réal,
Ne veyn delit, nor only worthinesse
Of you in werre or torney marcial, 1669
Ne pompe, array, nobléye, or ek richesse
Ne madé me to rewe on your distresse,
But moral vertu, grounded upon trouthe :
That was the cause I first had on you
routhe !

' Ek gentil herte and manhod that ye hadde,
And that ye hadde, as me thoughte, in
despit
Evéry thing that sounéd into badde,
As rudénese and poeplissh appetit,
And that your reson bridleth you delit :
This made, aboven every créature
That I was youre, and shal whil I may
dure. 1680

' And this may lengthe of yerès not fordo,
Ne rémuable Fortune it deface.
But Jupiter, that of his might may do
The sorwful to be glad, so yive us grace,
Or nightès ten, to meten in this place,

1654. *thought, B y cause.*
1682. *it, so S; rest om.*

So that it may your herte and myn
suffise!
And far now wel, for time is that ye
rise!—

But after - that they longe y - pleynéd
hadde,
And ofté kist, and streite in armés folde,
The day gan rise, and Troilus him
cladde, 1690
And rewfully his lady gan biholde
As he that felté dethés carés colde,

1688. *But, S γ And.*

And to her grace he gan him recomaunde.
Whe'r him was wo, this holde I no de-
maunde!

For mannés hed imaginen ne can,
N'entendément considere, or tongé telle
The cruel peynés of this woful man,
That passen every torment down in helle.
For whan he saw that shene mightédwelle,
Which that his soule out of his herté rente,
Withouté more out of the chaumbre he
wente. 1701

1696. *or, so J H₃; P β γ ne.*
1697. *woful, γ sorrowful.*

BOOK V

APROCHEN gan the fatal destiné
That Jovés hath in disposicioun,
And to you, angry Parcas, sustren three,
Committeth to don execucioun:
For which Criseydé moste out of the toun,
And Troilus shal dwellen forth in pine
Til Lachesis his thred no lenger twine.

The gold-ytressed Phebus heighe on-lofte
Thryés hadde allé, with his bemés shene,
The snowés molte, and Zephirus as ofte 10
Y-brought ayein the tendré levés grene,
Sin that the sone of Ecuba the quene
Bigan to love her first for whom his sorwe
Was al, that she departé sholde a-morwe.

Ful redy was at primé Diomede,
Criseyde unto the Grekés ost to lede,
Forsorwe of which she felte her herté blede,
As shé that n'isté what was best to rede.
And trewély, as men in bokés rede, 19
Men wisté neveré womman han the care,
Ne was so loth out of a town to fare.

This Troilus, withouten reed or lore,
As man that hath his joyés ek forlore,
Was wayting on his lady everé more

3. *Parcas, Fates.*

7. *Lachesis, one of the Fates.*

8. *gold-ytressed (?)*, all *gold(e)-tressed*.

9. *shene, so H₂ H₄ R S; J P clene; Cx. H₃ γ clere.*

As she that was the sothfast crop and more
Of al his lust or joyés her-bifore.
But Troilus! now far-wel al thy joye,
For shaltow neveré sen her eft in Troye!

Soth is, that whil he bood in this manére,
He gan his wo ful manly for to hide, 30
That wel unnethe it sene was in his chere;
But at the yaté ther she sholde out-ride,
With certein folk he hovéd her t'abide,
So wo-bigon, al wolde he naught him
pleyne,
That on his hors unnethe he sat for peyne.

For ire he quok, so gan his herté gnawe,
Whan Diomede on horsé gan him dresse,
And seide unto himself this ilké sawe,
'Allas!' quod he, 'thus foul a wrecched
nesse,
Why suffre ich it? Why n'il ich it re-
dresse? 40
Were it not bet at onés for to dye
Than everé more in langour thus to drye?

'Why n'il I make at onés riche and pore
To have y-nough to do or-that she go?
Why n'il I bringe al Troye upon a rore?
Why n'il I sleen this Diomede also?
Why n'il I rather with a man or two
Stele her away? Why wol I this endure?
Why n'il I helpen to myn owné cure?'

But why he n'oldè don so fel a dede, 50
That shal I seyn, and why him liste it spare:
He hadde in herte alweyes a maner drede
Lest that Criseyde, in rumour of this fare,
Sholde han ben slayn: lo, this was al
his care.

And ellès, certain, as I seidè yore,
He hadde it don, withouten wordès more.

Criseyde, whan she redy was to ride,
Fulsorwfully she sighte, and seide, 'Allas!'
But forth she mot, for aught that may bitide:
Ther n'is non other rémedie in this cas;
And forth she rit ful sorwfulliche a pas. 61
What wonder is though that her sorè smerte,
Whan she forgo'th her ownè derè herte?

This Troilus, in wise of curteisye,
With hauke on honde, and with a hugè
route

Of knightès, rod and dide her companye,
Passing al the valéyè fer withoute;
And fether wolde han riden, out of doute,
Ful fayn; and wo was him to gon so sone:
But torne he moste, and it was ek to done.

And right with that was Antenor y-come 71
Out of the Grekès ost; and every wight
Was of it glad, and seide he was welcòme.
And Troilus, al n'ere his hertè light,
He peynèd him with al his fullè might
Him to with-holde of weping at the leste;
And Antenor he kiste, and madè feste.

And therwithal he moste his levè take,
And caste his ye upon her pitously, 79
And neer he rod, his causè for to make,
To take her by the hond al sobrelly;
And, Lord, so she gan wepen tendrelly!
And he ful softe and sleighly gan her seye,
'Now hold your day, and dome not to deye!'

With that his courser tornèd he aboute
With facè pale, and unto Diomedè
No word he spak, ne non of al his route;
Of which the sone of Tydèus took hede,

As he that coudè morè than the crede 89
In swich a craft, and by the reyne her hente;
And Troilus to Troye homwårde he wente.

This Diomedè that led her by the bridel,
Whan that he saw the folk of Troye aweye,
Thoughte, 'Al my labour shal not ben
on ydel

If that I may, for somewhat shal I seye;
For at the worsteit mayyit shorte our weye.
I have herd seyde ek, timès twyès twelve,
"He is a fool that wol foryete himselve."'

But nathèles thus thoughte he wel y-nough,
That 'certeinliche I am aboutè nought 100
If that I speke of love, or make it tough;
For doutèles, if she have in her thought
Him that I gesse, he may not ben y-brought
So sone away; but I shal finde a mene,
That she not wite as yit shal, what I mene.'

This Diomedè, as he that coude his good,
Whan timè was, gan fallen forth in speche
Of this and that, and axèd why she stood
In swich disese, and gan her ek biseche 109
That if that he encessè mighte or eche
With any thing her esè, that she sholde
Comaunde it him, and seide he don it wolde.

For trewèliche he swor her, as a knight,
That ther n'as thing with which he mighte
her plese

That he n'il don his herte and al his might
To don it, for to don her herte an ese;
And preyèd her, she wolde her sorwe
apese,

And seide, 'Y-wis, we Grekès can have
joye
T'honouren you, as wel as folk of Troye.'

He seide ek thus, 'I wot you thinketh
straunge,— 120

No wonder is, for it is to you newe,—
Th'aqueyntaunce of thise Trojans for to
change

For folk of Grecè, that ye neverè knewe.

60, 61. So $\alpha \beta S$; $H_3 \gamma$ transpose ll. 60, 61.

63. *dere*, γ *suete*. (See iv. 1449.)

67. *valéye*; R *wallys* (read? *The walles alle*).

valeyè is a mistranslation of Boc. *vallo*, 'rampart.'

88. *sone of Tydeus*, Diomedè.

107. *Whan time was*, γ *Whan this was don*.

115. *n'il*, $H_4 R S \gamma n'olde$.

122. *Trojans*; $H_2 H_4 D$ *Trojanes*.

122. *for to*, so G Cx.; J and others *to*.

But woldè neverè God but-if as trewe
A Grek ye sholde amonge us allè finde
As any Trojan is, and ek as kinde.

‘And by the cause I swor you right lo now
To be your frend, and helpy to my might,
And for-that more acqueyntaunce ek of
yow 129

Haveich had than another straunger wight,
So fro this forth, I preye you, day and night,
Comaundeth me, how sorè that me smerte,
To don al that may like unto your herte ;

‘And that ye me wolde as your brother
trete,
And taketh not my frendship in despit ;
And, though your sorwes ben for thingès
grete,

N’ot I not why, but out of more respit
Myn herte hath for t’amende it gret delit ;
And if I may your harmès not redresse,
I am right sory for your hevinesse. 140

‘For though ye Trojans with us Grekès
wrothe

Han many a day ben, alwey yit, pardé,
Oo God of love in soth we serven bothe.
And, for the love of God, my lady free,
Whom so ye hate, as beth not wroth with me ;
For trewely ther can no wight you serve,
That half so loth your wraththè wolde
deserve.

‘And n’ere it that we ben so neigh the tente
Of Calcas, which that sèn us bothè may,
I wolde of this you telleal myn entente ; 150
But this’ enseléd til another day.
Yif me your hond : I am, and shal be ay,
God help me so, whil that my lif may dure,
Your owne, aboven every créature !

‘Thus seide I nevere or now to womman
born ;

For, God myn herte as wisly gladé so,
I lovedè neverè womman her-bifon
As paramours, ne neverè shal no mo :
And for the love of God beth not my fo,
Al can I not to you, my lady dere, 160
Compleyne aright, for I am yit to lere.

‘And wondreth not, myn ownè lady bright,
Though that I speke of love to you thus
blive ;

For I have herd or this of mony a wight,
Hath lovéd thing he neverè say his live :
Nor I am not of powèr for to strive
Ayeins the God of Love, but him obeye
I wol alwey ; and mercy I you preye.

‘Ther ben so worthy knightès in this place,
And ye so fair, that everich of them alle 170
Wol peynen him to stonden in your grace ;
But mightè me so fair a gracè falle,
That ye me for your servant woldè calle,
So lowly ne so trewely you serve
N’il non of hem, as I shal, til I sterve.’—

Criseyde unto that purpos lite answerde,
As she that was with sorwe oppressèd so,
That in effect she nought his talès herde
But here and there, now here a word or two.
Her thoughte her sorwful hertè brasta-two ;
For whan she gan her fader fer espye, 181
Wel neigh down off her hors she gan to sye.

But nathèles she thankéd Diomede
Of al his travaile and his goodè chere,
And that him liste his frendship her to
bede ;

And she accepteth it in good manère,
And wol do fayn that is him lief and dere ;
And trusten him she wolde, and wel she
mighte,
As seidè she. And from her hors sh’
alighte. 189

Her fader hath her in his armès nome,
And twenty time he kiste his doughter
swete,
And seide, ‘O derè doughter myn, wel-
còme !’

She seide ek, she was fayn with him to mete,
And stood forth muwét, milde, and man-
suète.—

But here I leve her with her fader dwelle,
And forth I wol of Troilus you telle.

To Troye is come this woful Troilus
In sorwe aboven allè sorwes smerte,

166. Nor, J H₄ H₃; S γ Ek; rest For, Ne.

With felon look, and facé díspitous. 199
 Tho sodeinly down from his hors he sterte,
 And thourgh his paleis with a swollen herte
 To chaumbré wente : of no wight took he
 hede,
 Ne non to him dar speke a word for drede.

And there his sorwes that he sparéd hadde
 He yaf an issue large, and Deth he cri'de ;
 And in his throwés frenetik and madde
 He corséth Jove, Appollo, and ek Cupide,
 He corséth Ceres, Bacus, and Cipride,
 His burthe, himself, hisfate, and ek natúre,
 And, save his lady, every créature. 210

To bedde he go'th, and walweth there and
 torneth

In furie, as doth he, Ixion, in helle ;
 And in this wise he neigh til day sojorneth.
 But tho bigan his herte a lite unswelle
 Thourgh terés, whiche that gonnen up to
 welle ;

And pitously he cri'de upon Criseyde,
 And to himselfright thus hespak and seyde :

' Where is myn owné lady, lief and dere ?
 Where is her whité brest ? Where is it,
 where ? 219

Where ben her armés and her yén clere,
 That yesternight this timé with me were ?
 Now may I wepe alloné many a tere,
 And graspe aboute I may ; but in this place,
 Saving a pilwe, I findé naught t'enbrace.

' How shal I don ? Whan shal she come
 ayeyn ?

I n'ot, allas ! Why let ich her to go ?
 As woldé God, ich hadde as tho ben slayn !
 O herté myn, Criseyde ! O sweté fo !
 O lady myn, that I love and no mo, 229
 To whom for everé mo myn herte I dowe !
 See how I deye, ye n'il me not rescowe !

' Whoseeth you now, my righté lodé-sterre ?
 Whosit right now or stant in your présence ?

211. *walweth*, so G H₄ Cx. ; J *whieyleth* ;
 others *weyleth*.

212. *Ixion*. See *Aeneid*, vi. 601.

223. *graspe*, H₄ A *grofe*.

224. *Saving*, so R ; rest *Save*.

Who can confórten now your hertés werre ?
 Now I am gon, whom yeve ye audience ?
 Who spek'th for me right now in myn
 absénce ?

Allas, no wight : and that is al my care ;
 For wel I wot, as yvele as I ye fare !

' Howsholde I thusten dayés ful endure, 239
 Whan I the firsté night have al this tene ?
 How shal she don ek, sorwful créature ?
 For tendrenesse how shal she ek sustene
 Swich wo for me ? O pitous, pale, and grene
 Shal ben your fresshé, wommanliché face
 For longing, or ye torne into this place !'

And whan he fil in any slombéringes,
 Anon biginne he sholdé for to grone,
 And dremen of the dredfullesté thinges
 That mighté ben : as, mete he were allone
 In place horriblé making ay his mone, 250
 Or meten that he was amongés alle
 His enemies and in hir hondés falle.

And therwithal his body sholdé sterte,
 And with the stert al sodeinly awake,
 And swich a tremour fele aboute his herte,
 That of the fere his body sholdé quake ;
 And therwithal he sholde a noisé make,
 And seme as though he sholdé fallé depe
 From heighe on-lofte : and than he woldé
 wepe,

And rewén on himself so pitously, 260
 That wonder was to here his fantasye.
 Another time he sholdé mightily
 Confórte himself, and seyn it was folýe
 So causéles swich dredé for to drye ;
 And eft biginne his aspré peynés newe,
 That every man mighte on his sorwes rewe.

Who coude telle aright or ful discrive
 His wo, his pleynste, his langour, and his
 pine ?

Nought alle the men that han or ben on-live !
 Thou, reder, mayst thyselfful wel devine 270
 That swich a wo my wit can not define :

242. *ek*, R *y this*.

245. *longing*, S *y langour*.

265. *peynes*, so H₂ ; J and others *sorwes*.

270. *Thou, reder* ; see i. 52 (note). Chaucer
 seems now to be writing for publication.

On ydel for to write it sholde I swinke,
Whan that my wit is wery it to thinke !

On hevenè yit the sterrès were y-sene,
Although ful pale y-woxen was the mone,
And whiten gan the orisontè shene
Al estward, as it wont is for to done,
And Phebus with his rosy cartè sone
Gan after that to dresse him up to fare,
Whan Troilus hath sent after Pandaré. 280

This Pandar,—that of al the day biforn
Ne mighte han comèn Troilus to see,
Although he on his hed it hadde y-sworn,
For with the king Priám alday was he,
So that it lay not in his liberté
No-wher to gon,—but on the morwe he
wente
To Troilus, whan that he for him sente.

For in his herte he coudè wel devine
That Troilus al night for sorwè wook ;
And that he woldè telle him of his pine, 290
This knew he wel y-nough, withoutè book !
For-which to chaumbré streight the wey
he took,
And Troilus tho sobrelieche he grette,
And on the bed ful sone he gan him sette.

‘ My Pandarus,’ quod Troilus, ‘ the sorwe
Which that I drye, I may not longe endure :
I trowe I shal not liven til to-morwe ;
For-which I wolde always, on áventure,
To thee devisen of my sepulture
The forme ; and of my moeblè thou
dispone 300
Right as thee semeth best is for to done.

‘ But of the fir and flaumbè funeral
In which my body brennen shal to glede,
And of the feste and pleyès palestral
At my vigsle, I preye thee, tak good hede
That that bewel ; and offrè Mars mystede,
My swerd, myn helm ; and, levè brother
dere,
My sheld to Pallas yif, that shineth clere.

‘ The poudre in which myn herte y-brend
shal torne,

That preye I thee thou take, and ek
conserve 310

It in a vessel, that men clep’th an urne,
Of gold ; and to my lady that I serve,
For love of whom thus pitousliche I sterve,
So yive it her, and do me this plesáunce
To preye her kepe it for a rémembraunce.

‘ For wel I felè, by my maladye
And by my dremès now and yore ago,
Al certainly that I mot nedès dye :
The owle eek, which that hight Escaphilo,
Hath after me shright alle these nightès
two. 320
And, God Mercúrie, of me now woful
wrecche
The soulè gide, and, whan thee list, it
fecche !’—

Pandaré answérde and seidè, ‘ Troilus,
My derè frend, as I have told thee yore,
That it is foly for to sorwen thus,
And causèles, for-which I can no more ;
But who-so wol not trowèn red ne lore,
I can not sen in him no remedye
But lete him worthen with his fantasye.

‘ But Troilus, I preye thee, tel me now 330
If-that thou trowe, or this, that any wight
Hath lovèd paramours as wel as thou ?
Ye, God wot ! And ful many a worthy
knight
Hath his lady forgon a fourténight,
And he not yit made halvendel the fare !
What nede is thee to maken al this care ?

‘ Sin day by day thou mayst thy-selven see
That from his love, or ellès from his wif,
A man mot twinnen of necessité,
Ye, though he love her as his ownè lif ; 340
Yit n’il he with himself thus maken strif :
For wel thou wost, my levè brother dere,
That alwey frendès may not ben i-fere.

310. *ek*, so G ; J and others *it*.

311. *It in* (?), all *In*.

319. *Escaphilo*, Ascalaphus, whom Proserpine changed into an owl. See Ovid, *Met.* v. 539.

333. *ful*, so P R ; G so ; rest *fro* (A *for*).

334. *forgon*, so P R G ; Cx. *ben gon* ; A *gon yee* ; rest *gon*.

'How don thise folk that seen hir lovès
wedded

By frendès might, as it bitit ful ofte,
And seen hem in hirsposures bed y-bedded?
God wot, they take it wisly, faire, and softe,
For-why good hope halt up hir herte on-
lofte ;

And, for they can a time of sorwe endure,
Astime hem hurt, a timèdoth hem cure ! 350

'So sholdestow endure and leten slide
The time, and fondè to be glad and light !
Ten dayès n'is so longè nought t'abide !
And sin she thee to comen hath bihight,
She n'il her hestè breken for no wight ;
For dred thes nought that she n'il finden
weye

To come ayein, my lif that dorste I leye !

'Thy swevenès ek and al swich fantasye
Drif out, and lat hem faren to mischaunce ;
For they procede of thy malécolye, 360
That doth thee fele in slepeal this penaunce.
A straw for allè swevenès signefiaunce !
God help me so, I counte hem nought a
bene !

Ther wot no man aright what dremès mene !

'For prestès of the temple tellen this,
That dremès ben the revelaciouns
Of Goddès ; and as wel they telle, y-wis,
That they ben ínfernals illusiouns ;
And lechès seyn, that of complexiouns
Proceden they, or fast, or glotonye ; 370
Who wot in soth thus what they signèfyè ?

'Ek othré seyn that thorough impressiouns,
As, if a wight hath faste a thing in minde,
That therof comen swiche avisious ;
And othré seyn, as they in bookès finde,
That, after timès of the yeer, by kinde
Men dreme, and that th'effect go'th by
the mone :

But lef no drem, for it is nought to done !

'Wel worth of dremès ay thise oldè wives,
And trowèliche ekaugurie of thise foules 380
For fere of which men wenen lese hir lives,

362. *signefiaunce*, so J G A ; rest *signifiaunce*.

As ravenès qualm, or shriking of thise
oules !

To trowèn on it bothè fals and foul is :
Allas, allas, so noble a créature
As is a man shal dreden swich ordure !

'For-which withal myn herte I thee biseche,
Unto thyself that al this thou foryive :
And ris now up withoutè morè speche,
And lat us caste how forth may best be drive
This time, and ek how freshly we may
live 390

Whan that she com'th, the whiche shal be
right sone :

God help me so, thy beste is thus to done.

'Ris, lat us speke of lusty lif in Troye
That we han lad, and forth the timè drive,
And eek of timè coming us rejoye,
That bringen shal our blissè now so blive ;
And langour of thise twyès dayès five
We shal therwith so fóryete or oppresse,
That wel unnethe it don shal us duresse.

'This town is ful of lordès al aboute, 400
And trowès lasten al this menè while :
Go we and pleye us in som lusty route
To Sarpedoun, not hennès but a mile :
And thus thou shalt the timè wel bigile,
And drive it forth unto that blisful morwe
That thou her see, that cause is of thy sorwe.

'Now ris, my derè brother Troilus :
For certès, it non honour is to thee
To wepe, and in thy bed to rouken thus ;
For trowèliche of oo thing trustè me, 410
If thou thus ligge a day or two or three,
The folk wol seyn that thou for cowardise
Thee feynest sik, and that thou darst
not rise !'—

This Troilus answérde, 'O brother dere,
This knowèn folk that hany-suffred peyne,
That, though he wepe and makè sorwful
chere

398. *or*, so P R H₄ H₃ ; rest *our(e)*.

402. *and*, so R S ; rest omit.

403. *Sarpedoun*. See iv. 52.

409. *rouken*, so Cx. Th. ; J and others *iouken*.
(See *Cant. Tales*, A 1308.)

412. *seyn*, S γ *wene*. (Boc. diria l' uom.)

That feleth harm and smert in every veine,
No wonderis; and, thoughich evere pleyne
Or alwey wepe, I n'am no thing to blame,
Sin I have lost the cause of al my game.

'But sin of finé force I mot arise, 421
I shal arise as sone as evere I may;
And God, to whom my herte I sacrificise,
So sende us hastily the tenthé day!
For was ther neveré fowl so fayn of May
As I shal ben, whan that she com'th to
Troye
That cause is of my torment and my joye.

'But whider is thy red,' quod Troilus,
'That we may pleye us best in al this toun?'
'By God, my conseil is,' quod Pandarus,
'To ride and pleye us with King
Sarpedoun.' 431
So longe of this they spaken up and doun,
Til Troilus gan at the laste assente
To rise, and forth to Sarpedoun they wente.

This Sarpedoun, as he that honorable
Was evere his live, and ful of heigh largesse,
With al that mighte y-servéd ben on table
That deynté was, al coste it gret richesse,
He fedde hem day by day; that swich
noblesse, 439
Asseyden bothe the meste and ek the leste,
Was nevere or that day wist at any feste.

Nor in this world ther is non instrument
Delicious through wind, or touche of corde,
As fer as any wight hath everé went,
That tongé telle or herté may recorde,
That at the feste it n'as wel herd acorde;
N'of ladies ek so fair a companye
On daunce, or tho, was neveré seyn with ye.

But what availleth this to Troilus, 449
That for his sorwé nothing of it roughte?
For evere in oon his herté pietus
Ful bisily Criseyde his lady soughte:
On her was evere al that his herté thoughte,

421. *sin of fine force*; var. *sith(en)*, *fin*, of *fors* (read? *sith in fin of fors*). Rowl. has two leaves wanting (ll. 421 560).

436. *largesse*, S γ *prouesse*.

443. *of*, so P H₂ H₄ Cx. A Cp.; H₃ S H₁ S₂ on; J G D Cl. *or*.

Now this, now that, so faste imaginige,
That glade, y-wis, can him no festeynge.

Thise ladies ek that at the festé ben,
Sin that he saw his lady was aweye,
It was his sorwe upon hem for to sen,
Or for to here on instrument so pleye: 459
For she that of his herté ber'th the keye
Was absent, lo, this was his fantasye,
That no wight sholdé maken melodye.

Nor ther n'as heure of al the day or night,
Whan he was there-as no wight mighte
him here,
That he ne seide, 'O lufsom lady bright,
How have ye faren sin that ye were here?
Welcome, y-wis, myn owné lady dere!
But weylawey, al this n'as but a mase:
Fortune his howwe intendeth bet to glase!

The lettres ek that she of oldé time 470
Hadde him y-sent, he wolde alloné rede
An hundred sithé a-twixen noon and
prime,
Refiguring her shap, her wommanhede,
Withinne his herte, and every word or dede
That passéd was. And thus he drof t'an
ende

The ferthé day; and thennés wolde he
wende,

And seidé, 'Levé brother Pandarus,
Intendestow that we shal heré bleve
Til Sarpedoun wil forth congéyèn us? 479
Yit were it fairer that we toke our leve.
For Goddés love, lat us now sone at eve
Our levé take, and homward lat us torne,
For trewéliche I n'il not thus sojorne!'

Pandáre answeárdé, 'Be we comen hider
To fecchen fir, and rennen hom ayeyn?
God help me so, I can not tellen whider
We mighté gon, if I shal sotly seyn,
Ther any wight is of us moré fayn
Than Sarpedoun. And if we hennés hye
Thus sodeinly, I holde it vilanye, 490

455. *festeynge*, so J S only; rest *festeyng*, *festyng(e)*, *festenyng(e)*. (See iii. 1718.)

476. *thennes wolde he*, so J P G H₃; Cx. corrupt; rest *seyde* (S *that*) *he wolde*.

478. *bleve*, so J S D Cp. H Cl.; rest *bileve*.

'Sin that we seiden that we woldé bleve
With hima wowke; and now thus sodeinly
The ferthé day to take of him our leve,
He woldé wondren on it trewely.
Lat us forth holde our purpos fermely,
And sin that we bihighten him to bide,
Hold forward now, and after lat us ride.'

Thus Pandarus with allé peyne and wo
Made him to dwelle; and at the wikés
ende,

Of Sarpedoun they toke hir levé tho, ⁵⁰⁰
And on hir wey they spedden hem to wende.
Quod Troilus, 'Now Lord me gracé sende,
That I may finden at myn hom-comíngé
Criseydé come!' and ther-with gan he
singe.

'Ye, haselwodé!' thoughté this Pandáre,
And to himself ful softéliche he seyde,
'God wot, refreyden may this hoté fare
Or Calcas sendé Troilus Criseyde!' ⁵⁰⁸
But nathéles he japéd thus, and pley'de,
And swor, y-wis, his herte him wel bihighte
She woldé come assone as ever she mighte.

Whan they unto the paleis were y-comen
Of Troilus, they down off horse alighte,
And to the chaumbre hir wey than han
they nomen;

And into timé that it gan to nighte
They gonné speken of Criseyde the
brighte;

And after this, whan that hem bothé leste,
They spedde hem fro the soper unto reste.

On morwe, as sone as day bigan to clere,
This Troilus gan of his slep t'abreyde, ⁵²⁰
And to Pandáre, his owné brother dere,
'For love of God,' ful pitousliche he seyde,
'As go we sen the paleis of Criseyde:
For sin we yit may han no moré feste,
So lat us sen her paleis at the leste!'

495. *forth holde*, so Cx.; S γ *holden* *forth*;
rest *holde*.

496. *we*, so J G S A; H₃ *he*; rest *ye*.

509. *pley'de*, so H₃ H₄; J and others *seyde*.

516. *gonné*, so J; rest omit.

521. *Pandare*; J G H₃ *Pandarus*.

523. *As*, Cl. *Sor*; J G P omit.

And therwithal, his meyné for to blende,
A cause he fond in towné for to go,
And to Criseydés hous they gonné wende.
But, Lord, this sely Troilus was wo! ⁵²⁹
Him thoughte his sorwful herté brast a-two;
For, whan he saw her dorés speréd alle,
Wel nigh for sorwe adown he gan to falle.

Therwith whan he was war and gan
biholde

How shet was every window of the place,
As frost, him thoughte, his herté gan to
colde;

For-which with changéd dedlich palé face,
Withouten word he forth-by gan to pace;
And, as God wolde, he gan so fasté ride,
That no wight of his contenance espi'de.

Than seide he thus: 'O paleis desolat,
O hous, of houses whilom best y-hight,
O paleis empty and disconsolat,
O thou lantérne of which queynt is the
light,

O paleis, whilom day that now art night,
Wel oughtestow to falle, and I to dye,
Sin she is went that wont was us to gye!

'O paleis, whilom crowne of houses alle,
Enluminéd with sonne of allé blisse!

O ring, fro which the ruby is out-falle,
O cause of wo, that cause hast been of
lisse!

Yit, sin I may no bet, fayn wolde I kisse
Thy coldé dorés, dorste I for this route:
And far-wel shrine, of which the seynt is
oute!'

Ther-with he caste on Pandarus his ye,
With changéd face, and pitous to bi-
holde;

And, whan hemighte his time right espye,
Ay as he rod, to Pandarus he tolde
His newé sorwe and ek his joyés olde
So pitously, and with so ded an hewe,
That every wight mighte on his sorwe
rewe. ⁵⁶⁰

Fro thennésforth he rideth up and down,
And everything com him to réembraunce

550. *hast*, J G *hath*.

550. *lisse*, so J Cx. S Cp.; H₂ *hisse*; rest *blisse*.

As he rod for-by places of the town
In which he whilom hadde al his ples-
aunce.

'Lo, yonder saw I last my lady daunce !
And in that temple with her yen clere
Me caughte first my righte lady dere !

'And yonder have ich herd ful lustily
My derè hertè laughe ! And yonder pleye
Saw I her onès ek ful bisily ! 570
And yonder onès to me gan she seye,
"Now goodè sweté, love me wel, I
preye !"

And yond so goodly gan she me biholde,
That to the deth myn herte is to her holde !

'And at that corner in the yonder hous
Herde I myn alderlevest lady dere
So wommanly with vois melodious
Singen so wel, so goodly and so clere,
That in my soule yit me think'th ich here
The blisful soun ! And in that yonder
place 580
My lady first me took unto her grace !'

Than thoughte he thus : 'O blisful Lord
Cupide,

Whan I the proces have in my memorie,
How thou me hast werréy'd on every
side,

Men mighte a book make of it, lik a
storie !

What nede is thee to seke on me victorie,
Sin I am thyn, and hoolly at thy wille ?
What joye hast thou thine ownè folk to
spille ?

'Wel hastow, Lord, y-wroke on me thyn
ire,

Thou mighty God, and dredful for to
greve ! 590

Now mercy, Lord ! Thou wost wel I desire
Thy gracè most of allè lustès leve,
And live and deye I wol in thy bileve :
For which I n'axe in guerdon but oo bone,
That thou Criseyde ayein me sendè sone.

'Distreyne her herte as fastè to retorne
As thou dost myn to longen her to see :
Than wot I wel that she n'il not sojorne.
Now, blisful Lord, so cruel thou ne be
Unto the blood of Troye, I preyè thee, 600
As Juno was unto the blood Thebáne,
For which the folk of Thebès caughte hir
bane !'

And after this he to the yatès wente
Ther-as Criseyde out-rod a ful good pas ;
And up and down ther made he many a
wente,

And to himself ful ofte he seide, 'Allas !
From hennès rod my blis and my solás !
As woldè blisful God now for his joye,
I mighte her sen ayein come into Troye !

'And to the yonder hil I gan her gide, 610
Allas, and there I took of her my leve !
And yond I saw her to her fader ride,
For sorwe of which myn hertè wol to-cleve !
And hider hom I com whan it was eve ;
And here I dwelle out-cast from allè joye,
And shal, til I may sen her eft in Troye !'

And of himself imaginèd he ofte
To ben defet and pale, and waxen lesse
Than he was wont ; and that men seiden
softe,

'What may it be ? Who can the sothè
gesse, 620

Why Troilus hath al this hevinessè ?'
And al this n'as but his malécolye,
That he hadde of himself swich fantasye.

Another time imaginen he wolde
That every wight that wentè by the weye
Had of him routhe, and that they seyèn
sholde,

'I am right sory Troilus wol deye.' 627
And thus he drof a day yit forth or tweye
As ye han herd : swich lif right gan he lede
As he that stood bitwixen hope and drede.

For-which him likèd in his songès shewe
Th'encheson of his wo as he best mighte,

565. S γ read : *Lo, yonder* (Cl. *yende*) *saw I*
my own lady daunce.

570. *bisily*, so P G H₃ R Cx. ; rest *blisfully*.

583. *my*, P H₄ Cx. S γ omit.

598. *not*, J so (read ? *Than wot I wel she n'il*
not so sojorne).

628. *yit*, J P G H₃ R H₄ omit.

629. *right*, J P G Cx. omit.

And make a song of wordés but a fewé,
Somwhat his woful herté for to lighte ;
And whan he was from every mannés
sighté,
With softé vois he of his lady dere
That absent was gan singe as ye may here :

‘ O sterre, of which I lost have al the
light,

With herté soor wel oughte I to biwaile
That everé derk in torment night by
night, 640

Toward my deth with wind in stere I
saile :

For-which the tenthé night if-that I faile
The giding of thy bemés brighte an heure,
My ship and me Caribdis wol devouré.’

This song whan he thus songen haddé, sone
He fil ayein into his sikés olde ;

And every night, as he was wont to done,
He stood the brighté moné to biholde,
And al his sorwe he to the moné tolde,
And seide, ‘ Y-wis, whan thou art hornéd
newe, 650

I shal be glad, if al the world be trewe !

‘ I saw thy hornés oldé by the morwe
Whan hennés rod my righté lady dere,
That cause is of my tormentand mysorwe:
For-which, O brighté Lúcina the clere,
For love of God, ren faste aboute thyspere !
For, whan thy hornés newé ginné springe,
Than shal she come that may my blisse
bringe !’

The dayés more and lenger every night
Than they ben wont to ben, him thoughté
tho ; 660

And that the sonné wente his cours unright
By lenger wey than it was wont to go ;
And seide, ‘ Y-wis, me dredeth everé mo
The sonnés soné Pheton be on-live,
And that his fader carte amis he drive.’

Upon the wallés faste ek wolde he walke,
And on the Grekés oost he woldé see,

655. *Lúcina*, so Cx. Th.; J and others *La-
f(h)ona*. See iv. 1591.

664. *Pheton*, Phaeton. See *H. F.* 942.

And to himself right thus he woldé talke,
‘ Lo, yonder is myn owné lady free !
Or ellés yonder ther the tentés be ! 670
And thennés com’th this eir that is soswote,
That in my soule I fele it doth me bote !

‘ And, hardily, this wind, that more and more
Thus stoundémele encresseth in my face,
Is of my lady’s depé sikés sore !

I preve it thus, for in non other space
Of al this town, save only in this place,
Fele I no wind that souneth so lik peyne :
It seith, “ Allas ! why twinnéd be we
tweyne ? ”

This longé time he driveth forth right thus,
Til fully passéd was the ninthé night ; 681
And ay biside him was this Pandarus,
That bisily dide al his fullé might
Him to confórte and make his herté light,
Yiving him hope alwéy, the tenthé morwe
That she shal come and stinten al his sorwe.

— Upon that other sidé was Criseyde,
With women fewe, among the Grekés
stronge :

For-which ful ofte a day ‘ Allas ! ’ she seyde,
‘ That I was born ! Wel may myn herté
longe 690

After my deth, for now live I too longe !
Allas, and I ne may it not amende,
For now is wors than everé yit I wen’de !

‘ My fader n’il for no thing do me grace
To gon ayein, for aught I can him quemen ;
And, if so be that I my termé pace,
My Troilus shal in his herté deme
That I am fals ; and so it may wel seme :
Thus shal I have unthank on every side.
That I was born, so weylawey the tide ! 700

‘ And if that I me putte in jupartye
To stele away by night, and it bifalle
That I be caught, I shal be holde espye :
Or ellés, lo, this drede I most of alle,
If in the hondés of som wrecche I falle.
I n’am but lost, al be myn herté trewe !
Now mighty God, thou on my sorwé rewe !’

695. *ought*, J and others *naught*.

Ful pale y-waxen was her brighté face,
Her limés lene, as she that al the day
Stood whan she dorste, and lokéd on the
place 710

Ther she was born and ther she dwelt
had ay ;

And al the night wepinge, allas, she lay.
And thus despeired out of allé cure,
She leddé her lif, this woful créature.

Ful ofte a day she sighte ek for distresse,
And in herself she wente ay pórtreyinge
Of Troilus the greté worthinesse,
And alle his goodly wordés récordinge
Sin first that day her love bigan tospringe :
And thus she sette her woful herte a-fire 720
Thorgh rémembraunce of that she gan
desire.

In al this world ther n'is so cruel herte
That her had herd compleynen in her
sorwe,
That n'olde han wepen for her peynés
smerte,

So tendrelyshe wep bothe eve and morwe :
Her nedédé no terés for to borwe.
And this was yet the worste of al her peyne,
Ther was no wight to whom she dorste
her pleyne.

Ful rewfully she lokéd upon Troye, 729
Biheld the tourés heighe and ek the halles :
'Allas !' quod she, 'the plesaunce and the
joye,

The whiche that nowal tornéd intogalle is,
Have ich had ofte withinne tho yonder
walles !

O Troilus, what dostow now ?' she seyde :
'Lord, whether thou yit thenke upon
Criseyde !

'Allas, I n'hadde y-trowéd on your lore,
And went with you, as ye me redde or this !
Than hadde I now not sikéd half so sore !
Who mighte have said that I had don amis
To stele away with swich oon as he is ? 740
But al too laté com'th the letuárie
Whan men the cors unto the gravé carie !

725. *wep* (?), all *wep*te.

'Too late is now to speke of that matere :
Prudence, allas ! oon of thine yen three
Me lakkéd alwey or-that I com here !
On timé passéd wel remembered me,
And present time ek coude ich wel y-see,
But futur time, or I was in the snare,
Coude I not see : that causeth now my care !

'But nathêles, bitidé what bitide, 750
I shal tomorwe at night, by est or west,
Out of this oost stele on som maner side,
And gon with Troilus wher-as him lest :
This purpos wol I holde, and this is best.
No fors of wikked tongés janglerye,
For evere on love han wrecches had envyé !

'For who-so wol of every word take hede,
Or rulen him by every wightés wit,
Ne shal he neveré thriven, out of drede ;
For that that some men blamen everé yit,
Lo, other maner folk comenden it. 761
And as for me, for al swich variaunce,
Felicité clepe I my suffisaunce !

'For-which, withouten any wordés mo,
To Troye I wol, as for conclusioun.'—
But God it wot, or fully monthés two,
She was ful fer fro that entencioun !
For bothé Troilus and Troyés toun
Shal knottéles throughout her herté slide ;
For she wol take a purpos for t'abide. 770

—This Diomede, of whom you telle I gan,
Go'th now, withinne himself ay arguinge
Withal thesleighte and al that evere he can,
How he may best with shortest taryinge
Into his net Criseydes herté bringe.
To this entente he coude neveré fine :
To fisshen her, he leyde out hook and line.

But nathêles wel in his herte he thoughte,
That she n'as not withoute a love in Troye ;
For neveré sithen he her thennés broughté
Ne coude he sen her laughe and maken
joye. 781

He n'iste how best her herté for t'acoye ;
But 'for t'assaye,' he seide, 'it nought ne
greveth,

For he that nought n'assayeth, naught
n'acheveth !'

752. *on*, J and others *in*.

Yit seide he to himself upon a night,
 'Now am I not a fool, that wot wel how
 Her wo for love is of another wight;
 And her-upon to gon assaye her now,
 I may wel wite, it n'il not ben my prow.
 For wisé folk in bokés it expresse, ⁷⁹⁰
 "Menshal not wowe a wight in hevinessé."

'But who-so mighté winnen swich a flour
 From him for whom she morneth night
 and day,
 He mighté seyn he were a conquerour !'
 And right anon, as he that bold was ay,
 Thoughte in his herté, 'Happe how happe
 may,
 Al sholde I deye, I wol her herté seche:
 I shal no moré lesé but my speche !'

This Diomede, as bokés us declare,
 Was in his nedés prest and corageus, ⁸⁰⁰
 With sterné vois and mighty limés square,
 Hardy and testif, strong and chivalrus
 Of dedès, lik his fader Tidéus ;
 And some men seyn he was of tongé large,
 And heir he was of Calidoyne and Arge.

Criseyde mené was of her statúre,
 Therto of shap, of face, and ek of chere
 Ther mighté be no fairer créature :
 And ofté timé this was her manére
 To gon y-tresséd with her herés clere ⁸¹⁰
 Down by her coler at her bak bihinde,
 Whiche with a thred of gold she wolde
 binde :

And, save her browés joinéden i-fere,
 Ther nas no lak in aught I can espyen.
 But for to speken of her yen clere,
 Lo, trewely, they writen that her syen,
 That Paradys stood forméd in her yen ;
 And with her riché beauté everé more
 Strof love in her ay, which of hem was
 more. ⁸¹⁹

She sobrè was, ek simple and wis withal,
 The best y-noriss'héd ek that mighté be,

^{799-840.} Much of this passage seems to have been taken direct from Benoit de Sainte More, *Roman de Troie*. It is remarkable that in these six stanzas there should be six defective or doubtful lines.

^{802.} and testif, so S; rest testif.

And goodlich of her speche in general,
 And charitable, estatly, lusty, free :
 Ne neveré mo ne lakkéd pieté
 Her tendré herté, sliding of coráge.
 But trewely I can not telle her age.

And Troilus wel waxen was on highte,
 And complet forméd by proporcioun
 Sowel that kinde it nought amendémighte :
 Yong, fressh, and strong, and hardy as
 lioun, ⁸³⁰

And trewe as steel in ech condicioun :
 And oon the best entecchéd créature
 That is, or shal, whil-that the world may
 dure.

And certainliche in storie it is y-founde
 That Troilus was nevere unto no wight,
 As in his time, in no degré secoúnde
 In durring don that longeth to a knight.
 Al mighte a geaunt passen him of might,
 His herte ay with the firste and with the
 beste ⁸³⁹
 Stood pargal to durre-don that him leste.

—But for to tellen forth of Diomede.
 It fil that after, on the tenthé day
 Sin that Criseyde out of the cité yede,
 This Diomede, as fressh as braunche in
 May,
 Com to the tenté ther-as Calcas lay,
 And feynéd him with Calcas han to done :
 But what he mente, I shal you tellé sone.

Criseyde, at shorté wordés for to telle,
 Welcoméd him, and down him by her sette ;
 And he was ethe y-nough to maken dwelle !
 And after this, withouté longé lette ⁸⁵¹
 The spices and the wyn men forth hem fette ;

^{823.} And charitable (?), all Charitable; P and (before estatly); H₄ G H₃ R Cx. A D H₁ Cl. and (before free); P R estatly; J etc. esta(t)li(s)ch(e).

^{824.} lakkéd pieté(?), all lakkéd(e) her pite (pité). (See iii. 1033; iv. 246; v. 1598.)

^{825.} Her tendre herte (?), G tendyr herte; P Tendre hertis; H₃ Thendere hertede; rest Tendre herted.

^{830.} and strong, so S; rest strong.

^{831.} And trewe (?), all Trewe.

^{832.} And oon the (?), H₁ Oon the; rest Oon of the.

^{842.} This line follows l. 770 in Boccaccio, who makes it the fourth day.

And forth they speke of this and that i-fere
As frendès don, of which som shal ye here.

He gan first fallen of the werre in speche
Bitwixe hem and the folk of Troyè toun ;
And of th'assege he gan her ek biseche
To telle him what was her opinioun.
Fro that demaunde he so descendeth doun
To axen her, if that her straungè thoughte
The Grekès gise, and werkès that they
wroughte ; 861

And why her fader tarieth so longe
To wedden her unto som worthy wight.—
Criseydè, that was in her peynès stronge
For love of Troilus, her ownè knight,
As ferforth as she conning hadde or might
Answérde him tho ; but, as of his entente,
It semèd not she wisté what he mente.

But nathèles this ilkè Diomede
Gan in himself assure, and thus he seyde :
' If ich aright have taken of you hede, 871
Me thinketh thus, O lady myn Criseyde,
That, sin I first hond on your bridel leyde
Whan ye out-come of Troyè by the morwe,
Ne coude I neverè sen you but in sorwe.

' Can I not seyn what may the causè be,
But-if for love of som Trojån it were ;
The whiche right sorè wolde athinken me,
That ye for any wight that dwelleth there
Sholde everè spille a quarter of a tere, 880
Or pitously yourselven so bigile :
For dredèles it is not worth the while.

' The folk of Troye, as who seith, alle and
some

In prison ben, as ye yourselven see ;
Nor thennès shal not oon on-live come
For al the gold atwixen sonne and sea :
Trusteth right wel and understondeth me,
Ther shal not oon to mercy gon on-live,
Al were he lord of worldès twyès five !

' Swich wreche on hem for fecching of
Eleyne 890
Ther shal ben take or-that we hennès
wende,

880. *Sholdè everè (?)*, all *Sholden*.
887. *right wel*, so Cx. S; rest *wel*.

That Manès, whiche that Goddès ben of
peyne,
Shal ben agast that Grekès wol hem shende,
And menshul drede, unto the worldès ende,
From hennèsforth to ravissheñ any quene,
So cruel shal our wreche on hem be sene !

' And but-if Calcas lede us with ambáges,
That is to seyn, with doublè wordès slye,
Swichas men clepe a word with two viságes,
Ye shal wel knowèñ that I nought ne lye,
And al this thing right sen it with your ýe,
And that anon, ye n'il not trowe how
sone ! 902

Now taketh hedè, for it is to done !

' What ! Wenè ye your wisè fader wolde
Have yeven Antenor for you anon,
If he ne wisté that the cité sholde
Destroyèd ben? Why, nay, so mote I gon !
He knew ful wel ther shal not scapen oon
That Trojan is, and for the gretè fere
He durstè not ye dweltè lenger there. 910

' What wol ye morè, lufsom lady dere ?
Lat Troye and Trojan fro your hertè pace !
Drif out that bittrè hope, and mak good
chere,
And clepe ayein the beautè of your face
That ye with saltè terès so deface,
For Troye is brought in swich a jupartye
That it to save is now no remedye !

' And thenketh wel, yeshal in Grekès finde
A morè parfit love, or it be night,
Than any Trojan is, and morè kinde, 920
And bet to serven you wol don his might ;
And if ye vouchèsauf, my lady bright,
I wol ben he to serven you myselve,
Ye, leverè than be king of Grecès twelve !'

And with that word he gan to waxen red,
And in his speche a litel wight he quook,
And caste aside a litel wight his hed,
And stinte a while. And afterward he
wook,

895. *ravissheñ*, pronounce *rav'sshen*. (See
norissheñ, l. 821.)

903. *to*, so Cx.; H₄ *now to*; G *not to*; J and
others *for to*.

928. *he wook*, J and others *arwook*.

And sobreliche on her he threw his look, 929
 And seide, 'I am, al be it you no joye,
 'As gentil man as any wight in Troye.

'For if my fader Tydèus,' he seyde,
 'Y-livèd hadde, ich haddè ben, or this,
 Of Calidoyné and Arge a king, Criseyde !
 And so hope I that I shal yit, ywis !
 But he was slayn, allas, the more harm is,
 Unhappily at Thebès al too rathe,
 Polymites and many a man to scathe.

'But, hertè myn, sin that I am your man, 939
 And ye the firste of whom I sechè grace
 To servè you as hertly as I can,
 And everè shal whil I to live have space,
 So, or that I departe out of this place,
 That ye me grauntè that I may tomorwe
 At bettrè leiser tellè you my sorwe !'

What sholde I telle his wordès that he
 seyde ?

He spak y-nough for oo day at the meste !
 It preveth wel, he spak so that Criseyde
 Graunted him on the morwe at his requeste
 To have a spechè with her at the leste, 950
 So that he n'oldè speke of swich matere :
 And thus to him she seide, as ye may here,

As she that hadde her herte on Troilus
 So fastè, that ther may it non arace ;
 And straungely she spak, and seidè thus :
 'O Diomedè, I love that ilkè place
 Ther I was born ; and Jovès for his grace
 Deliverè it sone of al that doth it care !
 God, for thy might, so leve it wel to fare !

'That Grekès wolde hir wraththe on Troyè
 wreke 960
 If that they mighte, I knowe it wel, y-wis :
 But it shal not bifallen as ye speke,
 And God to-forn ! And fether over this,
 I wot my fader wis and redy is ;

938. *Polymites*, Polynices. (See ll. 1488, 1507,
 and l. 1498 note.)

940. *ye the*, so Cx.; P *ye be*; H₃ *bethe the*;
 rest *ben the*.

944. *That ye*, S *Ye wol*.

949. *him*, so Cx.; rest omit.

950. *To have a speche with her*, so Cx.; rest
for to speken with him.

And that he me hath bought, as ye me
 tolde,
 So dere, I am the more unto him holde.

'That Grekès ben of heigh condicioun
 I wot ek wel ; but, certein, men shal finde
 As worthy folk withinnè Troyè toun, 969
 As conning, and as parfit, and as kinde,
 As ben bitwixen Orcadès and Inde ;
 And that ye coude wel your lady serve,
 It trowe it wel, her thank for to deserve.

'But as to speke of love, y-wis,' she seyde,
 'I hadde a lord, to whom I wedded was,
 The whos myn herte al was til that he
 deyde ;
 And other love, as help me now Pallas,
 Ther in myn hertè n'is, ne neverè was.
 And that ye ben of noble and heigh kinrède,
 I have wel herd it tellen, out of drede ; 980

'And that doth me tohan sogret a wonder,
 That ye wol scornen any woman so !
 Ek, God wot, love and I be fer asonder :
 I am disposèd bet, so mote I go,
 Unto my deth to pleyne and maken wo :
 What I shal after don, can I not seye ;
 But trewèliche, as yit, me list not pleye.

'Myn herte is now in tribulacioun,
 And ye in armès bisy day by day : 989
 Herafter, whan ye wonnen han the toun,
 Paraunter thannè so it happen may,
 That whan I see that neverè yit I say,
 Than wol I werkè that I neverè wroughte !
 This word to you y-nough suffisen oughte.

'To-morweek wol I speken with you fayn,
 So that ye touchen nought of this matere ;
 And whan you list, ye may come here ayeyn.
 And, or yegon, thus muche I seye you here :
 As help me Pallas with her herès clere, 999
 If that I sholde on any Grek han routhe,
 It sholdè be yourselves, by my trouthe !

'I sey not therfor that I wol you love,
 N'I sey not nay ; but in conclusioun,
 I menè wel, by God that sit above !'

992. *neverè yit I*, so Cx. P H₄ ; J *I neverè yit* ;
 others *I never(er)*, etc.

And therwithal she caste her yen doun,
And gan to sike, and seide, 'O Troyé toun,
Yit bidde I God, in quiete and in reste
I may thee sen, or do myn herté breste !'

But in effect, and shortly for to seye,
This Diomede al fresshly newe ayeyn 1010
Gan pressen on, and faste her mercy preye ;
And after this, the sothé for to seyn,
Herglove he took, of which he was ful fayn :
And finally, whan it was waxen eve,
And al was wel, he roos and took his leve.

The brighté Venus folwed and ay taughte
The wey ther brodé Phebus doun alighte,
And Cynthea her char-hors over-raughte
To whirle out of the Leoun, if she mighte,
And Signifer his candels sheweth brighte,
Whan that Criseyde unto her resté wente
Inwith her fadres fairé brighté tente, 1022

Retorning in her soule ay up and doun
The wordés of this sodein Diomede,
His grete estat, and peril of the toun,
And that she was allone and haddé nede
Of frendés help. And thus bigan to brede
The causes why, the sothé for to telle,
That she took fully purpos for to dwelle.

The morwé com, and gostly for to speke
This Diomede is come unto Criseyde ; 1031
And, shortly, lest that ye my talé breke,
So wel he for himselven spak and seyde,
That alle her sikés sore adoun he leyde ;
And finally, the sothé for to seyne,
He refte her of the grete of al her peyne.

And after this the storie telleth us
That she him yaf the fairé bayé stede

1019. See Cressida's promise, iv. 1592, and v. 1190.

1020. *Signifer*, the Zodiac.

1021. *reste*, H₃ S y *bed(de)*; H₄ *chambir*.

1028. *causes*, so J P G (Boc.); rest *cause*.

1030. *gostly*, as her spiritual adviser.

1037. The incidents in the two following stanzas seem to have been taken from Benoit, though the *Historia Troiana* of Guido delle Colonne may also have been consulted (see l. 1044). Chaucer (or his audience, see *Prologue to Legend of Good Women*) has evidently been dissatisfied with Boccaccio's account of Cressida's faithlessness. Cressida's complaint (ll. 1051 *seq.*) is probably Chaucer's own. Chaucer returns to Boccaccio at l. 1100.

The whiche he onés wan of Troilus ; 1039
And ek a broche—and that was litel nede!—
That Troilus' was, she yaf this Diomede ;
And ek, the bet from sorwe him to releve,
She made him were a pencil of her sleve.

I finde ek in the stories elléswhere,
Whan thorough the body hurt was Diomede
Of Troilus, tho wep she many a tere,
Whan that she saw his widé woundés blede ;
And that she took, to kepen him, good
hede ;

And, for to hele him of his sorwés smerte,
Men seyn—I n'ot—that she yaf him her
herte. 1050

But trewély the storie telleth us,
Ther madé neveré woman moré wo
Than she, whan that she falséd Troilus.
She seyde, 'Allas ! for now is clene ago
My name of trouthe in love for everémo !
For I have falséd oon the gentileste
That everé was, and oon the worthieste !

'Allas ! of me, unto the worldés ende,
Shal neither ben y-written nor y-songe
No good word, for these bokés wol me
shende. 1060

O, rolléd shal I ben on many a tonge :
Throughout the world my bellé shal be
ronge :

And women most wol haté me of alle !
Allas, that swich a cas me sholdé falle !

'They wol seyn, in as muche as in me is,
I have hem don dishonour, weylaway !
Al be I not the firste that dide amis,
What helpeth that, to don my blame away ?
But, sin I see ther is no bettré wey, 1069
And that too late is now for me to rewe,
To Diomede algate I wol be trewe.

'But Troilus, sin I no bettré may,
And sin that thus departen ye and I,
Yet preye I God so give you right good day
As for the gentilesté, trewély,
That everé I say, to serven feithfully,
And best can ay his lady honour kepe.'
And with that word she brast anon to wepe.

1044. *the*, J and others omit.

1046. *wep*, so J G P; H₄ *wefe gan*; rest *wepete*.

'And certès, you ne haten shal I nevere,
And frendès love, that shal ye han of me,
And my good-word, al mighte I liven evere !
And trewëliche, I woldè sory be 1082
For to sen you in any adversité :
And giltèles, I wot wel, I you leve :
But al shal passe !—And thus take I my
leve.'

But trewëly, how longe it was bitwene,
That she forsook him for this Diomede,
Ther n'is non auctour telleth it, I wene :
Take every man now to his bokès hede,
He shal no termè finden, out of drede ;
For though that he bigan to wowe hersone,
Or he her wan, yit was ther more to done.

Ne me ne list this sely womman chide
Further than thilkè storie wol devise :
Her name, allas, publisshèd is so wide,
That for her gilt it oughte y-nough suffise :
And if I mighte excuse her any wise,
For she so sory was for her untrouthe,
Y-wis, I wolde excuse her yit for routhe.

—This Troilus, as I bifore have told, 1100
Thus driveth forth aswel as he hath might :
But often was his hertè hoot and cold,
And namèly that ilkè ninthè night,
Which on the morwè she had him bihight
To come ayein : God wot, ful litel reste
Hadde he that night : nothing to slepe
him leste !

The laurer-crownèd Phebus with his hete
Gan, in his cours ay upward as he wente,
To warme of th' estè see the wawès wete,
And Nisus' daughter song with fressh
entente, 1110
Whan Troilus his Pandar after sente,
And on the wallès of the town they pleyde,
To loke if they can sen aught of Criseyde.

1081. *mighte*, J and others *sholde*.

1083. *any*, so H₄ Cx. S ; rest omit.

1085. *But*, J H₃ Cl. *And*.

1094. *thilke* (?), Cl. *this* ; rest *the*.

1095. *publsshed*, so H₂ Cx. ; J and others *pun-*
ished.

1103. *ninthe*, J G H₃ *tenthe*.

1110. *Nisus' daughter*, Scylla, changed into a
lark. See *L.G.W.* 1908.

Til it was noon they stoden for to see
Who that ther com ; and every maner wight
That com fro fer, they seiden it was she,
Til that they couden knowèn him aright :
Now was his hertè dul, now was it light ;
And thus bi-japèd, stonden for to stare
Aboutè naught this Troilus and Pandare !

To Pandarus this Troilus tho seyde, 1121
'For aught I wot, bifor noon sikerly
Into this townne com'th not here Criseyde.
She hath y-nough to donè, hardily,
To winnen from her fader, so trowe I.
Her oldè fader wol yit make her dine
Or-that she go : God yive his hertè pine !'

Pandare answerde, 'It may wel be, oertein ;
And for-thy lat us dine, I thee biseche ;
And after noon than maystow come
ayein.' 1130
And hom they gon, withouten morè
speche,
And come ayein. But longè may they
seche

Or-that they finden that they after cape :
Fortüne hem bothè thenketh for to jape !

Quod Troilus, 'I see wel now that she
Is taried with her oldè fader so,
That, or she come, it wil neigh even be.
Com forth, I wol unto the yatè go.
These porters ben unconning everè mo,
And I wol don hem holden up the yate
As naught ne were, although she comè
late.' 1141

The day go'th faste, and after that com'th
eve,
And yit com nought to Troilus Criseyde.
He loketh forth by haye, by tree, by greve,
And fer his hed over the wal he leyde ;
And at the laste he tornèd him and seyde,
'By God, I wot her mening now, Pandaré !
Almost, y-wis, al newè was my care !

'Now doutèles this lady can her good !
I wot she meneth riden privèly, 1150

1123. *here*, J and others omit.

1125. *winnen*, J Cl. *twinnen*.

1144. *haye* (?), all *heg(g)es*, *heg(g)e*. (See iii.
351.)

And I comende her wisdom, by myn hood !
 She n'il not maken peplé nicely
 Gaure on her whan she com'th ; but softely
 By night into the town she thenketh ride.
 And, deré brother, think not long t'abide ;

We have not ellés for to done, y-wis.—
 And Pandarus, now wiltow trowen me ?
 Have here my trouthe, I see her ! Yond
 she is !

Heve up thine yen, man ! Maystow not
 see ?' 1159

Pandáre answérdé, 'Nay, so mote I thee !
 Al wrong, by God ! What seystow, man ?
 Wher arte ?

That I see yond n'is but a faré-carte !'

'Allas, thou sey'st ful soth !' quod Troilus.
 'But, hardily, it n'is not al for nought
 That in myn herte I now rejoisé thus :
 It is ayeins som good I have a thought.
 N'ot I not how, but sin that I was wrought
 Ne felte I swich a confort, soth to seye !
 She com'th to-night, my lif that dorste I
 leye !'

Pandáre answérde, 'It may be, wel
 y-nough !' 1170

And held with him of al that evere he leyde :
 But in his herte he thoughte, and softé
 lough,

And to himself ful sobrelieche he seyde :
 'From hasel-wode ther joly Robin pleyde
 Shal come al that that thou abidest here !
 Ye, far-wel al the snow of ferné yere !'

The wardein of the yatés gan to calle
 The folk whiche that withoute the yatés
 were,

And bad hem driven in hir beestés alle,
 Or al the night they mosten bleven there.
 And fer withinne the night, with many a
 tere, 1181

This Troilus gan homward for to ride,
 For wel he seeth it helpeth nougth t'abide.

1151. *And I (?)*, all *I*. (Boc. ed ia'l commendo.)

1163. *ful*, S γ (exc. A) *right*.

1168. *soth to seye*, S γ (exc. A) *dar I seye*.

1171. *leyde (?)*, all *seyde*. (See ll. 1169, 1304.)

1174-1176. In Boccaccio, 'From Etna the poor
 fellow expects a wind !'

1175. *that that*, so J P H₄ R Cl. ; A *that at ;*
 rest *that*.

But nathéles he gladded him in this :
 He thoughte hemisaccounted hadde his day,
 And seide, 'I understonden have amis ;
 'For th'ilké night I last Criseyde say,
 She seide, "I shal ben here, if that I may,
 Or that the mone, O deré herté swete,
 The Lioun passe out of this Ariete." 1190

'For-which she may yit holde al her
 biheste.'—

And on the morwe unto the yate he wente,
 And up and down, by weste and ek by este,
 Upon the wallés made he many a wente,
 But al for nought : his hope alwéy him
 blente.

For-which at night, in sorwe and sikés sore,
 He wente him hom, withouten any more.

His hope al clene out of his herté fledde,
 He n'hath wheron now lenger for to honge.
 But for the peyne him thoughte his herté
 bledde, 1200

So were his throwés sharpe and wonder
 stronge.

For, whan he saw that she abood so longe,
 He n'isté what he jugen of it mighté,
 Sin she hath broken that she him bihighte.

The thridde, ferthé, fifté, sixté day
 After the dayés ten of which I tolde,
 Bitwixen hope and drede his herté lay,
 Yit somewhat trusting on her hestés olde ;
 But whan he saw shen'olde her termé holde,
 He can now sen non other remedye 1210
 But for to shape him soné for to dye.

Therwith the wikked spirit (God us blesse !)
 Which that men clepeth wodé Jalousye,
 Gan in him crepe in al his hevinesse ;
 For-which, bicause he woldé soné dye,
 He n'eet ne dronk for his maléncolye,
 And ek from every companye he fledde :
 This was the lif that al this time he ledde.

He so defet was, that no maner man
 Unnethe him mighté knowé ; ther he
 wente, 1220

So was he lene, and therto pale and wan

1190. *this*, J H₂ R *his* ; G *that*. (See iv. 1590.)
 1213. *wode*, P H₃ D Cp. Cl. *the wode*.

And feblé, that he walketh by potente ;
 And with his ire he thus himselfen shente.
 And who-so axéd him wherof him smerte,
 He seide, his harm was al aboute his herte.

Priam ful ofte, and ek his moder dere,
 His brethren and his sustren goþne him
 freyne

Why he so sorrowful was in all his chere,
 And what thing was the cause of al his
 peyne ;

But al for nought. He n'olde his causé
 pleyne, 1230

But seide he felte a grevous maladye
 Aboute his herte, and fayn he woldé dye.

So on a day he leyde him down to slepe :
 And so bifil that in his slep him thoughte
 That in a forest faste he welk to wepe
 For love of her that him this peyne
 wroughte ;

And, up and down as he the forest soughte,
 Him mette, he say a boor with tuskés grete,
 That slep ayein the brighté sonnès hete ;

And by this boor, faste in her armés
 folde, 1240

Lay, kissing ay, his lady bright, Criseyde :
 For sorwe of which, whan he it gan biholde,
 And for despit, out of his slep he breyde,
 And loude he cri'de on Pandarus, and
 seyde,

'O Pandarus, now knowe I crop and rote !
 I n'am but ded, ther n'is non other bote !

'My lady bright, Criseyde, hath me
 bitrayed,

In whom I trusted most of any wight :
 She elléswhere hath now her herte apayed :
 The blisful Goddés through hirgreté might
 Han in my drem y-shewéd it ful right ! 1251
 Thus in my drem Criseyde I have
 biholde,'—

And al this thing to Pandarus he tolde.

'O my Criseyde, allas ! what subtilté,
 What newélust, what beauté, what sciéce,
 What wraththe of justé cause han ye to me ?
 What gilt of me, what fel experience

1240. *her*, H₄ Cl. *his* ; P H₂ H₃ Cx. omit.

Hath fro me reft, allas, thyn ádvertence ?
 O trust ! O feith ! O depé ássuraunce !
 Who hath me reft Criseyde, al my ples-
 aunce ?

'Allas ! why let I you from hennés go, 1261
 For which wel neigh out of my wit I breyde ?
 Who shal now trowe on any othés mo ?
 God wot, I wen'de, O lady bright, Criseyde,
 That every word was gospel that ye seyde !
 But who may bet bigilé, yif him liste,
 Than he on whom men weneth best to triste ?

'What shal I don, my Pandarus ? Allas !
 I felé now so sharpe a newé peyne, 1269
 Sin that ther li'th no remedie in this cas,
 That bet were it I with mine hondés tweyne
 Myselven slow, alwey than thus to pleyne ;
 For through the deth my wo sholde have
 an ende,
 Ther every day with lif myself I shende.'

Pandáre answérde and seide, 'Allas the
 while

'That I was born ! Have I not seid or this,
 That dremés many a maner man bigile ?
 And why ? For folk expounden hem amis !
 How darstow seyn that fals thyladyis 1279
 For any drem, right for thyn owné drede ?
 Lat be this thought, thou canst no dremés
 rede !

'Paraunter, ther thou dremest of this boor,
 It may so ben that it may signéfyé,
 Her fader, which that old is and ek her,
 Ayein the sonnè li'th, o-point to dye,
 And she for sorwé ginneth wepe and crye,
 And kisseth him ther he li'th on the
 grounde :
 Thus sholdestow thy drem a-right ex-
 pounde !'

'How mighte I thanné don,' quod Troilus,
 'To knowe of this, ye, were it nevere so
 lite ?'— 1290

'Now seystow wisly !' quod this Pandarus.
 'My red is this : sin thou canst wel endite,

1259. read ? O *depe feith* ! O *assuraunce* !
 1266. *yif*, so J G H₄ ; H₃ D *if that* ; others *if*.
 1270. *li'th*, S γ is.

That hastily a lettré thou her write,
Thorough which thou shalt wel bringen it
aboute,

To knowe a soth ther thou art now indoute.

‘And see now why! for this I dar wel seyn;
That, if so is that she untrewé be,
I can not trowén she wol write ayein;
And, if she writé, thou shalt soné see
As whether she hath any liberté ¹³⁰⁰
To come ayein, or ellés in som clause,
If she be let, she wol assigne a cause.

‘Thou hast not writen hersin that she wente,
Nor she to thee; and this I dorsté leye,
Ther may swich causé ben in her entente,
That hardily thou wolt thyselfen seye
That her abood the beste is for you tweye.
Now write her thanne, and thou shalt
felé sone

A soth of al: ther n’is no more to done.’

Acorded ben to this conclusioun, ¹³¹⁰
And that anon, thise ilké lordés two;
And hastily sit Troilus adoun,
And rolleth in his herté to and fro
How he may best discriven her his wo.
And to Criseyde, his owné lady dere,
He wrot right thus, and seide as ye shal
here.—

‘Right fresshé flour, whos I ben have and
shal,

Withouten part of elléswhere servise,
With herté, body, lif, lust, thought, and al,
I, woful wight, in every humblé wise ¹³²⁰
That tongé telle or herté may devise,
As ofte as mater occupieth place,
Me recomaunde unto your noblé grace.

‘Liketh it you to witen, sweté herte,
As ye wel knowe, how longé time agon
That ye me lefte in aspré peynés smerte
Whan that ye wente: of which yit boté non
Have I non had, but everé wors bigon

^{1295.} *ther thou art now*, J Cx. omit now; S γ
of that (H₃ of which) *thou art*.

^{1298.} *shé*, so J R Cx. G H₃; rest *that she*.

^{1299.} *sone*, J and others *ful sone*.

^{1316.} *shal*, so J P R Cx. G H₄; rest *may*.

^{1324.} *it*, J and others omit.

Fro day to day am I, and so mot dwelle,
Whil it you list, of wele and wo my welle!

‘For-which to you, with dredful herté
trewe, ¹³³¹

I write, as he that sorwé drif’th to write,
My wo that everich houre encresseth newe,
Compleyning as I dar or can endite.
And that defacéd is, that may ye wite
The terés whiche that fro mine *ÿen* reyne,
That wolden speke if that they coude, and
pleyne.

‘You first biseche I, that your *ÿen* clere,
To loke on this, defouléd ye not holde,
And over al this, that ye, my lady dere, ¹³⁴⁰
Wol vouché-sauf this lettré to biholde:
And by the cause ek of my carés colde
That sleeth my wit, if aught amis m’asterte,
Foryive it me, myn owné sweté herte!

‘If any servant dorste or oughte of right
Upon his lady pitously compleyne,
Than wene I that ich oughté ben that
wight,
Consideréd this, that ye thise monthés
tweyne

Han taried, ther ye seyden, soth to seyne,
But dayés ten ye n’olde in oost sojorne,—
But in two monthés yit ye not retorne. ¹³⁵¹

‘But for as muche as me mot nedés like
Al that you list, I dar not pleyné more;
But humblély, with sorwful sikés sike,
You write ich mine unresty sorwes sore,
Fro day to day desiring everé more
To knowén fully, if your wille it were,
How ye han ferd and don whil ye be there;

‘The whos welfare and hele ek God
encresse ¹³⁵⁹

In honour swich, that upward in degree
It growe alwey, so that it neveré cese.
Right as your herte ay can, my lady free,
Devise, I preye to God so mote it be,
And grante it that ye sone upon me rewe
As wisly as in al I am you trewe!

^{1335.} *And that*, J *And that it* (read? *And that*).

^{1365.} *you*, J and others *to you*; Cx. *your*.

' And if you liketh knowen of the fare
Of me, whos wo ther may no wit describe,
I can no more, but, cheste of every care,
At writing of this lettre I was on-live,
Al redy out my woful gost to drive : 1370
Which I delay, and holde him yit in honde
Upon the sighte of mater of your sonde.

' Myn yen two, in veyn with whiche I see,
Of sorwful teres salte arn waxen welles :
My song, in pleynte of myn adversité :
My good, in harm : myn ese ek waxen
helle is :
My joye, in wo : I can seye you nought
elles,
But turnéd is, for which my lif I warie,
Everich joye or ese in his contrarie.

' Which with your coming hom ayein to
Troye 1380
Yemay redresse, and, more a thousand sithe
Than everich hadde, encressen in mejoye.
For was ther neveré herté yit so blithe
To han his lif as I shal ben, as swithe
As I you see. And, though no maner
routhe
Commevé you, yit thenketh on your
trouthe.

' And if so be my gilt hath deth deserved,
Or if you list no more upon me see,
In guerdon yit of that I have you served
Biseche I you, myn hertés lady free, 1390
That her-upon ye wolden writé me,
For love of God, my righté lodé-sterre,
That deth may make an ende upon my
werre !

' If other cause aught doth you for to
dwelle,
That with your lettré ye me réconforte !
For, though to me your absence is an helle,
With pacience I wol my wo conporte,
And with your lettre of hope I wol desporte.
Now writeth, swete, and lat me thus not
pleyne :
With hope, or deth, delivereth me fro
peyne ! 1400

' Y-wis, myn owné deré herté trewe,
I wot that, whan ye next upon me see,
So lost have I myn hele and ek myn hewe,
Criseyde shal not conné knowén me.
Y-wis, myn hertés day, my lady free,
So thursteth ay myn herté to biholde
Your beauté, that my lif unnethe I holde.

' I sey no more, al have I for to seye
To you wel moré than I tellen may. 1409
But whether that ye do me live or deye,
Yit preye I God so give you right good day !
And far'th wel, goodly fairé fresshé may,
As she that lif or deth me may comaunde !
And to your trouthe ay I me recomaunde

' With helé swich that, but ye given me
The samé hele, I shal non helé have !
In you li'th, whan you list that it so be,
The day on which me clothen shal my
grave :
In you my lif, in you might for to save
Me from disese of allé peyns smerte ! 1420
And far'th now wel, myn owné sweté
herte !'

This lettré forth was sent unto Criseyde,
Of which her answer in effect was this :
Ful pitously she wrot ayein, and seyde,
That al-so sone as that she mighte, y-wis,
She woldé come, and mende al that was
mis,
And finaly—she wrot and seide him
thane—
She woldé come, ye, but she n'isté whanne.

But in her lettré made she swiché festes
That wonder was, and swer'th she lov'th
him best : 1430
Of which he fond but botméles bihestes.
But Troilus, thou mayst now, est or west,
Pipe in an ivy leef, if that thee lest !
Thus go'th the world ! God shilde us
fro mischaunce,
And every wight that meneth trouthe
avaunce !

Encressen gan the wo fro day to night
Of Troilus, for taryng of Criseyde,

1413. she, Cx. S y ye.

1367. wit, G Cl. and others wight ; H₃ man.
1393. That, Cx. Or ; H₂ The ; Cl. Cp. Ther.

And lessen gan his hope and ek his might ;
For which al down he in his bed him leyde.
He n'eeet, ne dronk, ne slep, ne no word
seyde, 1440

Imagininge ay that she was unkinde ;
For-which wel neigh he wex out of his
minde.

This drem, of which I told have ek biforn,
May neveré come out of his rémembraunce :
He thoughte ay wel he hadde his lady lorn,
And that that Jovés of his púrveyaunce
Him shewéd hadde in slep the signefiaunce
Of her untrouthe and his disáventure,
And that this boor was shewed him in
figúre. 1449

For-which he for Sibille his suster sente,
That calléd was Cassandre ek al aboute ;
And al his drem he tolde her or he stente,
And her bisoughte assoilen him the doute
Of th'ilké strongé boor with tuskés stoute ;
And finaly withinne a litel stounde
Cassandre him gan right thus his drem
expounde.

She gan first smile, and seide, 'O brother
dere,

If thou a soth of this desirest knowe,
Thou most a fewe of oldé stories here,
To purpos how that Fortune overthrowe
Hath lordés olde : thorough which, withinne
a throwe, 1461

Thou wel this boor shal knowe, and of
what kinde

He comén is, as men in bokés finde.

'Dianè, which that wroth was and in ire
For Grekés n'olden don her sacrificse,
N'encéns upon her auter sette a-fire,
She, for-that Grekés gonne her so despise,
Vengéd her in a wonder cruel wise ;

1440. *no word*, so H₁ R Cx. ; G *no word he ne* (om. *ne slep*) ; H₃ *worde ne* ; rest *word(e)*.

1446. *that that*, so J P H₁ G Frag. ; rest *that*. (See iii. 1751, 1758.)

1447. *signefiaunce*, so J A ; rest *signifiaunce*.

1449. *this*, H₃ S y *the*.

1454. *th'ilke* (l), R *that* ; Cx. *this* ; A a ; rest *the*.

1457. The incidents in the following lines are taken from Ovid and Statius. Chaucer returns to Boccaccio at l. 1513.

1468. *Vengéd*, so H₂ only ; rest *Wrak*.

For with a boor as gret as oxé in stalle
She made up-frete hir corn and vinés alle.

'To slee this boor was al the contré reysed,
Amongés whiche ther com, this boor to
see, 1472

A mayde, oon of this world the best
y-preysed ;

And Meleagrè, lord of that contré,
He lovedè so this fresshè maydè free
That with his manhod, or he woldè stente,
This boor he slow, and her the hed he
sente :

'Of which, as oldé bokés tellen us,
Ther ros a contek and a gret envyé.
And of this lord descended Tydèus 1480
By ligne, or ellès oldé bokés lye :
But how this Meleagrè gan to dye
Thórough his moder, wol I you not telle,
For al too long it werè for to dwelle.'

She tolde ek how Tydèus, or she stente,
Unto the strongé cité of Thebés
To cleymen kingdom of the cité wente
For his feláwè, daun Polymites,
Of which the brother, daun Ethiocles,
Ful wrongfully of Thebés held the
strengthe : 1490

This toldè she by proces al by lengthe.

She tolde ek how Hemonides asterte,
Whan Tydèus slough fifty knightés stoute ;
She tolde ek alle the prophecies by herte,
And how the sevenè kingés with hir route
Bisegèden the cité al aboute ;
And of the holy serpent, and the welle,
And of the Furies, al she gan him telle :

1473. *A mayde*, Atalanta.

1480. Tydeus was Meleager's brother. Chaucer's mistake may have been made on purpose ; or it may be due to *Filostrato* vii. stanza 27, where Troilus refers to Meleager as the ancestor of Diomedes.

1482. *gan to*, G *dude*.

1483. *Thórough his*, H₂ *Thurgh* ; G *Of hire* ; R *Thurgh out*.

1483. *his moder*, Althæa.

1498. The following argument of the twelve books of Statius' *Thebais* is placed after this line in all the MSS. except H₁ and Rawl. :-

Associat profugum Tideo *primus* Polimitem ;

Tidea legatum docet insidiasque *secundus* ;

Tertius Hemonidem canit et vates latitantes ;

Of Archimoris' burying and the pleyes,
And how Amphiorax fil thurgh the
grounde ; 1500

How Tydëus was slayn, lord of Argéyes :
And how Ypomedon in litel stounde
Was dreynt, and ded Parthonopé of
wounde :

And also how Capanéus the proude
With thonder-dint was slayn, that cri'de
loude.

Shegan ek telle him how that either brother,
Ethiocles and Polymite also,
Yit at a scarmuche ech of hem slough
other,

And of Argivés weping and hir wo :
And how the town was brent she tolde ek
tho ; 1510

And so descendeth down from gestés olde
To Diomede: and thus she spak and tolde.

' This ilk boor bitokneth Diomede,
Tydëus sone, that doun descended is
Fro Meleagre, that made the boorto blede:
And thy lady, wher-so she be, y-wis,
This Diomede her herte hath, and she his.
Wep if thou wolt, or lef! For out of doute
This Diomede is inñe, and thou art oute !'

' Thou seyst not soth,' quod he, ' thou
sorceresse, 1520

With al thy falsè gost of prophecye !
Thou wenest ben a gret devineresse !
Now seestow not this fool of fantasye
That peyneth her on ladies for to lye !

*Quartus habet reges ineuntes prelia septem ;
Mox furie Lenne quinto narratur et anguis ;
Archimori bustum sexto ludique leguntur ;
Dat Graios Thebes et vatem septimus umbris ;
Octavo cecidit Tideus, spes, vita Pelasgis ;
Ypomedon nono moritur cum Parthonopeo ;
Fulmine percussus, decimo Capaneus superatur ;
Undecimo sese perimunt per vulnera fratres ;
Argium flentem narrat duodevus et ignem.*

1502-1504. J G read :

And how Ypomedon with bloody wounde
And ek Parthonopé in litel stounde
Ben slayn, and how Capanéus the proude

1503. *ded*, Cp. *dede* (read ? *deyde* *Parthonope*
of . . .).

1508. *Yit at*, so A ; rest *At*.

1516. *wher-so*, Cl. *wher that* ; J and others
wher (read ? *And thus thy lady, wher she be,*
y-wis).

1524. *That peyneth* (?), all *Peyneth*.

Away !' quod he, ' Ther Jovés yive thee
sorwe !

Thou shalt ben fals paraunter yit to-morwe !

' As wel thou mightest lyen on Alceste,
That was of créaturés, but men lye,
That everé weren, kindest and the beste :
For whan her husband was in jupartye
To dye himself but-if she woldé dye, 1531
She ches for him to dye and gon to helle,
And starf anon, as us the bokés telle !'

Cassandrè go'th : and he with cruel herte
Foryat his wo for angrè of her speche,
And from his bed al sodeinly he sterte,
As though al hool him haddé maad a leche.
And day by day he gan enquere and seche
A soth of this with al his fullè cure :
And thus he drieth forth his aventure. 1540

—Fortúnè, which that permutacioun ^u
Of thingés hath, as it is her committed ^v
By púrveyaunce and disposicioun ^w
Of heighè Jove, as regnés shal be fittid ^x
Fro folk to folk, or whan they shal be
smitted, ^y
Gan pulle away the fetherés brighte of Troye ^z
Fro day to day, til they ben bare of joye. ^{aa}

Among al this, the fyn of the paródie
Of Ector gan aprochen wonder blive : 1549
The Faté wolde, his soulé sholde unbódie,
And shapen hadde a mene it out to drive
Ayeins which fate him helpeth not to strive ;
But on a day to fighten gan he wende,
At which, allas, he caughte his livés ende.

For which me thinketh every maner wight
That haunteth armés oughté to biwaile
The deth of him that was so noble a
knight ;

For, as he drough a king by th'avauntaile,
Unwar of this, Achilles, thurgh the maile
And thurgh the body gan him for to rive :
And thus this worthy knight was brought
of live. 1561

1527. *Alceste*, Alcestis. See l. 1778, and
L.G.W. 432, etc.

1532. *for him to dye and gon*, J G *to dye* (G
deth) and *ek to gon*.

1543. *By*, S y *Thorough*.

1558. This account of the death of Hector
seems to have been taken from Benoit.

For whom, as oldè bokès tellen us,
Was maad swich wo, that tonge it may not
telle,

And namely, the sorwe of Troilus,
That next him was of worthinessè welle :
And in this wo gan Troilus to dwelle,
That, what for sorwe, and love, and for
unreste,

⁊ Ful ofte a day he bad his hertè breste.

But nathèles, though he gan him despeire,
And dredde ay that his lady was untrewè,
Yit ay on her his hertè gan repeire ; 1571
And as thise lovers don, he soughte ay
newe

To gete ayein Criseyde bright of hewe,
And in his herte he wente her éxcusinge,
That Calcas causéd al her taryngè.

And oftè time he was in purpos grete
Himselven lik a pilgrim to disglise,
To sen her ; but he may not contrefete
To ben unknowe of folk that weren wise,
Ne finde excuse aright that may suffice,
If he among the Grekès knowèn were :
For which he wep ful ofte, and many a
tere. 1582

To her he wrot yit oftè time al newe
Ful pitously,—he lefte it not forslouthe,—
Biseching her that, sin that he was trewe,
That she wol come ayein and holde her
trouthe :

For which Criseyde upon a day, for routhè
(I take it so,) touching al this matèrè
Wrot him ayein, and seide as ye may
here.— 1589

‘ Cupidès sone, ensauple of godlihedè,
O swerd of knighthod, sours of gentillesse !
How mighte a wight, in torment and in
drede

And helèles, you sende as yit gladnèssè ?
I hertèles, I sik, I in distresse !
Sin ye with me, nor I with you may dele,
You neither sende ich hertè may ne hele !

1570. *dredde ay*, J P G H₃ *dred(d)è*; H₄ *dredde evere*.

1577. *disglise*, J H₁ Cl. *degise*.

1582. *and*, G H₄ Cl. omit.

1590. Cressida's letter is not in Boccaccio.

‘ Your lettres ful, the papir al y-pleynted,
Conceyved hath myn hertès pieté : 1598
I have ek seyn with terès al depeynted
Your lettre, and how that ye requeren me
To come ayein, which yit ne may not be ;
But why, lest that this lettrè founden were,
No mencioune ne make I now for fere.

‘ Grevous to me, God wot, is your unreste,
Your haste, and that the Goddès ordi-
naunce,

It semeth not ye take it for the beste ;
Nor other thing n'is in your rémem-
braunce,

As thinketh me, but only your plesaunce.
But beth not wroth, and that I you biseche ;
For that I tarie is al for wikked speche. 1610

‘ For I have herd wel morè than I wen'de,
Touching us two how thingès han y-stonde,
Which I shal with dissimulinge amende.
And beth not wroth, I have ek understonde
How ye ne don but holden me in honde.
But now no fors : I can not in you gesse
But allè trouthe and allè gentillesse.

‘ Comèn I wol ; but yit in swich disioynt
I stonde as now, that what yer or what day
That this shal be, that can I not a-poynt. 1620
But in effect, I preye you as I may
Of your good-word and of your frendship
ay ;

For trewèly, whil-that my lif may dure,
As for a frend ye may in me assure.

‘ Yet preye I you, on yvel ye ne take
That it is short which that I to you write.
I dar not, ther I am, wel lettres make,
Ne neverè yit ne coude I wel endite.
Ek gret effect men write in placè lite :
Th'entente is al, and not the lettres space.
And far'th now wel, God have you in his
grace !'— 1631

This Troilus this lettrè thoughte al straunge
Whan he it saugh, and sorwfully he sighte :

1598. *pieté*, so J S Cp. ; R *privetee*; rest *piite*), *pete*.

1618. *disioynt*, J and others *disiointe*.

1620. *a-poynt*, J *poynite*; Cl. and others *ap-*
(*p*)*oynte*. (See iii. 496, 497.)

Him thoughte it lik a kalendès of chaunge.
 But finally he ful ne trowèn mighte
 That she ne wolde him holden that she
 highte ;
 For with ful yvel wil list him to leve
 That loveth wel, in swich cas, though him
 greve !

But nathêles men seyn that at the laste,
 For anything, men shal the sothè see ! 1640
 And swich a cas bitidde, and that as faste,
 That Troilus wel understood that she
 N'as not so kinde as that her oughtè be ;
 And finally he wot now, out of doute,
 That al is lost that he hath ben aboute.

—Stood on a day in his malécolye
 This Troilus, and in suspicioun
 Of her for whom he wen'dè for to dye :
 And so bifel that thorough-out Troyè toun,
 As was the gise, y-born was up and doun 1650
 A maner cote-armûre, as seith the storie,
 Biforn Deiphébe in signe of his victorie :

The whichè cote, as telleth Lollius,
 Deiphébe it hadde y-rent fro Diomede
 The samè day. And whan this Troilus
 It saugh, he gan to taken of it hede,
 Avinging of the lengthe and of the brede
 And al the werk. But, as he gan biholde,
 Ful sodeinliche his hertè gan to colde,

As he that on the coler fond withinne 1660
 A broche, that he Criseydè yaf that morwe
 That she from Troyè mostè nedès twinne,
 In rémembraunce of him and of his sorwe.
 And she him leyde ayein her feith to borwe
 To kepe it ay ! But now ful wel he wiste,
 His lady n'as no lenger on to triste.

He go'th him hom, and gan ful sonè sende
 For Pandarus ; and al this newè chaunce
 And of this broche he tolde him, word and
 ende,
 Complayning of her hertès variaunce, 1670
 His longè love, his trouthe, and his
 penaunce.

And after deth, withouten wordès more,
 Ful faste he cri'de, his reste him to restore.

1653. *Lollius*, Boccaccio. (See i. 394 note.)

Than spak he thus, 'O lady bright,
 Criseyde,
 Wher is your feith, and wher is your
 biheste ?

Wher is your love ? Wher is your trouthe ?'
 he seyde ;

'Of Diomede have ye now al this feste !
 Allas ! I wolde han trowèd at the leste
 That, sin ye n'olde in trouthe to me stonde,
 That ye thus n'olde han holden me in
 honde ! 1680

'Who shal now trowe on any oothès mo ?
 Allas ! I n'oldè nevere han wen'd or this
 That ye, Criseydè, coude han changèd so,
 Ne, but I hadde agilt and don amis,
 So cruel wen'de I not your herte, y-wis,
 To slee me thus ! Allas, your name of
 trouthe

Is now fordon : and that is al my routhe !

'Was ther non other broche you listè lete
 To feffè with your newè love, 'quod he, 1689
 'But th'ilkè broche that I with terès wete
 You yaf as for a rémembraunce of me ?
 Non other cause, allas, ne hadden ye
 But for despit, and ek for-that ye mente
 Al outrelly to shewèn your entente !

'Thorough which I see that clene out of your
 minde

Ye han me cast ! And I ne can ne may,
 For al this world, within myn hertè finde
 T'unloven you a quarter of a day !

In cursed time I born was, weylawey, 1699
 That you, that don me al this wo endure,
 Yit love I best of any créature !

'Now God, 'quod he, 'me sendè yit the
 grace.

That I may meten with this Diomede !
 And trewèly, if I have might and space,
 Yet shal I make, I hope, his sidès blede !
 O'God, 'quod he, 'that oughtest taken hede
 To furthren trouthe, and wrongès to puníce,
 Why n'iltow don a vengeaunce on this vice ?

'O Pandar, that in dremès for to triste
 Me blamèd hast, and wont art ofte
 upbreyde, 1710

1674. *bright*, H₃ S γ *myu* (Boc.)

Now maystow sen thyself, if that thee liste,
How trewe is now thy necè bright,
Criseyde !

In sondry formés, God it wot, he seyde,
'The Goddès shewèn bothè joye and tene
In slep, and by my drem it is now sene.

'And certainly, withoutè morè speche,
From hennésforth, as ferforth as I may,
Myn ownè deth in armès wol I seche :
I recchè not how sonè be the day !
But trewély Criseydè, sweté may, 1720
Whom I haveay with almy might y-served,
That ye thus don, In'haveit not deserved !'

This Pandarus, that alle these thingès herde,
And wisté wel he seide a soth of this,
He not a word ayein to him answärde ;
For sory of his frendès sorwe he is,
And shaméd for his nece hath don amis ;
And stant, astonéd of these causes tweye,
As stille as ston : a word ne coude he seye.

But at the lastè thus he spak and seide : 1730
'My brother dere, I may do thee no more !
What sholde I seye ? I hate, y-wis,
Criseyde ;

And God wot, I wol hate her everèmore !
And that thou me bisoughtest don of yore,
Having unto myn honour ne my reste
Right no reward, I dide al that thee leste.

'If I dide aught that mightè liken thee,
It is me lief. And of this treson now,
God wot that it a sorwe is unto me !
And dredèles, for hertès ese of yow, 1740
Right fayn I wolde amende it, wiste I how.
And fro this world, almighty God I preye,
Delivere her sone ! I can no morè seye !'—

Gret was the sorwe and pleynthe of Troilus.
But forthher cours Fortune aygan to holde :
Criseydè lov'th the sone of Tydèus,
And Troilus mot wepe in carès colde !
Swich is this world ! Who-so it can biholde,
In ech estat is litel hertès reste !
God leve us for to take it for the beste ! 1750

In many cruel bataille, out of drede,
Of Troilus, this ilkè noblè knight,

1731. *do thee, J Cl. thee do.*

As men may in thise oldè bokès rede,
Was sene his knighthod and his gretè
might.

And credèles, his irè, day and night,
Ful cruélly the Grekès ay aboughte,
And alwey most this Diomede he soughte.

And oftè time, I findè that they mette
With bloody strokès and with wordès grete,
Assaying how hir sperès werèn whette ; 1760
And God it wot, with many a cruel hete
Gan Troilus upon his helm to bete !
But nathèles, Fortune it nought ne wolde,
Of othres hond that either deyè sholde.

—And if I hadde y-taken for to writen
Thè armès of this ilkè worthy man,
Than wolde I of his bataillès enditen.
But for-that I to writen first bigan
Of his lovngè, I have seid as I can. 1769
His worthy dedès, who-so list hem here,
Red Dares : he can telle hem alle i-fere.

Biseching every lady bright of hewe
And every gentil woman, what she be,
That, al be that Criseydè was untrewe,
That for that gilt ye be not wroth with me :
Ye may her gilt in othré bokès see !
And gladlier I wol writè, yif you leste,
Penelopeés trouthe and goode Alceste !

N' I sey not this al-only for thise men ;
But most for women that bitraysèd be 1780
Thorough falsè folk. God give hem sorwe,
amen !

That with hir gretè wit and subtiltè
Bitraysè you ! And this comveveth me
To speke; and, in effect, you alle I preye,
Beth ware of men, and herkneth what I
seye !

—Go, litel book ! Go, litel myn tragédie !
Ther God thy maker yit, or-that he dye,
So sendè might to make in som comédie !
But, litel book, no making thou n'envyé,
But subgit be to allè poesyè ! 1790

1761. *many a, J and others many.*
1769. *lovngè, so S; rest love.* (See l. 1833.)
(Read ? *As of his love . . .*)
1775. *ye, R S y she.*
1776. *othre, H₂ H₁ othres.*

And kis the steppés wher-as thou seest pace
Virgile, Ovide, Omér, Lucán, and Stace !

And, for ther is so gret diversité
In Englishh and in writing of our tonge,
So prey to God that non miswrité thee,
Ne thee mismetrè for defaute of tonge !
And, red wher-so thou be or ellès songe,
That thou be understandè God biseche !—
But yet to purpos of my rather speche.

—The wráththe, as I bigan you for to seye,
Of Troilus the Grekès boughten dere; 1801
For thousandès his hondès maden deye,
As he that was withouten any pere
Save Ector in his time, as I can here.
But weylawey, save only Goddès wille,
Ful pitously him slough the fierse Achille.

And whan that he was slayn in this manére
His lightè goost ful blisfully is went
Up to the holnesse of the eightè spere,
In convers leting everich element : 1810
And ther he saugh with ful avisément
Th'erratik sterrès, herkning armonye
With sounès fulle of hevenissh melodye.

And down from thennès faste he gan avise
This litel spot of erthe that with the see
Enbracèd is, and fully gan despise
This wrecched world, and held al vanité
To rèspect of the pleyne felicite
That is in hevene above. And at the laste,
Ther he was slayn his loking down he
caste, 1820

And in himself he lough right at the wo
Of hem that wepen for his deth so faste,

1791. *pace*, so P H₄ Cl. Th. only; rest *space*.
1795. *prey to God*, so J P Cx.; others *prey I to God, prey I God, prey thy God*.

1798. *God biseche*, so J R A Cp. Cl.; others *God I (thee) biseche*.

1806. *Ful pitously*, Cx. S γ *Dispitously*. (Boc. misseramente.)

1807. The following three stanzas are from the account of the death of Arcite in Boccaccio's *Teseide*. They are omitted in H₂ H₄, and inserted later in P.

1809. *eighte*, J viij; others *seventhe*. (Boc. Ver la concavita del cielo ottava.)

1810. Boc. Degli elementi i conuessi lasciando. (Possibly Chaucer uses *convers* here with the meaning of *convex*.)

And dampned al our werk, that folwen so
The blindè lust the whiche that may not
laste,

And sholden al our herte on hevenè caste.
And forth he wentè, shortly for to telle,
Ther-as Mercúrie sorted him to dwelle.

Swich fyn hath tho this Troilus for love !
Swich fyn hath al his gretè worthinesse !
Swich fyn hath his estat réal above ! 1830
Swich fyn his lust, swich fyn hath his
noblesse !

Swich fyn, this falsè worldès brotelnesse !—
And thus bigan his loving of Criseyde
As I have told, and in this wise he deyde.

—O yongè fresshè folkès, he or she,
In whiche ay love up-groweth with your
age,

Repeireth hom fro worldly vanité !
And of your herte up-casteth the viságe
To th'ilké God that after his imáge
You made; and thinketh al n'is but a
faire 1840

This world, that passeth sone as flourès
faire !

And loveth Him, the whiche that right
for love

Upon a cros, our soulès for to beye,
First starf, and roos, and sit in hevene
above;

For He n'il falsen no wight, dar I seye,
That wol his herte al hoolly on him leye !
And sin He best to love is, and most meke,
What nedeth feynéd lovès for to seke ?

Lo here, of payens corséd oldè rites !
Lo here, what alle hir Goddès may
availe ! 1850

Lo here, thise wrecched worldès appetites !
Lo here, the fyn and guerdon for travaile
Of Jove, Appollo, of Mars, of swich
rascaile !

Lo here, the forme of oldè clerkès speche
In poetrye, if ye hir bokès seche !

1823. *folwen* (?), all *folweth*.

1824. *that*, J D ne; H₃ Cl. omit.

1831. *hath*, H₄ omits.

1832. *this* (?), H₂ *hath this*; H₄ *hath the*; J and others *hath*.

1836. *ay*, so J P H₂ H₄ H₃; R Cx. S γ *that*.

1842. *the*, J and others omit.

—O moral Gowër, this book I directe
 To thee, and to thee, philosophical Strode,
 To vouchen-sauf, ther nede is, to correcte,
 Of your benignetés and zelés gode.—
 And to that sothfast Crist, that starf on
 rode, 1860

With al myn herte, of mercyevere I preye,
 And to the Lord right thus I speke and
 seye :

Thou oon, and two, and three, eterne on-
 live,

That regnest ay in three and two and oon,
 Uncircumscrip, and al mayst circumscribe,
 Us from visble and invisible foon
 Defende! And to thy mercy, everichoon,
 So make us, Jesus, for thy mercy digne,
 For love of mayde and moder thyn benigne!

CHAUCER'S WORDS UNTO
 ADAM, HIS OWNE SCRY-
 VEYNE

ADAM SCRIVEYN, if ever it thee bifalle
 Boece or Troylus for to writen newe,
 Under thy long lokkes thou most have
 the scalle

But after my making thou write more
 trewe.

So ofte a daye I mot thy werk renewe,
 Hit to correcte and eek to rubbe and
 scrape;

And al is through thy negligencie and
 rape.

THE HOUS OF FAME

FIRST BOOK

(Proem)

GOD turne us every dreem to gode!
 For hit is wonder, be the Rode,
 To my wyt, what causeth swevenes
 Either on morwès, or on evenes;
 And why theffect folwéth of somme,
 And of somme hit shal never come;
 Why that is an ayisioun,
 And this a revelacioun;
 Why this a dreem, why that a sweven,
 And nocht to every man liche even; 10
 Why this a fantom, why these oracles,
 I noot: but who-so of these miracles
 The causès knoweth bet then I,
 Devyne he; for I certeynly
 Ne can hem nocht, ne never thynke
 To besily my wyt to swynke,
 To knowe of hir signifaunce

7. P a vision; Cx. that it is a vision; Th. that it is.

8. All insert why, caught from line above.

17. P Cx. Th. significacions.

The gendrés neither the distaunce
 Of tymès of hem, ne the causès,
 Or why this morè then that cause is; 20
 As if folkès complexiouns
 Make hem dreme of reflexiouns;
 Or ellès thus, as other sayn,
 For to greet feblenesse of her brayn,
 By abstinence, or by seeknesse,
 Prisoun, stewe or greet distresse;
 Or ellès by disordynaunce,
 Of naturel acustomaunce,
 That somme men ben to curious
 In studie, or melancolious; 30
 Or thus, so inly ful of drede,
 That no man may him botè rede;
 Or ellès that devocioun
 Of somme, and contemplacioun,
 Causeth swichè dremès ofte;

18. Cx. Th. dystinctions.

19. P Cx. Th. insert the before tymes.

20. F B For why. All read this is.

26. P stoe; Cx. Th. stryf for stewe.

32. F B bote bede.

Or that the cruel lyf unsofte
 Which these ilkê lovers leden,
 That hopen over moche or dreden,
 That purely hir impressiouns
 Causeth hem have visious ; 40
 Or if that spirits have the myght
 To makê folk to dreme a-nyght ;
 Or if the soule, of propre kynde,
 Be so parfit as men fynde,
 That hit forwot that is to come,
 And that hit warneth alle and somme
 Of everiche of her aventures,
 By avisious, or by figures,
 But that our flesh ne hath no myght
 To understonden hit aright, 50
 For hit is warnêd to derklý ;
 But why the cause is, nocht wot I.
 Wel worthe, of this thyng, gretê clerkes,
 That trete of that, and other werkes ;
 For I of noon opinioun
 Nil as now makê menciou ;
 But oonly that the holy rode
 Turne us every dreem to gode ;
 For never sith that I was born,
 Ne no man ellês me befor, 60
 Mette, I trowê stedfastly,
 So wonderful a dreem as I
 The tenthê day [dide] of Decembre ;
 The which, as I can now remembre,
 I wol yow tellên every dele.

(The Invocation)

But at my gynnyng, trusteth wel,
 I wol make invocacioun,
 With special devocioun
 Unto the god of slepe anoon,
 That dwelleth in a cave of stoon, 70
 Upon a stream that cometh fro Lete,
 That is a flood of helle unswete,
 Besyde a folk men clepe Cymérie ;
 There slepeth ay this god unmeric,

40. F B *hem avisious.*

63. Willert reads *dide* for *now* of the MSS. P and Cx. wrongly insert *dide* before *I* in l. 62, having caught it from its right place in l. 63.

64. F *yow* for *now*; Cx. omits *now*.

65. P Cx. omit this and next line.

69. *god of slepe*, Morpheus; cp. *Dethe of the Duchesse*, l. 137, and *Metamorphoses*, xi. l. 592 ff.

71. *Lete*, Lethe.

73. *Cymérie*, Cimmeria.

With his slepy thousand sones,
 That alway for to slepe hir wone is ;
 That to this god, that I of rede,
 Preye I, that he wol me spede,
 My sweven for to telle aright,
 If every dreem stonde in his myght ; 80
 And he that mover is of al
 That is and was, and ever shal, _____ X
 So give hem joyê that hit here,
 Of alle that they dreme to-yere ;
 And for to stonden alle in grace
 Of hir loves, or in what place
 That hem were levest for to stonde,
 And shelde hem fro povêrte and shonde,
 And fro unhappe and ech disese,
 And sende hem al that may hem plese, 90
 That take hit wel and scorne hit nocht,
 Ne hit mysdemen in her thought,
 Through malicious entencioun.
 And who-so, through presumpcioun,
 Or hate, or scorne, or through envye,
 Dispit, or jape, or vilanye,
 Mysdeme hit, pray I Jesus God,
 That (dreme he barfoot, dreme he shod), _____ X
 That every harm, that any man
 Hath had sith the world began, 100
 Befalle him thérof, or he sterve,
 And graunt he mote hit ful deserve,
 Lo ! with swich a conclusioun,
 As hadde of his avisioun
 Cresus, that was kyng of Lyde,
 That high upon a gebet dyde !
 This prayer shal he have of me ;
 I am no bet in charité.

Now herkneþ, as I have yow seyð,
 What that I mette or I abreyð. 110

(The Dream)

Of Decembrê the tenthê day,
 Whan hit was nyght, to slepe I lay,
 Right ther as I was wonte to done,
 And fil on slepê wonder sone,
 As he that wery was for-go
 On pilgrymagé mylês two
 To the córseynt Léonard,
 To makê lythe of that was hard.

But as I slepe, me mette I was

105. *Cresus*, Croesus, king of Lydia.

119. MSS. *slepte*. Cp. l. 438.

Withyn a temple y-mad of glas ; 120
 In whiche ther werè mo ymáges
 Of gold; stondynge in divers stages,
 And mo richè tabernacles,
 And with perrè mo pynacles,
 And mo curious portreytures,
 And queyntè maner of figúres
 Of golde werke, then I sawgh ever.

But certeynly I nystè never
 Wher that I was, but wel wyste I,
 Hit was of Venus redély, 130

This temple; for in portreyture,
 I saw anoon right hir figure
 Naked fletynge in a see.
 And also on hir heed, pardé,
 Hir rosè garlond white and reed,
 And hir comb to kembe hir heed,
 Hir dowvès, and daun Cupidó,
 Hir blyndè sone, and Vulcanó,
 That in his facè was ful broun.

But as I roméd up and down, 140
 I fond that on a walle ther was
 Thus writen on a table of bras :

'I wol now synge, gif that I can,
 The armès, and also the man,
 That first cam, through his destinee,
 Fúgitif of Troy contree,
 In Itáile, with ful moche pyne,
 Unto the strondès of Lavyne.'
 And tho began the story anoon,
 As I shal tellè you echoon. 150

First saw I the destruccioun
 Of Troyè through the Greek Synoun,
 [That] with his falsè forswerynge,
 And his chere and his lesynge
 Made the hors broght into Troye,
 Through which Troyens loste al her joye.

And after this was grave, allas !
 How Ilioun assailed was
 And wonne, and kyng Priám y-slayn,
 And Polites, his sone, certayne, 160
 Dispitously of daun Pirrús.

135. P *Her roosgarland on her hede*, and om. next line; Cx. *Rose garlondes sweltynge as a mede, And also fleyng about her hede.*

143. Cx. *wold . . . now and I*; F B say for *synge*.

148. *Lavyne*, Lavinium.

152. *Synoun*, Sinon; cp. *Æn.* ii. l. 195.

153. All omit *That*.

158. *Ilioun*, Ilium.

161. *Pirrús*, Pyrrhus.

And next that saw I how Venús,
 Whan that she saw the castel brende,
 Doun fro the hevene gan descende,
 And bad hir sone Eneas flee ;
 And how he fledde, and how that he
 Escapèd was from al the pres,
 And took his fader, Anchisés,
 And bar him on his bakke away,
 Crying, 'Allas, and welaway !' 170
 The whiche Anchises in his honde
 Bar the goddes of the londe,
 Thilkè that unbrendè were.

And I saw next in al this fere,
 How Creusa, daun Eneas wyf,
 Which that he lovèd as his lyf,
 And hir yongè sone Iuló
 And eek Ascanius alsó,
 Fledden eek with drery chere,
 That hit was pitee for to here ; 180
 And in a forest as they wente,
 At a turnynge of a wente,
 How Creusa was y-lost, allas !
 That deed,—ne wot I how—she was ;
 How he hir soughte, and how hir
 gost

Bad hym to flee the Grekès ost,
 And seyde, he moste into Itaille,
 As was his destinee, sauns faille,
 That hit was pitee for to here,
 Whan hir spirit gan appere, 190
 The wordès that to him she seyde,
 And for to kepe hir sone him preyde.

Ther saw I graven eek how he,
 His fader eek, and his meynee,
 With his shippès gan to saile
 Toward the contree of Itaille,
 As streight as that they myghtè go.

Ther saw I thee, cruel Juno,
 That art daun Jupiterès wyf,
 That hast y-hated, al thy lyf, 200
 Ál the Troyanyshè blood,
 Renne and crye, as tho were wood,
 On Eolus, the god of wyndes,
 To blowen out of allè kyndes
 So loudè that he shuldè drenche
 Lord and lady, grome and wenche

177. *Iuló*, Iulus, the same person as Ascanius; cp. *Æn.* i. l. 267.

184. All MSS. read *not* (= *ne wot*).

196. P omits this line.

198. P Cx. Th. insert *eek* before *thee*.

Of al the Troyan nacioun,
Withoute any savacioun.

Ther saw I swich tempeste arise,
That every herté myghte agrise, 210
To see hit peynted on the walle.

Ther saw I graven eek withalle,
Venus, how ye, my lady dere,
Weping with ful woful chere,
Prayen Jupiter on hye
To save and kepé that navye
Of the Troyan Eneás,
Sith that he hir soné was.

Ther saw I Jovés Venus kisse,
And graunted of the tempest lisse. 220

Ther saw I how the tempest stente,
And how with allé pyne he wente,
And prevély took arrygage
In the contree of Cartage ;
And on the morwé, how that he
And a knyght hight Achaté,
Metten with Venus that day,
Goyng in a queynt array,

As she hadde ben an hunteresse,
With wynd blowyngge upon hir tresse ;
How Eneas gan him to pleyne, 231
Whan that he knew hir, of his
peyne ;

And how his shippés dreynté were,
Or ellés lost, he nyste where ;
How she gan hym comforté tho,
And bad hym to Cartagé go,
And ther his folk he shuldé fynde,
That in the see were left behynde.

And, shortly of this thyng to pace,
She made Eneas so in grace 240
Of Dido, queene of that contré,

That, shortly for to tellen, she
Becam his love, and lete him do
Al that weddingg longeth to.
What shulde I speké moré queynte,
Or peyné me my wordés peynte,
To speke of love? hit wol not be ;
I can not of that faculté.
And eek to tellé the manere
How that they first aqueyntéd were, 250

208. P *of hem sauacion*; Cx. Th. *of her sauacion*.

226. *Achaté*, fidus Achates.

237. All read *he shulde his folk*.

244. F B *That that for Al that*.

250. F B *acquyeden in fere*.

Hit were a longe proces to telle,
And over long for you to dwelle.

Ther saw I grave, how Eneas
Toldé Dido every cas,
That him tidde upon the see.

And after gravé was, how she
Made of him, shortly, at a word,
Hir lyf, hir love, hir lust, hir lord ;
And dide him al the reverence,
And leyde on him al the dispence, 260
That any woman myghté do,
Wényng hit hadde al be so,
As he hir swoor ; and hertly demedé
That he was good, for he swiche semedé.

Allas, what harme doth apparence,
Whan hit is fals in existence !

For he to hir a traytour was ;
Wherfor she slow hir-self, allas !

Lo, how a woman doth amys,
To love him that unknowen is ! 270
For, by Cryst, lo ! thus it fareth ;
~~'Hit is not al gold that glareth.'~~ X

For, al-so brouke I wel myn heed,
Ther may be under goodliheed
Keveréd many a shrewéd vyce ;
Therfor be no wyght so nyce,
To take a love only for chere,
Or speche, or for frendly manere ;
For this shal every woman fynde,
That som man of his puré kynde 280
Wol shewén outward the faireste,
Til he have caught that what him
leste ;

And thanné wol he causés fynde,
And swerén how she is unkynde,
Or fals, or prevy or double was.
Al this seye I be Eneás
And Dido, and hir nycé lest,
That lovède al to sone a gest ;
Therfor I wol seye o proverbe,
That 'he that fully knoweth therbe 290
May sauffy leye hit to his yé' ;
Withouté dreed, that is no lyé.

But let us speke of Eneás,
How he betrayède hir, allas !
And lefte hir ful unkyndély.

254. P *Tolde to*.

263. F B Th. *herby for hertly*.

271. P *For eny trust lo now*; Cx. *For every trust*.

280-283. All omit except Th.

So whan she saw al-utterly,
That he wolde hir of trouthe faile,
And wendè fro hir to Itaile,
She gan to wringe hir hondès two.
'Allas!' quod she, 'what me is wo! 300
Allas! is every man thus trewe,
That every yeer wolde have a newe,
If hit so longè tymè dure?
Or ellès three, peraventure?
And thus, of oon he wolde have fame
In magnyfying of his name;
Another for friendship, seith he;
And yet ther shal the thriddè be,
That shal be taken for delyt,
Loo, or for syngular profit.' 310

In swichè wordès gan to pleyne
Dido of hir gretè peyne,
As me mettè redély;
Non other autour alegge I.
'Allas!' quod she, 'my swetè herte,
Have pitee of my sorwès smerte,
And slee me not! go noght away!
'O woful Dido, welaway!
Quod she to hir selvè tho. 320
'O Enéas! what wil ye do!
O, that your lovè, ne your bonde,
That ye han sworn with your right honde,
Ne my cruel deeth,' quod she,
'May holdè you still heer with me!
O, haveth of my deeth pitee!
Y-wys, my derè hertè, ye
Knownen ful wel that never yit,
As fer-forth as I haddè wyt,
Agilte [I] you in thoght ne dede.
O men, have ye swich goodliheed 330
In speche, and never a deel of trouthe?
Allas, that ever haddè routhe
Any woman on any man!
Now see I wel, and tellè can,
We wrecched wymmen conne noon art;
For certeyn, for the morè parte,
Thus we be servèd everichone.
How sorè that ye men conne grone,
Anoon as we have you receyved,
Certainly we ben deceyved; 340
For, though your love laste a sesoun,
Wayte upon the conclusioun,

305. F B *As thus*.329. All omit *I*.333. P Cx. Th. *a fals man*.

And eek how that ye détermynen,
And for the morè part diffynen.
'O, welaway that I was born!
For through you is my namè lorn,
And myn actès red and songe
Over al this londe, on every tonge.
O wikkè Famé! for ther nys
Nothyng so swift, lo, as she is! 350
O, sooth is, every thyng is wyst,
Though hit be keverèd with the myst.
Eek, thogh I myghte endurèn ever,
That I have doon rekever I never,
That I ne shal be seyde, allas,
Y-shamèd be through Enéas,
And that I shal thus jugèd be,—
"Lo, right as she hath doon, now she
Wol do eftsonès, hardily."
Thus seyth the peple prevèly.' 360
But that is doon nis not to done;
Al hir compleynt ne al hir mone,
Certeyn avayleth hir not a stre.

And whan she wistè sothly he
Was forth unto his shippès goon,
She into hir chambre wente anoon,
And callèd on hir suster Anne,
And gan her to compleynè thanne;
And seyde, that she causè was,
That she first lovède him, alas, 370
And thus counsellèd hir therto.
But what! whan this was seyde and do,
She roof hir-selvè to the herte,
And deyde through the woundè smerte.
But al the maner how she deyde,
And al the wordès that she seyde,
Who-so to knowe hit hath purpos,
Rede Virgile in Enéidos,
Or the Epistle of Ovide,
What that she wroot or that she dide;
And nerè hit to long tendyte, 381
By God, I woldè hit here write.

But, welaway! the harm, the routhe,
That hath betid for swich untrouthe,
As men may ofte in bokès rede,

347. F B *your* for *myn*; F B insert *al* before *myn*.362. All read *But* before *Al*, caught from line above; P *compleynyge ne hir*; Cx. Th. *ne hir*.370. All except Th. omit *him*; P Cx. *so* for *first*, perhaps rightly.381. B P Cx. *nerè it were*; F *nor hyt were*.

And al day seen hit yet in dede,
That for to thenken hit a tene is.
Lo, Demophon, duk of Athenis,
How he forswor him ful falsly,
And trayed Phillis wikkedly, 390
That kyngés doghter was of Trace,
And falsly gan his termé pace ;
And when she wyste that he was fals,
She heng hir-selven by the hals,
For he hadde do hir swich untrouthe ;
Loo ! was not this a wo and routhe ?
Eek lo ! how fals and recchéles
Was to Breseida Achillés,
And París to Enoné ;
And Jason to Isiphilé ; 400
And eft Jason to Medéa ;
Ercúles to Dyanirá ;
For he lefte hir for Iólé,
That made him cacche his deeth, pardé.
How fals eek was he, Theséus ;
That, as the story telleth us,
How he betrayed Adriáne ;
The devel be his soulés bane !
For had he laughéd, had he loured,
He mosté have ben al devoured, 410
If Adriane ne haddé be.
And, for she hadde of him pitee,
She made him fro the deeth escape,
And he made hir a ful fals jape ;
For after this, withyn a while,
He lefte hir slepyng in an ile,
Deserte alone, right in the se,
And stal away, and leet hir be ;
And took hir suster Phedra tho
With him, and gan to shippé go. 420
And yet he hadde y-sworn to here,
On al that ever he myghté swere,
That so she savéde him his lyf,
He wolde have take hir to his wyf,
For she desiréde nothing ellés,
In certeyn, as the book us tellés.
But to excusen Eneás
Fulliche of his greté trespass,

388. *Demophon* and the other false lovers mentioned below are referred to in the *Heroides*, Epistles ii. iii. v. vi. ix. x. xi.

398. *Breseida*, Briseis.

400. *Isiphilé*, Hypsipyle ; cp. *L. of G. W.*

407. *Adriáne*, Ariadne.

428. Th. inserts *al* before *his* ; F B of *al his* *trespas*.

The book seyth Mercurie, sauns faile,
Bad him go into Itaile, 430
And leve Auffrikés regioun,
And Dido and hir fairé toun.
Tho saw I grave how to Itaile
Daun Eneas is go to saile ;
And how the tempest al began,
And how he loste his sterésman,
Which that the stere, or he took keep,
Smot over bord, lo as he sleep.
And also saw I how Sibyle
And Eneas, beside an yle, 440
To hellé wentén, for to see
His fader Anchises the free,
How he ther fond Palínurus,
And also Dido, and Deiphebús,
And every torment eek in helle
Saw he, which is long to telle.
Which who-so willeth for to knowe,
He mosté redé many a rowe
On Virgile or on Claudian,
Or Daunté, that hit tellé can. 450
Tho saw I grave al tharivaile
That Eneas had in Itaile ;
And with kyng Latyne his treté,
And alle the bataillés that he
Was at himself, and eek his knyghtés,
Or he hadde al y-wonne his rightés ;
And how he Turnus refte his lyf,
And wan Lavyna to his wyf ;
And al the marvelous signals
Of the goddés celestials ; 460
How, mawgré Juno, Eneás
For al hir sleighte and hir compas,
Achevéd al his aventure ;
For Jupiter took of him cure,
At the prayere of Venús, —
The whiche I preye alway save us,
And us ay of our sorwés lighte !
When I hadde seyén al this sighte
In this noble temple thus,
' A, Lord ! ' thoughte I, ' that madest us,
Yet saw I never swich noblesse 471
Of ymages, ne swich richesse,

429. *The book*, i.e. *Æn.* iv. 252 ff.

446. P Cx. *whyche no tonge can telle*.

449. *Claudian*, Claudius Claudianus wrote *De Raptu Proserpine* in the 4th century.

450. *Daunté*, Dante in the *Inferno*.

453. *Latyne*, Latinus, king of the Rutuli.

458. *Lavyna*, Lavinia, daughter of Latinus.

As I saw gravèn in this chirche ;
 But not woot I who dide hem wirche,
 Ne wher I am, ne in what contree.
 But now wol I go out and see,
 Right at the wyket, yif I can
 See o-wher any steryng man,
 That may me tellè wher I am.'

When I out of the dorès cam, 480
 I faste aboutè me behelde.
 Then sawgh I but a largè feld,
 As fer as ever I myghtè see,
 Withouten toun, or hous, or tree,
 Or bush, or gras, or erèd lond ;
 For al the feld nas but of sonde,
 As smal as man may see yet lye
 In the desert of Lybye ;
 Ne no maner créature,

478. Th. *sterynge any.*

That is y-formèd by nature, 490
 Ne saw I me to rede or wysse.
 'O Crist,' thoughte I, 'that art in blisse,
 Fro fantom and illusioun
 Me save !' and with devocioun
 Myn jën to the heven I caste.

Tho was I war lo ! at the laste,
 That faste be the sonne, as hÿe
 As kennè myghte I with myn jë,
 Me thoughte I saw an egle sore,
 But that hit semedè mochè more 500
 Then I hadde any egle seyn.
 But, this as sooth as deeth certeyn,
 Hit was of gold, and shoon so bright,
 That never saw men swich a sight,
 But-if the heven hadde y-wonne
 Al newe of gold another sonne ;
 So shoon the eglès fethrès brighte,
 And somewhat dounward gan hit lighte.

SECOND BOOK

(Proem)

Now herkneth every maner man,
 That English nderstondè kan,
 And listeth of my dreem to lere ;
 For at the firstè shul ye here
 So sely an avisoun,
 That Isayè ne Scipioun,
 Ne kyng Nabugodonosor,
 Pharo, Turnús, ne Elcanor,
 Ne mettè swich a dreem as this.
 Now fairè blisful, O Cipris, 10
 So be my favour at this tyme !
 And ye, me to endite and ryme
 Helpeth, that on Parnaso dwelle,
 By·Elicon the clerè welle.

O Thought, that wroot al that I mette,

4. F B Th. *For now at erste shal.*
 6. *Isaye*, Isaiah. *Scipioun*, cp. *P. of Foules*,
 l. 31 note.
 7. *Nabugodonosor*, Nebuchadnezzar, a variant
 of the *Vulgate* spelling Nabuchodonosor.
 8. *Pharo*, Pharaoh. *Elcanor*, perhaps Elkanah
 (*Vulgate* Elcana) ; cp. 1 Sam. i. 1.
 10. *Cipris*, Venus ; cp. *P. of Foules*, l. 277 note.
 13. *Parnaso*, Parnassus.
 14. *Elicon* ; cp. *Anelida*, l. 17 note.
 15. *Thought* ; cp. *Inferno*, ii. 8 :—

O mente, che scrivesti ciò ch' io vidi.

It here means memory.

And in the tresorie hit shette
 Of my brayn ! now shal men se
 If any vertu in thee be,
 To tellèn al my dreem aright ;
 Now kythè thyn egyn and myght ! 20

(The Dream)

This egle of which I now have told,
 That shoon with fethrès alle of gold,
 Which that so hyè gan to sore,
 I gan beholdè more and more,
 To see her beautee and the wonder,
 But never was ther dynt of thonder,—
 Ne that thyng that men callè foudre,
 That smyteth sone a tour to poudre,
 And in his swiftè comyng brende,—
 That so swythè gan descende, 30
 As this foul when hit behelde,
 That I a-roume was in the feldè ;
 And with his grymmè pawès stronge,
 Withyn his sharpè naylès longe,
 Me, fleyngè, at a swappe he hente,
 And with his sours a-geyn up wente,

20. P Th. insert *thy* before *myght*.
 28. P Cx. Th. *smyte* for *smyteth* ; F B *smote*
som tyme a toure of poudre.
 30. P Cx. Th. insert *dounward* after *gan*.

Me caryng in his clawès starke,
 As lightly as I were a larke,
 How high, I cannot tellè yow,
 For I cam up, I nystè how. 40
 For so astonyèd and a-sweved
 Was every vertu in my heved,
 What with his sours and with my drede,
 That al my felyng gan to dede ;
 For why hit was to greet affray.

Thus I long in his clawès lay,
 Til at the laste he to me spak
 In mannès vois, and seyde, 'Awak !
 And be not so a-gaste, for shame !'
 And calledè me tho by my name. 50
 And for I sholdè the bet abreyde,
 Me mette, 'Awak,' to me he seyde,
 Right in the samè vois and stevene,
 That useth oon I coudè nevene ;
 And with that vois, soth for to seyne,
 My myndè cam to me ageyn
 For hit was goodly seyde to me,
 So nas hit never wont to be.

And herwithal I gan to stere,
 And he me in his feet to bere, 60
 Til that he felte that I hadde hete,
 And felte eek tho myn hertè bete.
 And tho gan he me to disporte,
 And with wordès to comfòrte,
 And saydè twyès, 'Seynte Marie !
 Thou art noyous for to carie,
 And nothyng nedith hit pardè
 For, al-so wys God helpe me,
 As thou noon harm shalt have of this ;
 And this cas that betid thee is, 70
 Is for thy lore and for thy prow,—
 Let see ! darst thou yet lokè now ?
 Be ful assurèd, boldèly,
 I am thy frend.' And therwith I
 Gan for to wondren in my mynde.
 'O God,' thoughtè I, 'that madest
 kynde,
 Shal I noon other weyès dye ?
 Wher Joves wol me stellifye,
 Or what thing may this signyfyè ?
 I neyther am Ènok, ne Elýe, 80
 Ne Romulus, ne Ganymede,
 That was y-bore up, as men rede,

To hevène with daun Jupiter,
 And made the goddès botèler.'
 Lo ! this was tho my fantasyè !
 But he that bar me gan espye
 That I so thoghte, and seyde this :
 'Thow demest of thy-self amys ;
 For Jovès is not theraboutè,—
 I dar wel putte thee out of doute,— 90
 To make of thee as yit a sterre.
 But er I bere thee mochè ferre,
 I wol thee tellè what I am,
 And whider thou shalt, and why I cam
 To donè this, so that thou take
 Good herte, and not for ferè quake.'
 'Gladly,' quod I. 'Now wel,' quod he :—
 'First, I, that in my feet have thee,
 Of which thou haste a feer and wonder,
 Am dwellyng with the god of thonder, 100
 Which that men callèn Jupiter,
 That dooth me flee ful oftè fer
 To do al his comaundèment.
 And for this cause he hath me sent
 To thee : now herké, by thy trouthe !
 Certeyn he hath of thee routhe,
 That thou so longè trewèly
 Hast servèd so ententifly
 His blindè nevè Cupido,
 And fair [dame] Venús also, 110
 Withoutè guerdoun ever yit,
 And neverthesse hast set thy wyt—
 Although that in thy heed ful lyte is—
 To makè bookès, songes, or dytees,
 In ryme, or ellès in cadence,
 As thou best canst in reverence
 Of Love, and of his servants eke,
 That have his servyse soght, and seke ;
 And peynest thee to preyse his arte,
 Although thou haddest never part ; 120
 Wherfor, al-so God me blesse,
 Jovès halt hit greet humblesse,
 And vertu eek, that thou wolt make
 A-nyght ful ofte thyn heed to ake,
 In thy studie so thou writest,
 And evermo of love enditest,
 In honour of him and preisnynges,
 And in his folkès furtherynges,
 And in hir matere al devyest,

49. Cx. Th. P *agast* 53 ; F B omit *so*.

80. *Enok*, Enoch.

80. *Elye*, Elias.

110. All omit *dame*. Skeat inserts *goddessè* after *Venus*.

113. All read *lytel*.

And noght him nor his folk despisest, 130
 Although thou maist go in the daunce
 Of hem that him list not avaunce.

‘Wherfor, as I seyde, y-wys,
 Jupiter considereth wel this ;
 And also, beau sir, other thynges ;
 That is, that thou hast no tydynges
 Of Lovès folk, if they be glade,
 Ne of nothyng ellès that God made ;
 And noght only fro fer comtree,
 That ther no tydyng cometh to thee, 140
 But of thy veray neyghëbores
 That dwellen almost at thy dores,
 Thou herest neither that ne this ;
 For when thy labour doon al is,
 And hast y-maad thy rekenynges,
 In stede of reste and newé thynges,
 Thou gost hoom to thy hous anoon,
 And, also domb as any stoon,
 Thou sittest at another boke,
 Til fully daswèd is thy looke, 150
 And lyvest thus as an herémyte,
 Although thyn abstynence is lyte.

‘And therfor Jovès, through his grace,
 Wol that I bere thee to a place,
 Which that hight the Hous of Fame,
 To do thee som disport and game,
 In som recompensacioun
 Of labour and devocioun
 That thou hast had, lo ! causèles,
 To Cupido the rechèles. 160

And thus this god, through his merite,
 Wol with som maner thyng thee quyte,
 So that thou wolt be of good chere.
 For trustè wel that thou shalt here,
 When we be comèn ther I seye,
 Mo wonder thyngès, dar I leye,
 Of Lovès folkè mo tidynges,
 Both sothè sawès and lesynges ;
 And moo lovès newe begonne,
 And longe y-servèd lovès wonne ; 170
 And mo lovès casuèlly
 That been betid, no man wot why,
 But “as a blynd man stert an hare” ;
 And more jolytee and well-fare,
 Whil that they fynden love of stele,
 As thinketh hem, and over-al wele ;
 Mo discords, and mo jelousyès,
 Mo murmurs, and mo novelryès,

134. F B omit *wel*.

And mo dissymulaciouns,
 And feynèd reparaciouns ; 180
 And mo berdès in two houres—
 Withoutè rasour or sisoures—
 Y-maad, then greynès be of sondes ;
 And eek mo holdýng in hondes,
 And also mo renovelaunces
 Of olde forletèn aqueyntaunces ;
 Mo lovè-dayès, and acordes,
 Then on instruments ben cordes ;
 And eek of lovès mo eschaunges,
 Than ever cornès were in graunges ; 190
 Unethè maistow trowen this ?”
 Quod he. ‘No, helpe me God so wys !’
 Quod I. ‘No? why?’ quod he. ‘For hit
 Were impossible to my wyt,
 Though that Fame hadde al the pies
 In al a realme, and al the spies,
 How that yet she shulde here all this,
 Or they espie hit.’ ‘O yis, yis !’
 Quod he to me, ‘that can I preve
 By resoun, worthy for to leve, 200
 So that thou yeve thyn advertence
 To understandè my sentence.

‘First shalt thou herèn where she
 dwelleth,
 And so thyn ownè book hit telleth,
 Hir paleys stant, as I shal seye
 Right even a-myddès of the weye,
 Betwixen hevene, erthe, and see ;
 That whatsoever in al these three
 Is spoken in privee or aperte,
 The wey therto is so overte, 210
 And stant eek in so juste a place,
 That every soun mot to hit pace,
 Or what so cometh fro any tonge,
 Be hit rounèd, red, or songe,
 Or spoke in suertee or in drede,
 Certeyn hit mostè thider nede.

‘Now herknè wel ; for-why I wille
 Tellen thee a proprè skile,
 And a worthy demonstracioun
 In myn ymagynacioun. 220
 ‘Geffrey, thou worst right wel this,

182. P inserts *any* before *rasour*.

187. P Cx. Th. insert *mo* before *acordes*, perhaps rightly.

192. Cx. Th. *So helpe*. P Cx. Th. *as for so*.

195. P Cx. Th. omit *that*.

219. F *worthe a* ; B *worth a*. Perhaps *worche a* is the true reading.

221. P Cx. Th. *wotest wel*.

That every kyndly thyng that is,
 Hath a kyndly stede ther he
 May best in hit conservéd be ;
 Unto which place every thyng,
 Through his kyndly enclynyng,
 Moveth for to comèn to,
 Whan that it is away therfro ;
 As thus, lo, thou maist al day see
 That any thing that hevye be, 230
 As stoon or leed, or thyng of wighte,
 And ber hit never so hye on highte,
 Lat go thyn hand, hit falleth doun.

‘ Right so seye I, by fire or soun,
 Or smoke, or other thyngès lighte,
 Alwey they seke upward on highte ;
 Whil ech of hem is at his large,
 Lyght thyng up, and dounward charge.

‘ And for this causè mayst thou see,
 That every ryver to the see 240
 Enclynéd is to go by kynde.
 And by these skillès, as I fynde,
 Hath fish dwellyng in floode and see,
 And treès eek on erthè be.
 Thus every thyng by this resoun
 Hath his propre mansioun,
 To which hit seketh to repaire,
 Ther as hit shuldé not apaire.
 Loo, this sentence is knownen couthe
 Of every philosophrès mouthe, 250
 As Aristotle and dan Platon,
 And other clerkès many oon,
 And to confirmè my resoun,
 Thou wost wel this, that speche is soun,
 Or ellès no man myghte hit here ;
 Now herkne what I wol thee lere.

‘ Soun is noght but eyr y-broken,
 And every spechè that is spoken,
 Lowde or pryvee, foul or fair,
 In his substauce is but air ; 260
 For as flaumbe is but lightéd smoke,
 Right so soun is air y-broke.
 But this may be in many wyse,
 Of which I wil thee two devyse,
 As soun that cometh of pipe or harpe.
 For whan a pipe is blowèn sharpe,

The air is twyst with violence,
 And rent : lo, this is my sentence ;
 Eek, whan men harpè-stryngès smyte,
 Whether hit be moche or lyte, 270
 Lo, with the strook the air to-breketh ;
 Right so hit breketh whan men speketh.
 Thus wost thou wel what thyng is speche.

‘ Now hennèsforth I wol thee teche,
 How every speche, or noise, or soun,
 Through his multiplicacioun,
 Thogh hit were pipéd of a mouse,
 Moot nedès come to Famès House.
 I preve hit thus—tak hedè now—
 By experience ; for if that thou 280
 Throwe in a water now a stoon,
 Wel wost thou, hit wol make anoon
 A litel roundel as a cercle,
 Paraunter brood as a covercle ;
 And right anoon thou shalt see weel,
 That wheel wol cause another wheel,
 And that the thridde, and so forth, brother,
 Every cercle causyng other,
 Broder than himselve was ;
 And thus, fro roundel to compas, 290
 Ech aboute other goyng,
 Causèth of othrés sterynge,
 And multiplying evermo,
 Til that hit be so fer y-go
 That hit at bothè brynkès be.
 Al-though thou mowe hit not y-see
 Above, hit goth yet alway under,
 Although thou thenke hit a gret wonder.
 And who-sò seith of trouthe I varie,
 Bid him provèn the contrarie. 300
 And right thus every word, y-wys,
 That loude or pryvee spoken is,
 Moveth first an air aboute,
 And of his moyng, out of doute,
 Another air anoon is mevéd,
 As I have of the water prevéd,
 That every cercle causeth other.
 Ryght so of air, my levè brother ;

284. P Cx. Th. insert *as before brood*.

285. P Cx. omit this and the next three lines ;
 F B Th. insert *cercle* after *wheel*, to which it was
 originally a gloss.

289. F B *Wyder than*.

292. F B *Caused*.

296. P Cx. Th. *see*.

297. F B omit *alway*.

303. P Cx. *in the air*.

304. F B *this for his*.

237, 238. Cx. Th. invert these lines. Cx. Th.
Light thynges up ; P Light thynges upward ;
 F B *upward for up*.

254. P Cx. Th. omit *this*.

260. P Cx. *an air*.

262. P Cx. Th. *is soun*.

Everich air in other stereth
 More and more, and speche up bereth 310
 Or vois, or noise, or word, or soun,
 Ay through multiplicacioun,
 Til hit be atte House of Fame,—
 Tak hit in earnest or in game.
 ‘Now have I told, if thou have mynde,
 How speche or soun, of purè kynde
 Enclynéd is upward to meve ;
 This, mayst thou felè, wel I preve.
 And that same place, y-wys,
 That every thyng enclyned to is, 320
 Hath his kyndèlichè stede :
 That sheweth hit, withoutèn drede,
 That kyndèly the mansioun
 Of every speche, of every soun,
 Be hit either foul or fair,
 Hath his kyndè place in air.
 And syn that every thyng that is
 Out of his kyndè place, y-wys,
 Moveth thider for to go,
 If hit a-weyè be therfro, 330
 As I before have prevèd thee,
 Hit seweth, every soun, pardee,
 Moveth kyndely to pace
 Al up into his kyndely place.
 And this place of which I telle,
 Ther as Famè list to dwelle,
 Is set amyddès of these three,
 Heven, erthe, and eek the see,
 As most conservatif the soun.
 Than is this the conclusioun, 340
 That every speche of every man,
 As I thee tellè first began,
 Moveth up on high to pace
 Kyndely to Famès place.
 ‘Tellè me this feithfully,
 Have I not prevèd thus symply,
 Withouten any subtilitee
 Of speche, or gret prolixitee
 Of termès of philosophýe,
 Of figurès of poetrye, 350
 Or colours of rethorike ?
 Pardee, hit oghtè thee to lyke ;
 For hard langage, and hard matére

309. F B omit *in*; Willert reads *another* for *in other*.

319. F *And that sum place stide*; B *And that som styde*; Th. *And that some stede*; P Cx. omit ll. 827-864. *stede* is a gloss on *place*, which has crept into the text. *some* should be *same*.

Is encombrous for to here
 Atonès; wost thou not wel this ?
 And I answerde and seyde, ‘Yis.’
 ‘A ha!’ quod he, ‘lo, so I can,
 Lewèdly to a lewèd man
 Speke, and shewe him swychè skiles,
 That he may shake hem by the biles, 360
 So palpable they shuldèn be.
 But tel me this now pray I thee,
 How thinketh thee my conclusioun ?
 [Quod he,] ‘A good persuasioun,’
 Quod I, ‘hit is; and lyk to be
 Right so as thou hast prevèd me.’
 ‘By God,’ quod he, ‘and as I leve,
 Thou shalt have yet, or hit be eve,
 Of every word of this sentence
 A prevè by experience; 370
 And with thyn erès herèn wel
 Top and tail, and everydel,
 That every word that spokèn is
 Cometh into Famès House, y-wys,
 As I have seyde; what wilt thou more ?
 And with this word upper to sore
 He gan, and seyde, ‘By Seynt Jame !
 Now wil we speken al of game.

‘How farest thou?’ quod he to me.
 ‘Wel,’ quod I. ‘Now see,’ quod he, 380
 ‘By thy trouthè, yond adoun,
 Why that thou knowest any toun,
 Or hous, or any other thyng.
 And whan thou hast of ought knowyng,
 Lokè that thou warnè me,
 And I anoon shal tellè thee
 How fer thou art now therfro.’

And I adoun gan lokèn tho,
 And beheld feldès and playnes,
 And now hilles, and now mountaynes, 390
 Now valeys, and now forestes,
 And now unethès gretè bestes;
 Now ryvérès, now citees,
 Now tounès, and now gretè trees,
 Now shippès seylllynge in the see.

But thus sone in a while he
 Was flowèn fro the grounde so hýe,
 That al the world, as to myn ýe,
 No more semedè than a prikke;
 Or elles was the air so thikke 400
 That I ne myghtè not discerne.

364. All omit *Quod he*; Skeat inserts.

387. P omits *fer*; F B Th. insert *that* after *fer*.

With that he spak to me as yerne,
And seyde: 'Seestow any token,
Or ought that in the world is of spoken?'

I seyde, 'Nay.' 'No wonder nis,'
Quod he, 'for half so high as this
Nas Alexandre Macedo;
Ne the kyng, dan Scipio,
That saw in dreame, at poynt devys,
Helle and erthe, and paradys; 410
Ne eek the wrighte Dedalus,
Ne his child, nyce Icarus,
That fleigh so highè that the hete
His wyngès malt, and he fel wete
In-mydd the see, and ther he dreynte,
For whom was maad a greet compleynte.

'Now turn upward,' quod he, 'thy
face,

And behold this largè place,
This eyr; but lokè thou ne be
Adrad of hem that thou shalt see; 420

For in this regioun, certeyn
Dwellevh many a citezeyn,
Of which that speketh dan Plato.
These ben the eyrysh bestès, lo!
And tho saw I al that meynee,
Bothè goon and also flee.

'Now,' quod he tho, 'cast up thyn jè;
See yonder, lo, the Galaxjè,

The which men clepe the Milky Wey,
For hit is white: and somme, parfey 430
Callen hit Watlyngè strete,

That onès was brent wyth the hete,
Whan the sonnès sone, the rede,
That hightè Pheton, woldè lede

Algate his fader cart, and gye.
The cart-hors gonnè wel espye

That he [ne] coude no governaunce,
And gonnè for to lepe and daunce,

And berèn him now up, now doun,
Til that he saw the Scorpioun, 440

Which that in heven a sign is yit.
And he, for ferde, lost his wyt

Of that, and lat the reynès goon
Of his hors; and they anoon

Gonne up to mounte, and doun descende,
Til bothe eyr and erthè brende;
Til Jupiter, lo, atte laste
Him slow, and fro the cartè caste.
Lo, is it not a greet myschaunce,
To lete a fole han governaunce 450
Of thynges that he can not demeyne?'
And with this word, soth for to
seyne,

He gan alwey upper to sore,
And gladdèd me ay more and more,
So feithfully to me spak he.

Tho gan I loken under me,
And behelde the eyrysh bestes,
Cloudès, mystès, and tempestes,
Snowès, haylès, reynès, wyndes,
And thengendryng in hir kyndes, 460
Al the wey through which I cam;
'O God,' quod I, 'that made Adam,
Moche is thy myght and thy noblesse.'

And tho thoughte I upon Boèce,
That writ 'A thought may flee so hye,
With fetherès of Philosophye,
To passen everich element;
And whan he hath so fer y-went,
Than may be seen, behynd his bak,
Cloud, and al that I of spak.' 470
Tho gan I wexen in a were,
And seyde, 'I woot wel I am here;
But wher in body or in gost
I noot y-wys; but God, thou wost!'
For morè clere entendement
Nadde he me never yit y-sent.
And than thoughte I on Marcian,
And eek on Antecaudian,
That sooth was hir descripcioun
Of al the hevenès regioun, 480
As fer as that I saw the preve;
Therfor I can hem now beleve.

With that this egle gan to crye:
'Lat be,' quod he, 'thy fantasye;

449. F B *mochil*.
464. Boece, cp. Boethius, *De Consolatione Philosophia*, bk. iv. met. i.

476. F B *Nas never*; Th. *Nas me never*.
477. *Marcian*, Martianus Mineus Felix Capella, the 8th book, l. 857, of whose *De Nuptiis inter Mercurium et Philologiam* is quoted by Copernicus in support of his system of astronomy; cp. also *March. Tale*, l. 1732 ff.

478. *Antecaudian*, 'Anticlaudianus,' a Latin poem by Alanus de Insulis; cp. *P. of F.* l. 316.

480. P omits this line.

403, 404. F B omit. P reads, l. 404, *Or ought thou knowest yonder doun*; Th. *this for the*.

408. *Scipio*, cp. *Parl. of Foules*, l. 31 note.

411. F B *wrecche Dedalus*.

416. F B *maked moch compleynte*.

427. P Cx. Th. *Lo, quod he, cast*.

437. All omit *ne*.

Wilt thou lere of sterrés aught ?
 'Nay, certeynly,' quod I, 'right naught.'
 'And why?' 'For I am now to old.'
 'Ellés wolde I thee have told,'
 Quod he, 'the sterrés namés, lo,
 And al the hevenés signes ther to, 490
 And which they been.' 'No fors,' quod
 I.

'Yis, pardee,' quod he, 'wostow why ?
 For whan thou redest poetrye,
 How goddés gonné stellifye
 Brid, fish, beste, or him, or here,
 As the Raven or eyther Bere,
 Or Arionés harpé fyn,
 Castor, Pollux, or Delphyn,
 Or Atlantés doughtrés sevene,
 How allé these are set in hevene ; 500
 For though thou have hem ofte on
 honde,

Yet nostow not wher that they stonde.'
 'No fors,' quod I, 'hit is no nede,
 As wel I leve, so God me spede,
 Hem that write of this matere,
 As though I knew hir places here ;
 An eke they shynen here so bryghte
 Hit shuldé shenden al my sighte,
 To loke on hem.' 'That may wel be,'
 Quod he. And so forth bar he me 510
 A whil, and than he gan to crye,
 That never herde I thyng so hye,
 'Now up the heed ; for al is wel ;
 Seynt Julyan, lo, bon hostel !
 See here the Hous of Famé, lo !
 Maistow not herén that I do ?'
 'What ?' quod I. 'The greté soun,'
 Quod he, 'that rumbleth up and down
 In Famés Hous, ful of tidynges,
 Bothe of fair speche and chidynges, 520
 And of fals and soth compounded.
 Herkne wel ; hit is not rouned.
 Herestow not the greté swogh ?'
 'Yis, pardee,' quod I, 'wel y-nogh.'
 'And what soun is it lyk ?' quod he.
 'Peter ! betyng of the see,'

496. *eyther Bere*, Ursa Major and Ursa Minor.
 497. *Ariones harpe*, cp. *Fasti*, ii. 82.
 498. *Delphyn*, the dolphin.
 499. *Atlantes doughtrés*, the Pleiades.
 514. *Seynt Julyan*, St. Julian, patron of
 hospitality ; cp. *C. T.* Prol. l. 340.
 520. P Cx. Th. and of other thynges.

Quod I, 'again the rochés holowe,
 Whan tempest doth the shippés swalowe,
 And lat a man stonde, out of doute,
 A mylè thens, and here hit route. 530
 Or ellés lyke the last humblynge
 After the clappe of a thundrynge.
 When Iovés hath the air y-bete ;
 But hit doth me for feré swete.
 'Nay, dred thee not therof,' quod he,
 'Hit is nothyng wil beten thee,
 Thou shalt non harm have trewély.'

And with this word bothe he and I
 As nygh the place arryvéd were
 As men may casten with a spere. 540
 I nysté how, but in a strete
 He setté me faire on my fete,
 And seyde, 'Walké forth a pas,
 And tak thyn aventure or cas,
 That thou shalt fynde in Famés place.'

'Now,' quod I, 'whil we han space
 To speke, or that I go fro thee,
 For the love of God, tel me,
 In sooth, that wil I of thee lere,
 If this noisé that I here 550
 Be, as I have herd thee tellen,
 Of folk that doun in erthé dwellen,
 And cometh here in the samé wyse
 As I thee herde or this devyse ;
 And that there lyvés body nys
 In al that hous that yonder is,
 That maketh al this loudé fare ?'
 'No,' quod he, 'by Seynté Clare !
 And, also wis God redé me,
 But o thinge I wil warné thee, 560
 Of the which thou wolt have wonder.
 Lo, to the House of Famé yonder,
 Thou wost now how cometh every
 speche,
 Hit nedeth noght eft thee to teche.
 But understond now right wel this,
 Whan any speche y-comen is
 Up to the paleys, anon-right
 Hit wexeth lyk the samé wyght,
 Which that the word in erthé spak,
 Be he clothéd reed or blak ; 570

536. Th. B *biten* ; Cx. *greue*.
 549. P Cx. Th. *I wil*.
 552. P Cx. *forth for doun*.
 558. *Seynté Clare*, a disciple of St. Francis
 whose day is Aug. 12th.

And hath so verray his lyknesse, 571
 That spak the word, that thou wilt gesse
 That it the samè body be,
 Man or woman, he or she.
 And is not this a wonder thyng?'
 'Yis,' quod I tho, 'by heven's kyng!'
 576. P *hevenes*.

And with this worde, 'Farewel,' quod
 he,
 'And here I wol abyden thee,
 And God of heven's sende thee grace,
 Som good to lernèn in this place.' 580
 And I of him took leve anoon,
 And gan forth to the paleys goon.

THIRD BOOK

much later than part 2 book

(The Invocation)

O GOD of science and of light,
 Apollo, through thy gretè myght,
 This lytel lastè book thou gye!
 Nat that I wilnè, for maistrye
 Here art poetical be shewed;
 But, for the rym is light and lewed,
 Yit make hit sumwhat agreable,
 Thogh som vers faile in a sillable;
 And that I do no diligence,
 To shewè craft, but o sentence. 10
 And if, divynè vertu, thou
 Wilt helpè me to shewè now
 That in myn hede y-markèd is,—
 Lo, that is for to menèn this,
 The Hous of Fame for to descryve,—
 Thou shalt see me go as blyve
 Unto the nextè laure I see,
 And kisse it, for hit is thy tree.
 Now entreth in my breste anoon!

(The Dream)

Whan I was fro this egle goon, 20
 I gan beholde upon this place.
 And certein, or I ferther pace,
 I wol yow al thys shap devyse
 Of hous and site; and al the wyse
 How I gan to this place aproche,
 That stood upon so high a roche,
 Hyer stant there noon in Spayne.
 But up I clomb with allè payne,
 And though to clymbe it grevedè me,
 Yit I ententif was to see, 30
 And for to pouren wonder lowe,
 If I coude any weyès know

6. P Cx. *But the ryme that is so lewed.*
 10. P Cx. omit o.

What maner stoon this rochè was;
 For hit was lyk alynèd glas,
 But that hit shoon ful morè clere;
 But of what congelèd matere
 Hit was, I nystè redèly.
 But at the laste espièd I,
 And found that hit was everydeel
 A roche of yse, and not of steel. 40
 Thoughte I, 'By Seynt Thomas of Kent!
 This were a feble foundèment,
 To bilden on a placè hye;
 He oughte him litel glorifyè
 That her-on bilt, so God me save!'

Tho saw I al the half y-grave
 With famous folkès namès fele,
 That hadde y-been in mochel wele,
 And her famès wide y-blowe.
 But wel unethès coude I knowe 50
 Any lettrès for to rede
 Hir namès by; for, out of drede,
 They were almost of-thowèd so,
 That of the lettrès oon or two
 Were molte away of every name.
 So unfamous was wexe hir fame;
 But men seyn, 'What may ever laste?'

Tho gan I in myn hertè caste,
 That they were molte away with hete,
 And not away with stormès bete. 60
 For on that other syde I sey
 Of this hill, that northward lay,
 How hit was written full of names
 Of folk that haddèn gretè fames
 Of oldè tyme, and yit they were

34. P *alymde*; Cx. Th. *a lymed*; F B *a thyng of*. I read *alyned* (=aligned, i.e. placed in lines).

35. P *shewen mor*; Cx. *shewed more*.

41. *Seynt Thomas*, Thomas à Becket.

53. P Cx. *overthowed*.

64. P *hedd a fer*; Cx. Th. *had afore*.

As fresshe as men had write hem here
 The selvè day right, or that houre
 That I upon hem gan to poure.
 But wel I wistè what hit made ;
 Hit was conservèd with the shade, 70
 Of a castel stood on hy,
 Al the writyng that I sy ;
 And stood eek on so cold a place,
 That hetè myghte it not deface.

Tho gan I up the hill to goon,
 And fond upon the coppe a woon,
 That alle the men that ben on lyve
 Ne han the cunnyng to descryve
 The beautee of that ilke place,
 Ne coude casten no compaee 80
 Swich another for to make,
 That myghte of beautee be his make ;
 Ne so wonderliche y-wrought,
 That hit astonyeth yit my thought,
 And maketh al my wyt to swynke
 On this castel for to thynke.
 So that the gretè craft, beautee,
 The caste, the curiositee
 Ne can I not to yow devyse,
 My wyt ne may me not suffise. 90

But nathèles al the substance
 I have yit in my remembrance ;
 For-why me thoughtè, by Seynt Geyle !
 Al was of stone of beryle,
 Bothe the castel and the tour,
 And eek the halle, and every bour,
 Wythouten pecès or ioynynges.
 But many subtil compassynges,
 Babèwynnès and pynacles,
 Imageries and tabernacles, 100
 I saw eek, and ful of wyndowes,
 As flakès falle in gretè snowes.
 And eek in ech of the pynacles
 Werèn sondry habitacles,
 In whichè stodèn al withoute—
 Ful the castel, al aboute—
 Of allè maner of mynstrales,

71. F B Th. invert the order of this and the next line. P Cx. Th. insert *that so* before *stood* ; B inserts *that*.

87. F B omit *craft* ; P Cx. Th. insert it wrongly in the next line.

99. F *Rabewyures* ; B *Rabewyunes* ; Cx. *As babewyryes* ; Th. *As babewries* ; P *Babeweuries*. Skeat rightly reads *Babewinnus* (O. F. *babuin*, L. Lat. *babewynnus*, Mod. Engl. *baaboon*) ; used of grotesque figures in architecture.

And gestiours, that tellèn tales
 Bothe of weping and of game,
 Of al that longeth unto Fame. 110

Ther herde I pleyèn on an harpe
 That sownèd bothè wel and sharpe,
 Orpheus ful craftèly,
 And on his sydè fastè by
 Sat the harper Orion
 And Eacidès Chiron,
 And other harpers many oon.
 And the Bret Glascurioun,
 And smalè harpers with her gleès,
 Seten under hem in seès, 120
 And gonne on hem upward to gape,
 And countrefet hem as an ape,
 Or as craft countrefeteth kynde.

Tho saw I stonden hem behynde,
 A-fer fro hem, alle be hemselve,
 Many thousand tymès twelve,
 That madèn loudè menstralcyes
 In cornémusè, and shalmyes,
 And many other maner pipe,
 That craftèly begunne to pipe, 130
 Bothe in doucet and in rede,
 That ben at festès with the brede,
 And many floute and liltyng horne,
 And pipès made of grenè corne,
 As han thise litel herde-gromes,
 That kepèn bestès in the bromes.

Ther saw I than dan Cytherus,
 And of Athenes dan Proserus,
 And Marcia that lost hir skyn,
 Bothe in face, body, and chyn, 140

112. P Cx. Th. omit *bothe*.

113. P inserts *And*, Cx. Th. insert *Hym* before *Orpheus*. Perhaps the original copy read *Dan Orpheus*, and the first word had become illegible.

115. *Orion*, Arion ; cp. bk. ii. l. 497.

116. *Eacidès Chiron*, i.e. Achilles' Chiron ; Chiron, the centaur, was tutor to Achilles, son of Æacus ; cp. Ovid, *Ars Am.* i. 17, Æacidaè Chiron.

118. *Bret Glascurioun*, the British Glasgerion ; cp. Percy Folio MS. ed. Hales and Furnivall, i. 246.

128. *cornemuse*, a bagpipe. *shalmye*, a shawm, from Lat. 'calamus,' a reed.

137. F B invert this and the next line.

137. F B *Ateris* for *dan Cytherus*, both perhaps corruptions for *dan Tityrus*.

138. F B *dan Pseustis* ; P *dan presentus*. All three readings are corrupt.

139. *Marcia*, Dante's Marsia (*Parad.* i. 13-27), i.e. Marsyas the male flute-player ; cp. *Metamorphoses*, vi. 382-400.

For that she wolde envÿen lo!
To pipen bet than Apolló.

There saw I famous, olde and yonge,
Pipers of the Duché tonge,
To lerné lovè-dauncés, sprynges,
Reyès, and these straungé thynges.

Tho saw I in another place,
Stondén in a largé space
Of hem that makén blody soun,
In trumpé, beme, and clarioun; 150
For in fight and blod-shedyngé
Is uséd gladly clarionyngé.

Ther herde I trumpén Messenus,
Of whom that speketh Virgilius.

Ther herde I Joab trumpe also,
Theodomas, and other mo;
And al that uséde clarion,
In Catalogne and Aragon,
That in hir tymé famous were
To lerné, saw I trumpé there. 160

Ther saw I sit in other seés,
Pleyinge upon othere gleés,
Whiché that I cannot nevene,
Mo than sterrés been in hevене,
Of whiche I nyl as now not ryme,
For ese of yow, and losse of tyme:
For tyme y-lost, this knowén ye,
By no way may recoveréd be.

Ther saw I pleyén jogelours,
Magiciens, and tregetours, 170
And phitonesses, charmeresses,
Oldé wycches, sorceresses,
That use exorsisaciouns,
And eek these fumygaciouns;
And clerkés eek, which conné wel
Al this magik naturel,

146. *Reyes*, round dances, from Dut. 'rey'; cp. Ger. 'Reihentanz,' a circular dance.

150. *beme*, a horn, trumpet.

153. *Messenus*, Misenus, son of Æolus, trumpeter first to Hector and then to Æneas; cp. *Æn.* iii. 239 and vi. 162 ff.

155. *Joab*, cp. 2 Sam. ii. 28; xviii. 16; xx. 22.

156. *Theodomas*, Thiodamas, augur in succession to Amphiaraus at the siege of Thebes; cp. Statius, *Thebaid* viii. 343, and *March. Tale*, l. 1720 ff.

162. F B *sondry* for *othere*; Th. *other sondry*.

169. *jogelours* played, sang, danced, and performed tricks by sleight of hand.

170. *tregetours* performed more elaborate tricks requiring mechanical contrivances.

171. *phitonesses*, pythonesses; cp. *Freres Tale*, l. 1510.

174. P omit this line.

That craftély don hir ententes,
To make, in certeyn ascendentés,
Imagés, lo, through swych magik,
To make a man ben hool or syk. 180

Ther saw I thee quene Medé,
And Circés eek, and Calipsa;
Ther saw I Hermes Ballenus,
Lymote, and eek Symon Magus.
Ther saw I, and knew hem by name,
That by such art don men han fame.
Ther saw I Colle tregetour
Upon a table of sicamour
Pleye an uncouth thyng to telle;
I saw him carien a wynd-melle 190
Under a walsh-noté shale.

What shulde I maké lenger tale
Of al the peple that I say,
Fro hennés unto domésday?

Whan I hadde al this folk beholde,
And fond me lous, and noght y-holde,
And eft y-muséd longé while
Upon these wallés of berile,
That shoon ful lighter than a glas,
And made wel moré than hit was, 200
To semén, every thyngé, y-wis,
As kyndé thyng of Famés is;
I gan forth romen til I fond
The castel-yate on my right hond,
Which that so wel corvén was,
That never swich another nas;
And yit it was by aventure
Y-wrought, as often as by cure.

178. *ascendentés*. The ascendent is that point of the zodiac ascending above the horizon at a given time. It was a factor of great importance in calculating nativities.

181. *Medé*, the wife of Jason.

182. *Circés*, Circe; cp. *Odyssey* x. *Calipsa*, Calypso; cp. *Odyssey* i.

183. *Hermes Ballenus*. Belinous, the disciple of Hermes. Belinous discovered beneath a statue of Hermes a book explaining the secrets of the universe. *Hermes* is here in the possessive case.

184. *Lymote*, Elymas the sorcerer (Acts xiii. 8), according to Prof. Hale's. *Symon Magus*; cp. Acts viii. 9.

187. *Colle tregetour*, Colle the juggler, a now unknown celebrity.

194. Cx. Th. *I coud not telle tyl domesday*.

197. P *lengur a whyle*, perhaps rightly; Cx. a *lenger whyle*.

201. P omits this line; Cx. Th. also omit but insert the line *And thenne anon after this* after l. 202.

208. Cx. Th. *Ywrought by grete and subtyl cure*.

Hit nedeth noght yow for to tellen,
 To makè yow to lenger duellen, 210
 Of this yatès florissynges,
 Ne of compassès, ne of kerynges,
 Ne how they hatte in masoneries,
 As corbets, ful of ymageriès.
 But, Lord ! so fair it was to shewe
 For hit was al of gold behewe.
 But in I wente, and that anoon ;
 Ther mette I crying many oon,—
 ‘ A largès, largès ! uphold wel !
 God save the lady of this pel, 220
 Our ownè gentil lady Fame,
 And hem that wilne to have a name
 Of us !’ Thus herde I crièn alle,
 And fastè comèn out of halle,
 And shokèn noblès and sterlynges.
 And sommè crounèd were as kynges,
 With crounès wroght ful of losenges ;
 And many riban, and many frenges
 Were on hir clothes twewèly.

Tho attè laste aspyèd I 230
 That pursèvauntès and heraudes,
 That crien richè folkès laudes,
 Hit weren alle ; and every man
 Of hem, as I yow tellèn can,
 Hadde on him throwèn a vesture,
 Which that men clepe a cote-armure,
 Enbrowdèd wonderlichè riche,
 Al-though they nerè nought y-liche. 240
 But noght nyl I, so mote I thryve,
 Been aboutè to dyscryve
 Al this armès that ther weren,
 That they thus on hir cotès beren,
 For hit to me were impossible ;
 Men myghte make of hem a bible,
 Twenty foot thikke, as I trowe.
 For certeyn, who-so coude y-knowe
 Myghte ther allè the armès seen,
 Of famous folk that haddè been
 In Auffrike, Europe, and Asye,
 Sith first began the chevalryè. 250

Lo ! how shulde I now telle al this ?

213. P Cx. Th. *how the hackynge in.*

214. P Cx. Th. *and for ful of.*

219. F B Th. *holde up* ; P Cx. Th. repeat a before second *larges.*

227. P Cx. *full of lesynges.*

228. P *and moy thynges* ; Cx. *and many thynges.*

250. P Cx. Th. *lo for began the.*

Ne of the halle eek what nede is
 To tellèn yow that every wal
 Of hit, and floor, and roof wyth al,
 Was plated half a fotè thikke
 Of gold, and that nas no thyng wikke,
 But, for to prove in allè wyse,
 As fyn as ducat of Venyse,
 Of whiche to litel in my pouche is ?
 And they were set as thikke of nouchis
 Fulle of the fynest stonès faire, 261
 That men rede in the Lapidaire,
 As gresès growèn in a mede.
 But hit were al to longe to rede
 The namès ; and therfore I pace.

But in this rychè lusty place,
 That Famès hallè callèd was,
 Ful mochè prees of folke ther nas,
 Ne croudyng, for to mochè prees.
 But al on hye, upon a dees, 270
 Sitte in a see imperial,
 That maad was of a rube al,
 Which that a carbuncle is y-called,
 I saw perpetually y-stalled,
 A femynynè créature ;
 That never formèd by nature
 Nas swich another thyng y-seye.
 For altherfirst, soth for to seye,
 Me thoughtè that she was so lyte,
 That the lengthe of a cubite 280
 Was lenger than she semedè be ;
 But thus sone in a whilè she
 Hir-self tho wonderlichè streighte,
 That with hir feet she therthè reighte,
 And with hir heed she touchède hevене,
 Ther as shyne the sterrès sevene.
 And therto eek, as to my wyt,
 I saw as gret a wonder yit,
 Upon hir eyèn to beholde,
 But certeyn I hem never tolde. 290

259. P Th. *to lite al in* ; Cx. *to lyte in* ; F *to litel al.*

260. P Cx. *as ouches.*

271. P Cx. *on for in.*

272. P omits *al* ; Cx. Th. *Ryal (royal) for al.*

277. P Cx. omit *Nas* ; Th. *Was.*

283. F B *This was gret marvaylle to me.*

284. F *Hir tho so wonderly streight* ; B *Hir tho so wonderlich streight* ; P Cx. Th. *wonderly for wonderliche.* The original of F B probably read :—

This was gret marvaylle to me, she
 Hir tho so wonderliche streighte,

which is perhaps the right reading.

For as fele eyèn haddè she,
 As fetherès upon foulès be,
 Or werèn on the bestès foure,
 That goddès tronè gunne honoure,
 As writ John in the Apocalips.
 Hir heer that oundy was and crips,
 As burnéd gold shoon for to see.
 And sooth to tellèn also, she
 Had also fele up-stondyng eres
 And tonges, as on a best ben heres ; 300
 And on hir feet wexen saw I
 Partrichès wingès redély.

But, lord ! the perrie and the richesse
 I saw sittyng on this godesse !
 And, lord ! the hevenysh melodye,
 Of songès ful of armonye,
 I herde aboute her trone y-songe,
 That al the paleys-wallès ronge !
 So song the myghty Musè, she
 That clepèd is Caliopee, 310
 And hir eightè sustrèn eek
 That in her facè semèn meke ;
 And evermo, eternally
 They syngè of Fame as tho herde I :—
 ‘ Heriéd be thou and thy name,
 Goddessè of renoun and of fame.’

Tho was I war, lo, attè laste,
 As I myn eyèn gan up caste,
 That this ilkè noblè quene
 On hir shuldrès gan sustene 320
 Bothè tharmès, and the name
 Of tho that haddè largè fame ;
 Alexander, and Hercules
 That with a shertè his lyf lees !
 Thus fond I sittyng this godesse,
 In nobley honour and richesse ;
 Of which I stynte a whilè now,
 Other thyng to tellèn yow.

Tho saw I stonde on either syde,
 Streight down to the dorès wyde, 330
 Fro the dees many a pileer
 Of metal, that shoon not ful cleer,
 But though they nere of no rychesse,
 Yet they were maad for greet noblesse,

297. P Cx. insert *as before for* ; F B Th. *hit shoon to see*.

300. F B *as on bestes heres*.

321. F B P Cx. *Both (Bothe) armes*.

325. All read *And thus*.

329. P Cx. Th. *on thother*.

And in hem hy and greet sentence ;
 And folk of dignè reverence,
 Of whiche I wol yow tellè fonde,
 Upon the piler saw I stonde.

Alderfirst, lo, ther I sigh,
 Upon a piler stonde on high, 340
 That was of lede and yren fyn,
 Him of sectè Saturnyn,
 The Ebräyk Josephus the olde,
 That of Jewès gestès tolde ;
 And bar upon his shuldrès hye,
 The fame up of the Iewérye.
 And by him stoden other sevene,
 Wyse and werthy for to nevene,
 To helpen him bere up the charge,
 Hit was so hevly and so large. 350
 And for they writen of batailes,
 As wel as of otherè mervailès,
 Therfor was, lo, this pileer,
 Of which that I yow telle heer,
 Of lede and yren bothe, y-wys.
 For yren Martès metal is,
 Which that god is of batailè ;
 And the leed, withouten faile,
 Is, lo, the metal of Saturne,
 That hath ful largè wheel to turne. 360
 Tho stoden forth on every rowe
 Of hem which that I coude knowe,
 Thogh I hem noght be ordè telle,
 To makè you to long to dwelle.

These, of whiche I gynnè rede,
 There saw I stonden, out of drede :
 Upon an yren piler strong,
 That peyntéd was, al endèlong,
 With tigrès blode in every place,
 The Tholosan that hightè Stace, 370
 That bar of Thebès up the name
 Upon his shuldrès, and the fame

335. All omit *hy and*, which, however, Th. wrongly inserts in the next line ; P and Cx. alter *hy and* in l. 336 into *gret and* by contamination with the previous line.

342. P omits this line ; Cx. *Hym that wrote thactes dywyne*.

347. P Cx. *ther stoden sevene*.

352. F B *as other olde mesvayles*.

367. P omits this line ; Cx. *a fylter hye and stronge*.

369. *tigrès blode* ; cp. *Thebaid*, bk. vii. The killing of two lions by the besiegers caused a renewal of the siege.

370. *The Tholosan . . . Stace*. According to Dante, Statius was a native of Toulouse. He was born at Naples A.D. 61.

Also of cruel Achillés.
 And by him stood, withouten lees,
 Ful wonder hye on a pileer
 Of yren, he, the greete Omere ;
 And with him Dares and Tytus
 Before, and eek he, Lollius,
 And Guydo eek de Columpnis,
 And English Gaufride eek, y-wys. 380
 And ech of these, as have I joye,
 Was besy for to bere up Troye.
 So hevy was therof the fame,
 That for to bere hit was no game.
 But yit I gan ful wel espie,
 Betwix hem was a litel envye.
 Oon seyde that Omere madé lyes,
 Feynyng in his poetries,
 And was to Grekés favorable ;
 Therfor held he hit but fable. 390

Tho saw I stonde on a pileer,
 That was of tynnéd yren cleer,
 Thát Latyn poete Virgile,
 That hath boren up longé while
 The fame of Pius Éneas.

And next him on a piler was,
 Of coper, Venus clerk, Ovyde,
 That hath y-sowen wonder wyde
 The greté god of Love his fame.
 And ther he bar up wel his name, 400
 Upon this piler, also hye,
 As I hit myghte see with myn ye :
 For-why this halle of whiche I rede
 Was woxe on highte, lengthe and brede,
 Wel moré, by a thousand dele,
 Than hit was erst, that saw I wel.

Thoo saw I on a piler by,
 Of yren wrought ful sternely,

377. *Dares and Tytus*, Dares Phrygius and Dictys Cretensis, the reputed authors of two late histories of the Trojan War.

378. *Lollius*, probably a misunderstanding on Chaucer's part of Horace, *Epist.* i. 2 :—

'Troiani belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli,
 Dum tu declamas Romæ, Prenestæ relegi.'

379. *Guydo . . . de Columpnis*, Guido delle Colonne, whose *Historia Troiana* (1287) is a translation of Benoît de Sainte-Maure's *Roman de Troie*. The M.E. *Geste Hystoriale* (E. E. T. S.) is a translation of the *Historia*.

380. *English Gaufride*, Geoffrey of Monmouth, author of the *Historia Britonum*.

387. So Th. ; F B omit *that* and read *was for made* ; Cx. P read *Other* for *Oon*.

394. F B bore *hath up longe* ; P Cx. Th. *hath bore up a longe*.

The greté poete, dan Lucan,
 And on his shuldrés bar up than, 410
 As highe as that I myghté see,
 The fame of Julius, and Pompee.
 And by him stodén alle these clerkes,
 That write of Romés myghty werkes,
 That if I wolde her namés telle,
 Alle to longé moste I dwelle.

And next him on a piler stood,
 Of soulfre, lyk as he were wood,
 Dan Claudian, soth for to telle,
 That bar up al the fame of helle, 420
 Of Pluto, and of Proserpyne,
 That quene is of the derké pyne.

What shulde I moré telle of this ?
 The hallé was al ful, y-wys,
 Of hem that writen oldé gestes,
 As ben on treés rokés nestes ;
 But it is a ful confus matere
 Were al the gestés for to here,
 That they of write, and how they highte.
 But whil that I beheld this sighte, 430
 I herde a noise aprochén blyve,
 That ferde as been don in an hyve,
 Ayenst her tyme of out-comyngé ;
 Right swiche a maner murmuryngé,
 For al the world hit semedé me.

Tho gan I loke aboute and see,
 That ther com entryng into the halle,
 A right greet company withalle,
 And that of sondry regiouns,
 Of allé kynnes condiciouns, 440
 That dwelle in erte under the mone,
 Pore and riche. And also sone
 As they were come into the halle,
 They gonné doum on kneés falle,
 Before this ilké noble quene,
 And seyde, 'Graunte us, lady shene,
 Eche of us, of thy grace, a bone !'
 And somme of hem she graunté sone,
 And somme she wernedé wel and faire ;

409. *Lucan*, author of the *Pharsalia*, which describes the war between Cæsar and Pompey.

419. *Claudian* ; cp. *supra*, bk. i. l. 449 note.

427. P Cx. invert this and the next line.

433. F B *out-fleyinge*.

440. F *alle skynnes* ; B *all skynys* ; Cx. *alle kyns* ; Th. *al kyns*.

444. P. *They gonne wy on knees down falle*, which is probably a corruption of the true reading ; perhaps *They gonne ny on knees down falle* ; Cx. Th. *They gonne (gan) on knees down falle*.

And somme she grauntède the contraire 450
Of her axyng utterly.

But this I seye yow twrelly,
What hir causèd was, I nyste.
For of this folk ful wel I wyste,
They haddè good fame ech deservèd,
Although they were diversly servèd.
Right as hir suster, dame Fortune,
Is wont to servèn in comune.

Now herknè how she gan to paye
That gonne hir of hir gracè praye ; 460
And yit lo, al this companye
Seyden sooth, and noght a lye.

'Madame,' seyden they, 'we be
Folk that heer besechen thee,
That thou graunte us now good fame,
And let our werkès han that name.

In ful recompensacioun
Of goodè werkes, yive us renoun.'

'I werne hit yow,' quod she, anoon,
'Ye gete of me good famè noon, 470
By god ! and therfor go your wey.'

'Allas,' quod they, 'and welaway !
Telle us what your cause may be.'

'For me list hit noght,' quod she,
'No wyght shal speke of yow, y-wys,
Good ne harm, ne that ne this.'

And with that word she gan to calle
Her messenger that was in halle,
And bad that he shulde fastè goon, 480
Upon peyne to be blynde anoon,

For Eolus, the god of wynde,
'In Tracè ther ye shul him finde,

And bid him bringe his clarioun,
That is ful dyvers of his soun,

And hit is clepèd Clere Laude,
With which he wonte is to heraude

Hem that me list y-preised be :

And also bid him how that he
Brynge his other clarioun,

That hightè Sclaundre in every toun, 490

With which he wont is to diffame
Hem that me liste, and do hem shame.'

This messenger gan fastè goon,
And found wher in a cave of stoon,
In a contree that hightè Trace,
This Eolus, with hardè grace,
Held the wyndès in distresse,
And gan hem under him to presse,
That they gonne as berès rore,
He bond and pressède hem so sore. 500

This messenger gan fastè crie,
'Ris up,' quod he, 'and fastè hyc,
Til thou at my lady be ;
And tak thy clarioun eek with thee,
And speed thee fast.' And he anon
Took to a man that hight Triton,
His clariouns to berè tho,
And leet a certeyn wynd to go,
And blew so hidously and hyc,
That hit ne leftè not a skye 510
In al the welken longe and brood.

This Eolus no-wher abood,
Til he was come at Famès feet,
And eek the man that Triton heet ;
And ther he stood as still as stoon.
And her-withal ther com anoon

Another hugè companye
Of oldè folk and gunnè crie,

'Lady, graunte us now good fame 520
And lat our werkès han that name,
Now in honour of gentillesse,

And also God your soulè blesse !
For we han wel deservèd hit,

Therfor is right that we bèn quyt.'

'As thryve I,' quod she, 'ye shal faile,
Good werkès shal yow noght availe

To have of me good fame as now.
But wite ye what ? I grauntè yow,

That ye shal have a shrewèd name,
And wikkèd loos and worsè fame, 530
Though ye good loos have wel deservèd.

Now go your wey, for ye be servèd ;
And thou, dan Eolus,' quod she,

'Tak forth thy trompe anon, let see,

451. P Cx. omit this and the next line.

453. P Cx. *What ther grace was ; Th. What her grace was.*

456. F B omit this line.

466. P Cx. Th. *good name.*

480. A line is left blank here in F B. The next two lines read :

Upon the peyn to be blynde,
For Eolus, the god of wynde.

42. P omits this line.

503. So all the authorities.

505. F B *forth* for *fast*.

506. *Triton* ; cp. Ovid, *Met.* i. 333.

518. F B Th. *gode* for *olde*.

534. F B

Have doon, Eolus, let see,
Take forth thy trompe anon, quod she.

That is y-clepéd Schlauder light,
 And blow hir loos, that every wyght
 Speke of hem harm and shrewdnesse,
 In stede of good and worthynesse.
 For thou shalt trumpe al the contraire
 Of that they han don wel and faire.' 540
 'Alas,' thoughte I, 'what aventures
 Han these sory creatures,
 That they amonges al the pres,
 Shulde thus be shaméd giltéles !
 But what ! hit mosté nedés be.'

What dide this Eolus, but he
 Took out his blakké trompe of bras,
 That fouler than the devil was,
 And gan this trompé for to blowe,
 As al the world shulde overthrowe. 550
 Throughouten every regioun
 Wenté this foulé trumpés soun,
 As swift as pelet out of gonne,
 Whan fyr is in the poudrè ronne.
 And swiche a smoké gan out-wende,
 Out of his foulé trumpés ende,
 Blak, blo, grenysh, swartysh, reed,
 As doth when that men melté leed,
 Lo, al on hye fro the tuél !

And therto oo thing saw I wel, 560
 That the ferther that hit ran,
 The gretter wexén hit began,
 As doth the ryver from a welle,
 And hit stank as the pit of helle.
 Allas, thus was her shame y-ronge,
 And giltélees, on every tonge.

Tho com the thriddé companye,
 And gunne up to the dées, hye,
 And doun on knees they fille anon,
 And seyde, they ben everychon 570
 Folk that han ful trewely
 Deservéd famé rightfully,
 And prayé that hit myghte be knowe,
 Right as hit is, and forth y-blowe.
 'I graunté,' quod she, 'for me list
 That now your godé werkes be wist ;
 And yit ye shul han better loos,

Right in dispit of alle your foos,
 Than worthy is ; and that anoon :
 Lat now,' quod she, 'thy trumpé goon,
 Thou Eolus, that is so blak ; 581
 And out thyn other trompé tak
 That highté Laude, and blow it so
 That through the world her fame go,
 Al esély and not to faste,
 That hit be knowén atté laste.'

'Ful gladly, lady myn,' he seyde ;
 And out his trompe of golde he brayde
 Anon, and sette hit to his mouthe,
 And blew it est, and west, and southe, 590
 And north, as loude as any thunder,
 That every wyght hath of hit wonder,
 So brode hit ran or that hit stente.
 And, certés, al the breath that wente
 Out of his trumpés mouché smelde
 As men a pot of bawmé helde
 Among a basket ful of roses ;
 This favour dide he to her loses.

And right with this I gan aspye, 600
 Ther com the ferthé companye,—
 But certeyn they were wonder fewe,—
 And gonné stonden in a rewe,
 And seyden, 'Certés, lady brighte,
 We han don wel wyth al our myghte,
 But we ne kepén have no fame.
 Hid our werkés and our name,
 For goddés love ! for certés we
 Han certeyn doon hit for bountee,
 And for no maner other thyng.'
 'I graunté yow al your askyng,' 610
 Quod she ; 'let alle your werkes be deed.

With that aboute I clew myn heed,
 And saw anoon the fifté route 620
 That to this lady gonné loute,
 And doun anoon on kneés falle ;
 And hir tho besoughtén alle,
 To hide hir goodé werkés eek,
 And seyde, they yevén noght a leek
 For famé, ne for swich renoun ;
 For they for contemplacioun,

553. P Cx. Th. insert *a* before *pelet* and *gonne*.

554. P Cx. *fire is in to it ronne*.

558. P Cx. omit *that* ; F B Th. *wher that*.

568. Cx. *on hye* ; F B Th. *to hye*.

570. F B Th. *we for they*.

573. F B *praye yow it mot be* ; Cx. *prayd hyt myght* ; Th. *prayde you it might*.

575. P Cx. Th. insert *now* before *me*.

578. F B omit *Right*.

585. F B omit *Al*.

596. F B Th. *potte ful* ; P Cx. *pitte ful*. Koch and Skeat omit *of*.

602. P Cx. Th. insert *to* before *stonden*.

612. P Cx. Th. *turned* for *clew*.

619. F B Th. *For no fame*. F B omit *ne*. P Cx. Th. omit second *for*.

And goddés lovè, hadde y-wrought,
 Ne of famè wolde they nought.
 'What?' quod she, 'and be ye wood?
 And wenè ye for to do good,
 And for to have of that no fame?
 Have ye dispit to have my name?
 Nay, ye shul lyvèn everychoon!
 Blow thy trompe and that anoon,'
 Quod she, 'thou Eolus, I hote,
 And ryng these folkès werk by note, 630
 That al the world may of hit here.'
 And he gan blowe hir loos so clere,
 In his golden clarioun,
 That through the world wentè the soun,
 And so kenely, and eek so softe,
 That hir fame was blowen a-lofte.

Tho com the sextè companye, VI
 And gan fastè to Famè crie.
 Right verrailly in this manere
 They seyden: 'Mercy, lady dere! 640
 To tellè certeyn as hit is,

We han don neither that ne this,
 But ydel al our lyf hath be.
 But, nathèles, we preyè thee,
 That we may have so good a fame,
 And gret renoun and knowèn name,
 As they that han don noblè gestes,
 And achèved alle hir lestes,
 As wel of love as other thyng;
 Al was us never broche ne ryng, 650
 Ne ellès nought from wymmen sent,
 Ne onès in hir herte y-ment,
 To make us only frendly chere,
 But myghtè teme us upon bere,
 Yit lat us to the peple seme
 Swiche as the world may of us deme
 That wymmen lovède us for wood.
 Hit shal don us a mochè good,
 And to our herte as moche availe
 To countrepeise ese and travaile, 660

As we hadde wonnè hit with labour;
 For that is derè boght honour,
 At regard of our greet ese.
 And yit thou most us morè plese;
 Let us be holden eek therto,
 Worthy, wyse, and gode also,
 And riche, and happy unto love.
 For Goddès love that sit above,
 Thogh we may not the body have
 Of wymmen, yit, so God me save! 670
 Let men glewe on us the name;
 Sufficeth that we han the fame.'

'I grauntè,' quod she, 'by my trouthe!
 Now, Eolus, withoutèn slouthe,
 Tak out thy trompe of gold,' quod she,
 'And blow as they have axèd me,
 That every man wene hem at ese,
 Though they gon in ful bad lese.'
 This Eolus gan hit so blowe,
 That through the world hit was y-knowe.

Tho com the seventh route anoon, 681 VII
 And fel on kneès everychon,
 And seyde, 'Lady, graunte us sone
 The samè thyng, the samè bone,
 That thise nextè folke have doon.'

'Ey on yow,' quod she, 'everychoon!
 Ye masty swyn, ye ydel wrecchès,
 Ful of roten slowè tecchès!
 What? falsè thevès! wher ye wolde
 Be famous good, and nothing nolde 690
 Deservè why, ne never thoughte
 Men rather yow to-hangen oughte?
 For ye be lyk the slepy cat,
 That wolde have fish; but wastow what?
 He woldè no-tyng wete' his clowes.
 Yvel thrift come on your jowes,
 And on myn if I hit graunte,
 Or do yow favour yow to avaunte!
 Thou Eolus, thou kyng of Trace!
 Go, blow this folk a sory grace,' 700
 Quod she, 'anoon; and wostow how

621. P Cx. Th. *it wrought*.

623. P Cx. Th. omit *and*.

624. P Cx. Th. omit *for*.

630. All read *werkes*—the plural form caught from the preceding word—cp. *hit* in next line.

635. P Cx. Th. *kyndely for kenely*; F B *Also for And so*.

636. P omits this line; F B *But atte last (atlaste) it was on lofte*; Cx. Th. *their for hir*.

645. F B *as good*; Th. *as good a*.

648. P Cx. *eshued alle her bestes*; Th. *achened*
 . . . *questes*.

675. F B read *now let se for quod she*.

685. A loose construction. Cx. reads *That to thise next folk hast done*, which is perhaps right.

689-691. F B read:

What? false theves? or ye wolde
 Be famous good, and nothing nolde
 Deserve why, ne never ye roughte!
 Men rather yow to-hangen oughte!

693. F *swynt for slepy*; B *sweynte*, rightly according to Skeat.

699. *Trace*, Thrace.

As I shal tellé thee right now.
 Sey, "Thise ben they that wolde honour
 Have, and do noskynnés labour,
 Ne do no good, and yit han laude ;
 And that men wende that bele Isaude
 Ne coud hem nocht of lovè werne ;
 And yit she that grynt at a querne
 Is al to good to ese hir herte."

This Eolus anon up sterte, 710
 And with his blakkè clarioun
 He gan to blasen out a soun,
 As loude as belweth wynde in helle.
 And eek thérwith, sooth to telle,
 This soun was [al] so ful of japes,
 As ever mowès were in apes.
 And that wente al the world aboute,
 That every wyght gan on hem shoute,
 And for to laugh as they were wode ;
 Such gamè fonde they in hir hode. 720

Tho com another companye,
 That had y-doon the trecherye,
 The harme, the gretest wikkednesse,
 That any hertè coudè gesse ;
 And preyède hir to han good fame,
 And that she nolde doon hem no shame,
 But yeve hem loos and good renoun,
 And do hit blowe in clarioun.
 'Nay, wis !' quod she, 'hit were a vyce ;
 Al be ther in me no justice, 730
 Me [ne] list not do hit now,
 Ne this nyl I not grauntè yow.'

Tho com ther lepyngè in a route,
 And gan clappèn al aboute
 Every man upon the croune,
 That al the hallè gan to sowne,
 And seyde, 'Lady, lefe and dere,
 We ben swich folk as ye may here.
 To tellèn al the tale aright,
 We ben shrewès every wyght, 740
 And han delyt in wikkednes,
 As goodè folk have in goodnes ;
 And joyè to be knowèn shrewes,
 And ful of vyce and wikkéd thewes ;

705. P hem for han.

706. *Isaude*, Ysolt, the lover of Tristram ; cp. P. of F. l. 290.

715. All omit *al*, which Skeat inserts. P reads *as*, which is a contraction of *also*.

723. All read *gret*, *grete* ; Willert reads *gretest*.

731. All omit *ne*. Cx. Th. read *to do*.

732. P *The nys for Ne this* ; Cx. *Ne I ne wyl* ; Th. *I nyl graunte it yow*.

Wherfor we preyen you, a-rowe,
 That our fame be swich y-knowe,
 In allè thyng right as hit is.'
 'I graunte hit yow,' quod she, 'y-wys.
 But what art thou that seyst this tale,
 That werest on thy hose a pale, 750
 And on thy tipet swiche a belle ?'
 'Madamè,' quod he, 'sooth to telle,
 I am that ilkè shrewe, y-wys,
 That brende the temple of Isidis
 In Athenès, lo, that citee.'
 'And wherfor didest thou so?' quod she.
 'By my troth,' quod he, 'madame,
 I woldè fayn han had a fame,
 As other folk hadde in the toune,
 Al-thogh they were of greet renoun 760
 For hir vertu and hir thewes,
 Thoughte I, as greet a fame han shrewes—
 Though hit be nocht—for shrewèdnesse
 As godè folk han for goodnesse ;
 And sith I may not have that oon,
 That other nyl I nocht forgoon.
 And for to gette of Famès hire,
 The temple sette I al a-fire.
 Now do our loos be blownen swythe,
 As wysly be thou ever blythe.' 770
 'Gladly,' quod she. 'Thou Eolus,
 Herestow not what they prayen us ?'
 'Madamè, yis, ful wel,' quod he,
 'And I wil trompen hit, parde !'
 And tok his blakke trumpè faste,
 And gan to puffen and to blaste,
 Til hit was at the worldès ende.

With that I gan aboutè wende, 780
 For oon that stood right at my bak,
 Me thoughtè goodly to me spak,
 And seyde, 'Frend, what is thy name ?
 Artow come hider to han fame ?'
 'Nay, for-sothè, frend !' quod I ;
 'I cam nocht hider, graunt mercy !
 For no swich causè, by my heed !
 Sufficeth me, as I were deed,
 That no wyght have my name in honde.
 I woot my-self best how I stonde,

753. P ends with this line.

754. *Isidis*, Isis. Chaucer refers to Herostatus, who set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus on the night of Alexander the Great's birth.

757. F B *thrifft* for *troth*.

767. Cx. Th. *As for . . . a fame here*.

For what I drye or what I thynke,—
 I wol my selven al hit drynke, 790
 Certeyn for the moré part,
 As ferforthe as I can myn art.
 What doost thou here than?' quod he.
 Quod I, 'That wol I tellén the,
 The causé why I stondé here.
 Som newé tydyngs for to lere,
 Som newé thyngés, I not what,
 Tydyngés other this or that,
 Of love, or swiché thingés glade.
 For, certeynly, he that me made 800
 To comen hider, seyde me
 I shuldé bothé here and see,
 In this placé, wonder thynges ;
 But these be no swiche tydynges
 As I menté.' 'No?' quod he.
 And I answerde, 'No, parde !
 For wel I wüsté ever yit,
 Sith that first I haddé wit,
 That som folk han desiréd fame
 Dyversely, and loos and name ; 810
 But certeynly I nüsté how,
 Ne where that Famé dwellde, er now ;
 And eek of hir descripcioun,
 Ne also hir condicioun,
 Ne the ordre of hir dom,
 Unto the tyme I hider com.'
 '[Which] than, be lo, these tidynges,
 That [thee] now [thus] hider brynges,
 That thou hast herd?' quod he to me ;
 'But now, no fors ; for wel I see 820
 What thou desirest for to here.
 Com forth, and stond no lenger here,
 And I wol the, withoutén drede,
 In swich another placé lede,
 Ther thou shalt heré many oon.'
 Tho gan I forth with him to goon,

793. F omits *than* and inserts *But* before *What*.
 797. All read *thing, thinge* ; read with Skeat
thynges.

805. F B I *mene of* ; Th. I *ment of*.

807. All read *wote* for *wyste*.

816. Cx. Th. *Kneue I not tyl*.

817-819. All read :

Why than be, lo, these tydynges
 That thou now hider brynges
 That thou hast herd.

Skeat reads *Whiche* for *Why than* and inserts
thus in l. 818 ; Koch reads :

Which than be, lo ! these tydynges
 That bringe thee hider, and these thinges
 That thou wilt here.

Out of the castel, soth to seye.
 Tho saw I stonde in a valeye,
 Under the castel, fasté by,
 An hous, that *domus Dedali*, 830
 That *Laboryntus* clepéd is,
 Nas maad so wonderlich y-wys,
 Ne half so queyntéliche y-wrought.
 And evermo, so swyft as thought,
 This queynté hous abouté wente,
 That nevermo hit stillé stente.
 And therout com so greet a noise,
 That had hit stonden upon Oise,
 Men myghte hit han herd esély 840
 To Rome, I trowé sikerly
 And the noise which that I herde,
 For al the world right so hit ferde,
 As doth the routyng of the stoon,
 That from thengyn is leten goon.

And al this hous of whiche I rede
 Was maad of twiggés, falwé, rede
 And grene eek, and som werén white,
 Swiche as men to these cagés thwyte,
 Or makén of these panyers,
 Or ellés hottés or dossers ; 850
 But for the swough and for the twyggés,
 This house was also ful of gigges,
 And also ful eek of chirkynges,
 And of many other werkynge ;
 And eek this hous hath of entres
 As fele of leves as ben on trees
 In somer, whan they grené been,
 And on the roof men may yit seen
 A thousand holés, and wel moo,
 To leten wel the soun out go. 860

And eek by day in every tyde
 Been al the dorés openéd wide,
 And by nyght echoon unshette ;
 Ne porter ther is non to lette
 No maner tydyngs in to pace ;

830. *domus Dedali*, the labyrinth made by
 Dædalus for Minos ; cp. Ovid, *Met.* viii. 159 ff.

838. *Oise*, a northern tributary of the Seine.

839. F B Th. *Men* ; Cx. *I* ; probably the right
 reading is *Me* (=one) ; Th. *myghte han herd hit*.

850. F B Cx. *hattes* ; Th. *hutches* ; Skeat
 reads *hottes*.

851. F B Th. *That* for *But*.

854. So Cx. Th., but certainly wrongly ; B
 omits the line ; F has only *As ful this lo*.

856. F B *yn* for *on*. B omits *as* before *ben*
 and inserts it before *of* ; Cx. *As many as leues*
ben of trees ; Th. *As many as leues ben on*
trees.

Ne never reste is in that place,
 That hit nys fild ful of tydynges,
 Other loude, or in whispnynges.
 And over alle the housés angles,
 Is ful of rounynges and of jangles, 870
 Of werres, of pees, of mariages,
 Of reste, of labour of viages,
 Of aboode, of deeth, of lyfe,
 Of love, of hate, acorde, of stryfe,
 Of loos, of lore, and of wynnynge,
 Of hele, of sekeness, of bildynges,
 Of fairé wyndés, of tempestes,
 Of qwalme of folk, and eek of bestes ;
 Of dyvers transmuciouns,
 Of estats and eek of regions ; 880
 Of trust, of drede, of jelousye,
 Of wyt, of wynnynge, of folye ;
 Of plentee, and of greet famyne,
 Of chepe, of derth, and of ruyne ;
 Of good or mysgovèrment,
 Of fire, of dyvers accident.

And lo, this hous of whiche I write,
 Siker be ye, hit nas not lyte ;
 For hit was sixty myle of lengthe,
 Al was the tymber of no strengthe ; 890
 Yet hit was foundéd to endure
 Whil that hit list to Aventure,—
 That is the moder of tydynges,
 As the see of welles and sprynges,—
 And hit was shapén lyk a cage.

‘ Certés,’ quod I, ‘ in al myn age,
 Ne saw I swich a hous as this.’
 And as I wondréde me, y-wys,
 Upon this hous, tho war was I
 How that myn egle, fasté by, 900
 Was perchéd hye upon a stoon ;
 And I gan streighté to hym goon,
 And seyde thus : ‘ I preyé thee
 That thou a whil abidé me
 For Goddés love, and let me seen
 What wondrés in that placé been ;
 For yit paraunter I may lere

872. All *restes*.876. Cx. Th. *lesynges* for *bildynges*, perhaps rightly.877. Cx. Th. *wether* and for *wyndes*.877. All *and eek of tempestes*, caught from line below.886. All *and of*.891. F B Th. *is* for *was*.899. Cx. *Upon the hous that was ful hie*.906. F B *this* for *that*.

Somme good therin, or sumwhat here
 That leef me were, or that I wente.’

‘ Peter ! that is myn entente,’ 910
 Quod he to me ; ‘ therfor I dwelle,
 But certeyn, oon thyng I thee telle,
 That, but I bringé thee therinne,
 Ne shalt thou never cunné gynne
 To come into hit, out of doute,
 So faste hit whirleth, lo, aboute.
 But sith that Jovés, of his grace,
 As I have seyde, wol thee solace
 Fynally with thise thynges,
 Unkouthé syghtés and tydynges, 920
 To passé with thyn hevynesse,
 Swiche routhe hath he of thy distresse,—
 That thou suffrest debonairly,
 And wost thy-selven utterly,
 Desperat of all maner blis,
 Sith that Fortune hath maad a-mys
 The swote of al thyn hertés reste
 Languisshé and eek in poynt to breste,—
 That he through his myghty merite,
 Wol do thee an ese, al be hit lyte, 930
 And yaf expresse commaundément,
 To whiche I am obedient,
 To furthré thee with al my myght,
 And wysse and teché thee aright,
 Wher thou maist most tydyngés here ;
 Thou shalt anoon heer many oon lere.’

With this worde he right anoon
 Henté me up bytwene his toon,
 And at a wyndowe in me broghte,
 That in this hous was, as me thoghte,— 940
 And therwithal me thoghte hit stente,
 And no-thing hit abouté wente,—
 And me sette in the flore adoun.
 But which a congregacioun
 Of folk, as I saw rome aboute,

908. F B *thereon*.910. Cx. Th. insert *now* after *that*.914. Cx. Th. *comme the gyn*.

919. So all authorities. The line is at least one syllable short.

925. F B *Disesperat of alle blis*.927. F *frot* ; B *foot* ; Cx. Th. *swote* ; Koch *fruit*.930. Cx. *the an* ; F *than* ; Th. B *the*. Cx. omits *Wol* and inserts *wyl* after *he* in line above.931. All insert *in* after *yaf*.936. F B *Shallow here anoon* ; Cx. Th. omit *anoon*, perhaps rightly ; Skeat *anoon heer*.

938. F B omit this line.

940. Cx. *Whyche on*.944. Cx. *whyche a grete* ; Th. *suche a great*.

Some within and some withoute,
 Nas never seen, ne shal ben eft ;
 That, certès, in the world nys left
 So many forméd by Nature,
 Ne deed so many a crèature ; 950
 That wel unethe in that place
 Hadde I oon foot brede of space ;
 And every wyght that I saw there
 Rounède everych in otherès ere
 A newè tydyng prevèly,
 Or ellès tolde al openly
 Right thus, and seyde, ' Nost not thou
 That is betid, late or now ?'

' Nò,' quod he, ' tél me what.'
 And than he tolde him this and that, 960
 And swoor therto that hit was sooth,—
 ' Thus hath he sayd,' and ' Thus he dooth,'
 ' Thus shal hit be,' ' Thus herde I seye,'
 ' That shal be found,' ' That dare I leye.'
 That al the folk that is a-lyve
 Ne han the connyng to discryve
 The thyngés that I herdè there,
 What aloude, and what in ere.
 But al the wonder-most was this :
 Whan oon hadde herd a thyng y-wys, 970
 He com forth to another wight,
 And gan him tellèn, anoon-right,
 The samè that to him was told,
 Or hit a forlong-way was old,
 But gan somwhat for to eche
 To this tidyng in his speche
 More than ever hit spoken was.
 And nat so sone departéd nas
 Tho fro him, that he ne mette
 With the thridde ; and, or he lette 980

946. F B omit this line, which is probably corrupt. Koch *Many a thousand in a route.*

956. Cx. Th. insert *it* before *tolde*.

958. Cx. Th. *to right now*.

959. All *quod he* ; Willert *quod the other*.

963. All insert and before each *Thus* ; Cx. Th. *And thys (this) shall be*.

971. F B *come forth ryght to* ; Cx. *come forth unto* ; Th. *Came streyght to*. Probably *right* in the original of F B had the word *forth* written above it because of its recurrence in the next line, and it then crept into the text as well as *right*. This theory is supported by the reading of Th., which is an edited text.

973. P B Th. *that him was* ; Cx. *that was to him*.

976. F B Th. *this for his*.

977. F B *More than hit ever was*.

979. F B *That he fro . . . thoo*, etc.

Any stounde, he tolde him als ;
 Were the tidyng sooth or fals,
 Yit wolde he telle hit nathèeles,
 And evermo with more enrees
 Than hit was erst. Thus north and southe
 Went every [thyng] fro mouth to mouthe,
 And that encresyng evermo,
 As fire is wont to quykke and go
 From a sparkè spronge amys,
 Til al a citee brent up is. 990

And whan that was ful up-spronge,
 And woxèn more on every tonge
 Than ever hit was, [hit] went anoon
 Up to a wyndowe out to goon
 Or, but hit myghte out ther pace,
 Hit gan out crepe at som crevace,
 And fleigh forth fastè for the nones.

And somtyme saw I ther, at ones
 A lesyng and a sad soth-sawe,
 That gonne of aventurè drawe 1000
 Out to a wyndowe for to pace ;
 And, when they mettèn in that place,
 They were a-chekked bothè two,
 And neither of hem myghte out go ;
 For other so they gonnè croude,
 Til eche of hem gan crièn loude,
 ' Lat me go first !' ' Nay, but lat me !'
 And here I wol ensuren thee
 Wyth the nones that thou wolt do so,
 That I shal never fro thee go, 1010
 But be thyn ownè sworèn brother !
 We wil medle us eche with other,
 That no man, be they never so wrothe,
 Shal han that oon [of] two, but bothe
 At onès, al beside his leve,
 Come we a-morwè or on eve,
 Be we cried or stille y-ruved.'
 Thus saw I false and sooth compouned.
 Togerder flee for oo tidyngè.

Thus out at holès gonnè wryngè 1020

986. F B *mouthe for thyng* ; Cx. Th. *tydyng* ; Skeat *word*.

991. F B *y-spronge*.

993. All read *and* for second *hit*.

999. Cx. *soth sayd sawe*, perhaps rightly.

1004. F B *most (must)*.

1005. Cx. omits l. 1005 to the end, but prints twelve spurious lines as conclusion.

1006. Th. *For eche other they gonne so*.

1009. Th. omits *the*.

1012. Th. *in for with*.

1014. F *han on two* ; B omits *of two* ; Th. *hane one two*.

Every tidying streight to Fame ;
 And she gan yevèn eche his name,
 After hir disposicioun,
 And yaf hem eek duracioun,
 Some to wexe and wanè sone,
 As dooth the fairè whitè mone,
 And leet hem gon. Ther myghte I seen
 Wengéd wondrés fastè fleen,
 Twenty thousand in a route,
 As Eolus hem blew aboute. 1030

And, lord ! this hous in allè tymes
 Was ful of shipmen and pilgrymes,
 With scrippès Bret-ful of lesynges,
 Entrémedléd with tidynges,
 And eek alonè by hemselve.
 O, many a thousand tymès twelve
 Saw I eek of these pardoneres,
 Curroures, and eek messangeres,
 With boistès cramméd ful of lyes,
 As ever vessel was with lyes. 1040
 And as I alther-fastest wente
 Aboute, and dide al myn entente,
 Me for to pleye and for to lere,
 And eek a tydyng for to here,
 That I hadde herd of som contree
 That shal not now be told for me ;
 For hit no nede is, redély ;
 Folk can synge hit bet than I.
 For al mot out, other late or rathe,
 Allè the shevès in the lathe. 1050

I herde a gretè noise withalle
 In a corner of the halle,
 Ther men of lovè tydynges tolde,

1036. Th. omits *a*.
 1039. Th. *boxes*, B *bowgys*.
 1049. Th. omits *oither*.
 1050. Th. *rathe* for *lathe*.

And I gan thiderwarde beholde ;
 For I saw rennyng every wyght,
 As faste as that they haddèn myght ;
 And everyche criede, 'What thing is that ?'
 And som sayde, 'I not never what.'
 And when they were alle on an hepe,
 Tho behyndè gonne up lepe, 1060
 And clamben up on other faste,
 And up the nose and yèn caste,
 And troden faste on otherès heles,
 And stampe, as men doon after eles.

Attè laste I saw a man,
 Which that I ne wot, ne kan,
 But he semedè for to be
 A man of greet auctoritè.

(*Unfinished*)

Cx. Th. add the following spurious lines

[And therwithal I abraide
 Out of my slepè, half afraide ; 1070
 Remembring wel what I hadde seen,
 And how hye and ferre I hadde been
 In my goost ; and hadde gret wonder
 Of that the god of thunder
 Hadde let me knowe ; and began to write
 Lyk as ye have herd me endite.
 Wherefor to studye and rede alway,
 I purpose to do day by day.

Thus in dreaming and in game
 Endeth this lytel book of Fame.] 1080

1062. Th. *the noyse on hyghen*.
 1066. F B *nat ne kan* ; Th. *naught ne can* ;
 Skeat *nevene naught ne can*.
 1069-71. *Cx*.

And wyth the noyse of them wo
 Sodeynly awoke anon tho,
 And remembryd, etc.

THE LEGENDE OF GOOD WOMEN

THE PROLOGUE

This prologue is extant in two different versions, an earlier and a later, between which there are many important variations (see Introduction). The portion in which most of these occur is here given in both forms, words and lines in the first version omitted or altered in the second being printed in italics.

THE PROLOGUE

FIRST VERSION

A THOUSENT *sythis have* I herd men telle,
That there is joye in hevене and peyne in
helle,
And I acordé wel that it *be* so ;
But, nathêles, *this* wit I wel also,
That there ne is non *that dwellyth* in this
cuntre
That eythir hath in *helle or hevене* i-be,
Ne may of it non othere weyis wytyn
But as he hath herd seyde, or founde it
wrytyn ;
For by asay there may no man it preve.
But *goddis* forbodé but men schuldé
leve ¹⁰
Wel moré thyng than men han seyn with
eye !
Men schal nat wenyn everything a lye,
For that he say it nat of yore ago.
God wot a thyng is nevere the lessé so,
Thow every wyght ne may it nat i-se.
Bernard the monk ne say nat al pardee !
Thanne motyn we to bokys that we fynde,
Thourw whiche that oldé thyngis ben in
mynde,
And to the doctryne of these oldé wyse,
Yevyn credence, in every skylful wyse ; ²⁰
And trowyn on these olde aprovede storyis
Of holynesse, of regnys, of victoryis,
Of love, of hate, of othere sundery thyngis
Of which I may nat maké réhersyngs.

1-49. Cp. B 1-49.

THE PROLOGUE

SECOND VERSION, B

A THOUSANDE tymés I have herd men
telle,
That there is joy in hevене, and peyne in
helle,
And I acordé wel that it is so ;
But, nathêles, yet wot I wel also,
That ther is noon dwellyng in this countree,
That eythir hath in hevене or in helle y-be,
Ne may of hit noon other weyès witen,
But as he hath herd seyde, or founde it
writen ;
For by assay ther may no man it preve.
But God forbodé but men shuldé leve ¹⁰
Wel moré thing than men han seen with eye !
Men shal not wenen everything a lye
But-if hymselfe it seeth, or ellés dooth ;
For, God wot, thing is never the lassé
sooth,
Thogh every wight ne may it not y-see.
Bernarde, the monke, ne saugh nat al,
parde !
Than moté we to bokés that we fynde,—
Thurgh which that oldé thingés ben in
mynde,—
And to the doctrine of these oldé wyse,
Yevé credence, in every skylful wise, ²⁰
That tellen of these olde apprevéd stories,
Of holynesse, of regnès, of victories,
Of love, of hate, of other sondry thynges,
Of whiche I may not maken réhersyngs.

1. *men*, om. F³.

2. *That*, om. F².

16. *Bernard*, glossed in G F⁴. 'Bernardus monachus (om. G) non vidit omnia.'

FIRST VERSION

And if that oldè bokis weryn awaye,
I-loryn were of rémembrance the keye.
Wel oughte us thanne *on oldè bokys leve*,
There as *there is* non othyr *asay be* preve ;
And as for me, thow that *myn wit be* lite,
On bokys for to rede I me delyte, 30
And in myn herte have hem in reverence,
And to hem yeve *swich lust* and *swich*
credence

That ther is *wel onethè gamè* non
That from myne bokys make[th]me to goon
But it be *other upon* the halyday,
Or ellis, in the joly tyme of May,
Whan that I here the *smalè foulys* synge,
And that the flouris gynnè for to sprynge,—
Farwel myn *stodye, as lastynge that sesoun!*

Now have I *therto* this condycyoun, 40
Thát of alle the flouris in the mede
Thanne love I most these flourys white
and rede,

Swyche as men callè dayesyis in oure
toun.

To hem have I so gret affecioun,
As I seyde erst, whan comyn is the may,
That in myn bed there dawith me no day
That I ne am up and walkynge in the mede,
To sen these flouris agen the sunne to-
sprede,

Whan it upryseth be *the morwe schene*, 49
The longè day thus walkynge in the grene.

And whan the sunne begynnys for to weste,
Thanne closeth it, and drawith it to reste,
So sore it is a-ferid of the nyght,
Til on the morwe that it is dayis lyght.
This dayeseye, of allè flouris flour,
Fulfyld of vertu and of alle honour,
And evere i-likè fayr and frosh of hewe,
As wel in wyntyr as in somyr newe,
Fayn wolde I preysyn if I coude aright,
But, wo is me! it lyth nat in myn myght

51-59. Cp. B 60-67.

43. our, F her.

50-52, 57-60, 64-72. New lines.

SECOND VERSION, B

And if that oldè bokès were awaye,
Y-lornè were of remembraunce the keye.
Wel ought us, thanne, honouren and beleve
These bokès, ther we han noon other
preve.

And as for me, though that I konne
but lyte,

On bokès for to rede I me delyte, 30
And to hem yive I feyth and ful credence,
And in myn herte have hem in reverence
So hertely, that ther is gamè noon
That fro my bokès maketh me to goon,
But it be seldom on the holyday,
Save, certeynly, whan that the month
of May

Is comen, and that I here the foulès synge,
And that the flourès gynnyn for to
sprynge,—

Farewel my boke, and my devocioun !

Now have I thanne suche a condicion,
Thát of alle the flourès in the mede, 41
Than love I most thise flourès white and
rede,

Suche as men callen daysyes in our toun.
To hem have I so grete affeccioun,
As I seyde erst, whan comen is the May,
That in my bed ther daweth me no day,
That I nam up and walkynge in the mede,
To sen this floure agein the sonnè sprede,
Whan it uprysith erly by the morwe ;
That blisful sightè softneth al my sorwe, 50
So glad am I, whan that I have presence
Of it, to doon it allè reverence,

As she that is of allè flourès flour,
Fulfillèd of al vertue and honour,
And evere ilikè faire, and fresshe of hewe.
And I love it, and evere ylikè newe,
And ever shal, til that myn hertè dye ;
Al swere I nat, of this I wol nat lye ;
Ther lovèd no wight hotter in his lyve. 59

And, whan that it is eve, I rennè blyve,
As sone as evere the sonnè gynneth weste,
To sen this flour, how it wol go to reste,
For fere of nyght, so hateth she derknesse !
Hir chere is pleynly sprad in the brightnesse
Of the sonnè, for ther it wol unclose.
Allas, that I ne had Englyssh, ryme or
prose,

Súffisant this flour to preyse aryght !

FIRST VERSION

For wel I wot that *folk* han herebeforn 61
Of makinge robyn and lad away the corn,
[And] I come aftyr, glenyng here and the
ther,

And am ful glad if I may fynde an er
Of ony goodly word that *they* han laft.
And if it happè me rehersen eft
That *they* han in here froshè songis said,
I hope that they wele nat benevele a-payed,
Sithe it is seyde in fortheryng and honour
Of hem that eythir servyn lef or flour; 70
For trustyth wel I ne have nat undyrtake
As of the lef agayn the flour to make,
Ne of the flour to make ageyn the lef,
No more than of the corn agen the shif;
For as to me is lefere non, ne lothere,
I *am* withholdè yit with never nothire;
I not who servyth lef ne who the flour.
That nys nothyng the entent of myn
labour;

For this *werk* is al of anothyr tunne 79
Of oldè story, er swich *strif* was begunne.
But wherfore that I spak to yeve credence
To *bokys* olde and don hem reverence
Is for men schulde autoriteis beleve,
There as there lyth non othyr asaybe preve.
For myn entent is, or I fro you fare,
The naked tixt in Englis to declare
Of manye a story, or ellis of manye a geste,
As autourys seyn—levyth hem if you leste.

61-70. Cp. B 73-82.

71-80. Cp. B 188-196.

81-84. Cp. B 97-100.

72. *With the Leaf or with the Flour.* This appears to be the earliest allusion to the dispute as to the merits of the Flower and the Leaf on which a follower of Chaucer afterwards wrote the Poem with that title.

83-96. New lines.

96. *in* (2), B² only; rest om.100. *they*, Trin.²; Arch. Seld. *man*; F om.; rest *men*.

101-120. New lines.

102. *al*, om. F.

SECOND VERSION, B

But helpeth ye that han konnyng and
myght,

Ye lovers, that kan make of sentement;
In this case oghtè ye be diligent 70
To forthren me somewhat in my labour,
Whethir ye ben with the Leaf or with
the Flour;

For wel I wot, that ye han her-biforne
Of makinge ropen, and lad away the corne;
And I come after, glenyng here and there,
And am ful glad if I may fynde an ere
Of any goodly word that ye han left.
And thogh it happen me rehersen eft
That ye han in your fresshè songès sayede,
Forbereth me, and beth not evele apayede,
Syn that ye see I do it in the honour 81
Of love, and eke in service of the flour
Whom that I serve as I have witte or myght.
She is the clerenesse and the verray lyght,
That in this derké worlde me wynt and
ledyth,

The herte in-with my sorwful brest yow
dredith,

And loveth so sore, that ye ben verrayly
The maistresse of my witte, and nothing I.
My worde, my werk, is knyht so in youre
bond

That as an harpe obeieth to the hond, 90
That maketh it sounè after his fyngerynge,
Ryght so mowe ye oute of myn hertè bringe
Swich vois, ryght as yow lyst, to laughe
or pleyne;

Be ye my gide, and lady sovereyne.

As to my erthely god, to yowe I calle,
Bothe in this werke, and in my sorwès alle.

But wherfore that I spake to yive
credence

To oldè stories, and doon hem reverence,
And that men mosten morè thyng beleve
Then they may seen at eye or ellès preve,
That shal I seyn, whanne that I see my
tyme— 101

I may nat al attonès speke in ryme.

My besy gost, that thursteth alwey newe,
To seen this flour so yong, so fresshe of
hewe,

Constreynèd me with so gledy desire,
That in myn herte I feelè yet the fire,
That madè me to ryse er it wer day,

FIRST VERSION

Whan passed was almost the monyeth of
May
And I hadde romed, al the somerys day, 90
The grenè medewe, of which that I yow
tolde,
Upon the froshè dayeseie to beholde,
And that the sonne out of the south gan
weste
And closede was the flour and gon to reste
For derknesse of the nyht of which sche
drade,
Hom to mynhous, fulswifty, I me spadde,
And in a lytyl erber that I have,
I-benchede newe with turvis, frosche i-
grave,
I bad men schuldè me myn couchè make ;
For deyntè of the newè somerys sake, 100
I bad hem strowè flouris on my bed.
Whan I was layd and hadde myn eyen hid
I fel aslepe withinne an hour or two.
Me mette how I was in the medewe tho,
And that I romede in that samè gyse,
To sen that flour, as ye han herd devyse.
Fayr was this medewe, as thoughte me,
overal ;
With flouris sote enbroudit was it al,
As for to speke of gomme, or erbe, or tre,
Comparisoun may non i-makede be ; 110
For it surmountede pleyntly alle odours.
And of richè beutè allè flourys.
Forgetyn hadde the erthe his pore estat
Of wynty, that hym nakede made and
mat,
And with his swerd of cold so sore hadde
grevyd :
Now hadde the tempresonneal that relevyd,
And clothede hym in grene al newe ageyn.
The smalè foulis, of the seson fayn,
That from the panter and the net ben
skapid, 119
Upon the foulere, that hem made a-wapid

89-107. Cp. B 100, 180-182, 197-212.
108-137. Cp. B 119-151.

108. *this*, om. F.

111. *that*, om. F.

113. *the beste*, Taurus or the Bull.

114. *Agenores doghtre*, Europa.

124. *alle*, F. of.

143-144. New lines.

SECOND VERSION, B

And this was now the firstè morwe of May,
 With dredful hert, and glad devocion
 For to ben at the resurreccion 110
 Óf this flour, whan that it shulde unclose
 Agayne the sonne, that roos as redeas rose,
 That in the brest was of the beste, that day,
 That Agenorès doghtre ladde away.
 And down on knes anon-ryght I me sette,
 And as I koude, this fresshè flour I grette,
 Knelyng alwey, til it unclosèd was,
 Upon the smalè, softè, swotè gras,
 That was with flourès swote enbrouded al,
 Of swich swetnesse, and swich odour
 over-al, 120
 That for to speke of gomme, or herbe, or
 tree,
 Comparisoun may noon y-makèd be ;
 For it surmounteth pleyntly alle odoures,
 And of richè beutè allè flourès.
 Forgeten had the erthe his pore estate
 Of wyntir, that him naked made and mate,
 And with his swerd of colde so sorè greved ;
 Now hath the atempresonneal that releved
 That naked was, and clad it new agayne.
 The smalè foulès, of the sesoun fayne, 130
 That of the panter and the nette ben scaped,
 Upon the foweler, that hem made a-whaped
 In wynter, and distroyèd hadde hire
 broode,
 In his dispite hem thoughte it did hem goode
 To syngè of hym, and in hir songe dispise
 The foulè cherle, that, for his covetytise,
 Had hem betrayèd with his sophistrye.
 This was hir songe, 'The foweler we
 deffye,
 And al his craftè.' And sommè songen clere
 Layès of love, that joye it was to here, 140
 In worshipyngè and in preysing of hir
 make ;
 And, for the newè blisful somers sake,
 Upon the braunchès ful of blomès softè,
 In hire delyt, they turnèd hem ful ofte,
 And songen, 'Blessèd be Seynt Valentyne !
 For on his day I chees you to be myne,
 Withouten repentyng myne hertè swete !'
 And therewithal hire bekès gonnen meete,
 Yeldyng honour and humble obeysaunces
 To love, and diden hire othere observaunces
 That longeth onto love, and to nature ; 151

FIRST VERSION

In wyntyre, and destroyed hadde hire brood,
In his dispit hem thoughte it dede hem
good

To synge of hym, and in here song despise
The foulé cherl that, for his covейtise,
Hadde hem betrayed with his sophistrye.
This was here song 'The foulere we defye.'
Some songyn *on the [] braunchis clere*
[Layes] of love, that joye it was to here,
In *worschepe* and in preysyng of hire make,
And [for] the newé blysfyl somerys sake.
[And] sungyn 'Blyssede be seynt Valentyn,
[For] at his day I ches yow to be myn, ¹³²
Withouté répentynge, myn herté swete !'
And therwithal here bekys gunné mete,
[Yeldyng] honour and humble obey-
saunces,

*And after dedyn othere observauncys,
Ryht [longynge] onto love and to natures :
So eche of hem to cryaturys.
This song to herken I dede al myn entent,
For why I mette I wistè what they ment.
Tyl at the laste a larkè song above, ¹⁴¹
'I se,' quod she, 'the myghty god of love.
Lo, yond he comyth. I se his wyngis sprede.'
Tho gan I loken endèlong the mede
And saw hym come and in his hond a quene
Clothed in ryal abyte, al of grene.*

Lines 127-138 are very imperfect in the unique MS., which omits several words and reads *and that for that* in l. 128, *of for for* in l. 130, *That for And* in l. 131, *The honour and the humble* in l. 135. L. 138 seems hopeless.

144-166. Cp. B 211-234.

152-187. New lines.

164. *it*, Arch. Seld. *that*; F⁵ *it nat*.

SECOND VERSION, B

Construeth that as yow lyst, I do no cure.
And tho that haddè don unkyndè-
nesse,—

As doth the tydif, for newfangelnesse,—
Besoghtè mercy of hir trespassynge,
And humblèly songen hir répentynge,
And sworn on the blomès to be trewe,
So that hire makès wolde upon hem rewe,
And at the lastè maden hir acorde. ¹⁵⁹
Al founde they Daunger for a tyme a lord,
Yet Pitee, thurgh his strongè gentil myght,
Foryaf, and madè Mercy passen Ryght,
Thurgh Innocence, and rulèd Curtesye.
But I ne clepe it innocence folye,
Ne fals pitee, for vertue is the mene ;
As Ethike seith, in swich maner I mene.
And thus thise fowelès, voide of al malice,
Acordèden to love, and laften vice
Of hate, and songen alle of oon acorde,
'Welcome, Somer, oure governour and
lorde.' ¹⁷⁰

And Zepherus and Flora gentilly
Yaf to the flourès, softe and tenderly,
Hir swootè breth, and made hem for to
sprede,
As god and goddesse of the floury mede.
In whiche me thought I myghtè, day by day,
Dwellen alwey, the joly month of May,
Withouten slepe, withouten mete or
drynke.

Adoun ful softely I gan to synke,
And lenynge on myn elbowe and my syde,
The longè day I shoop me for to abide, ¹⁸⁰
For nothing ellis, and I shal nat lye,
But for to loke upon the dayèsie,
That men by resoun wel it callè may
The dayèsie, or elles the ye of day,
The emperice, and flourè of flourès alle.
I pray to God that fairè mote she falle,
And alle that loven flourès, for hire sake !
But, nathèles, ne wene nat that I make
In preysyng of the Flour agayn the Leef,
No more than of the corne agayn the sheef ;
For as to me nys lever noon, ne lother, ¹⁹¹
I nam withholden yit with never nother.
Ne I not who serveth Leef, ne who the
Flour.

Wel browken they hir service or labour !
For this thing is al of another tonne,

FIRST VERSION

*no prob. 1st love comes into this dream
leading a woman clwa like
a daisy.*

Afrette of goold sche haddè next hyre heer
And upon that a whit corone sche beer,
With *manye flourys*, and I schal nat lye;
For al the world ryght as the dayseye 150
I-corounede is with whitè levys lite,
Swiche were the *flourys* of hire corone
white.

For of o perle fyn *and* oriental
Hyre whitè coroun was i-makyd al.
For which the whitè coroun above the grene
Máde hire lyk a dayseye for to sene,
Considerede ek *the* fret of gold above.
I-clothèd was this myhty god of love
Of silk, i-broudede ful of grenè grevys.
A garlond on his hed of rosè levys, 160
Stékið al with lylve flourys newe;
But of his face I can not seyn the hewe,
For sekyrly his facè schon so bryhte
That with the glem astonede was the syhte,

149. *manye*, text *mane*, with the *n* added as a correction.

201. A new line.

211-212. F has these lines in reverse order, perhaps rightly.

217. *And*, Arch. Seld, *and if*.

229-231. New lines.

SECOND VERSION, B

Of oldè storye, er swiche thinge was
begonne.

Whan that the sonne out of the south gan
weste,
And that this flour gan close, and goon to
reste,
For derknesse of the nyght, the which she
dredde,
Home to myn house full swiftly I mespedde
To goon to reste, and erly for to ryse, 201
To seen this flour to-sprede, as I devyse.
And in a litel herber that I have,
That benchèd was on turvès fressh y-grave,
I bad men sholdè me my couchè make;
For deyntee of the newè someres sake,
I bad hem strawen flourès on my bed.

Whan I was leyde, and hadde myn eyen
hed,

I fel on slepe, in-with an houre or two.
Me mettè how I lay in the medewe tho, 210
To seen this flour that I love so and drede;
And from a-fer come walkyng in the mede
The god of Love, and in his hand a quene,
And she was clad in real habite grene;
A fret of gold she haddè next her heer,
And upon that a whitè crowne she beer,
With flourouns smalè, and I shal nat lye,
For al the worldè ryght as a daÿsye
Y-corouned is with whitè levès lyte,
So were the flourouns of hire coroune
white; 220

For of o perlè, fyne, óriental,
Hire whitè coroune was i-maked al,
For which the whitè coroune above the
grene
Máde hire lyke a daysie for to sene,
Considered eke hir fret of golde above.

Y-clothèd was this myhty god of Love
In silke enbrouded, ful of grenè greves,
In-with a fret of redè rosè leves,
The fresshest syn the worldè was first by-
gonne.

His giltè here was corowned with a sonne 230
In stede of golde, for hevynesse and wyghte;
Therwith me thought his facè shon so
bryhte

That wel unnethès myght I him beholde;
And in his hande mé thought I saugh him
holde

FIRST VERSION

A furlongwey I myhte hym not beholde.
But at the laste in hande I saw hym holde
 Two fry dartis, as the glee dys rede.

And aungellychhyse wengis *gan he sprede.*
 And al-be that men seyn that bynd is he,
 Algate me thoughte he myghte *wel i-see,*
 For sternely on me he gan beholde, ¹⁷¹
 So that his lokynge doth myn herté colde.
 And be the hond he held *the noble quene,*
 Coroued with whit and clothede al in
 grene,

So womanly, so benygne and so meke
 That in this world, thow that men woldé
 seke,

Hálf hire beuté schuldé men not fynde
 In cryature that formede is be Kynde.

Hire namé was Alceste the *debonayre.*

I prey to God that evere falle *schefayre,* ¹⁸⁰
 For ne haddé confort been of hire presence
 I hadde be ded withoutyn ony defence,
 For dred of Lovys wordys and his chere,
 As, whan tyme is, hereaftyr ye schal here.
 Byhynde this god of love, upon *this* grene,
 I saw comynge of ladyis nynetene,

In ryal abyte, a ful esy pas,
 And aftyr hem come of wemen swich a tras,
 That syn that God Adam [hadde] made
 of erthe

The threddé part of *women,* ne the ferthe,
 Ne wende I not by possibilite ¹⁹¹

Haddyn evere in this [wydé] world i-be.
 And trewe of love these wemen were echon.
 Now whether was that a wondyr thyng,
 or non,

That ryht anon as that they gunne espye
 This flour whiche that I clepe the dayseye,
 Ful soedynly they styntyn alle atonys
 And knele adoun, as it were for the nonys.
And aftyr that they wentyn in cumpas,
Daunsynge about this flour an esy pas, ²⁰⁰
And songyn, as it were in carole-wyse,
 This *balade, whiche that I schal yow deuyse.*

Hyd, Absalon, thyne gilté tressés clere,
 Ester, ley thow thy meknesse al adoun,

167-178. Cp. B 235-246.

167. For *two fry* the MS. reads *tho fery*, and
 in l. 172 *both for doth.*

179-198. Cp. B 276-295.

203-224. Cp. B 259-270.

SECOND VERSION, B

Two fry dartés, as the gledés rede,
 And aungelyke his wyngés saugh I sprede.
 And, al be that men seyn that bynd is he,
 Algate me thoghté that he myghté se ;
 For sternely on me he gan byholde, ²³⁹
 So that his lokynge doth myn herté colde.
 And by the hande he helde this noble quene,
 Crownéd with white, and clothéd al in
 grene,

So womanly, so benigne, and so meke,
 That in this world, thogh that men woldé
 seke,

Hálf hire beuté shulde men nat fynde
 In créature that forméd is by Kynde.

And therfore may I seyn, as thynketh me,
 This songe in preysyng of this lady fre.

Hyde, Absalon, thy gilté tresses clere ;
 Ester, ley thou thy mekenesse al adoun ; ²⁵⁰
 Hyde, Jonathas, al thy frendly manere ;
 Penalopee, and Marcia Catoun,
 Make of youre wifhode no comparysoun ;
 Hyde ye youre beautés, Ysoude and
 Eleyne ;

My lady comith, that al this may disteyne.

Thy fairé body lat it nat appere,
 Lavyne ; and thou Lucesse of Romé toun,
 And Polixene, that boghten love so dere,
 And Cleopatre, with al thy passyoun,
 Hyde ye your trouthe of love, and your
 renoun, ²⁶⁰
 And thou, Tesbe, that hast of love suche
 peyne ;

My lady comith, that al this may disteyne.

Hero, Dido, Laudómia, alle yfere,
 And Phillis, hangyng for thy Demophon,
 And Canace, espiéd by thy chere,
 Ysiphile, betrayséd with Jason,

245. *Half*, Arch. Seld. *Half of*.

247-248. New lines.

252. *Marcia Catoun*, Cato's daughter Marcia,
 who would not marry a second time.

257. *Lavyne*, Lavinia, wife of Aeneas.

258. *Polixene*, Polyxena, daughter of Priam,
 betrothed to Achilles.

263. *Laudomia*, Laodamia.

264. *Phyllis*, see ll. 2394-2560.

265. *Canace*, cp. *Cant. Tales*, B 78.

266. *Ysiphile*, Hypsipyle, see ll. 1368-1577.

FIRST VERSION

Hyde, Jonathas, al thy frendly manere ;
 Penelope and Marcia Catoun,
 Mak of youre wyfhod no comparisoun ;
 Hyde ye youre beuteis, Ysoude and Elene :
Alceste is here that al that may destene.

Thyn fayrè body lat it nat apeere, ²¹⁰
 Laveyne, and thow, Lucesse of Romè
 town,
 And Pollexene, that boughtè love so dere,
 Ek Cleopatre with al thyn passioun,
 Hide ye youre trouth *in* love and youre
 renoun ;
 And thow Tysbe, that hast *for* love swich
 peyne ;
Alceste is here that al that may desteyne.

Herro, Dido, Laodomya, alle in fere,
 Ek Phillis hangynge for thyn Demophoun,
 And Canace espied be thyn chere,
 Ysiphile bytrayed with Jasoun, ²²⁰
 Mak of youre trouthe *in love* no bost, ne
 soun ;
 Nor Ypermystre, or Adriane, *ne pleyne* ;
Alceste is here that al that may disteyne.

Whan that this balade al i-songyn was,
Upon the softe and sotè grenè gras
 They settyn hem ful softèly adoun,
By ordere alle in cumpas, alle inveroun.
 Fyrst sat the god of love and *thanne* this
 queene

With the whitè corone clad in grene,
 And sithyn al the remenant by and by, ²³⁰
 As they were of *degre*, ful curteysly ;
 Ne nat a word was spokyn in that place
 The mountenaunce of a furlongwey of
 space.

I lenynge fastè by, undyr a bente,
 Abod to knowè what this peple mente,
 As stille as ony ston, til al the laste
The god of love on me his eyè caste
 And seyde 'Who *restilh* there?' and I
 answerde

Unto his axsyng, whan that *I hym* herde,
 And seyde 'Sere, it am I,' and cam hym
 nere ²⁴⁰

226-257. Cp. B 301-331.

SECOND VERSION, B

Maketh of your trouthe neythir boost ne
 soun,
 Nor Ypermystre, or Adriane, ye tweyne ;
 My lady cometh, that al thys may dysteyne.

This balade may ful wel y-songen be,
 As I have seyde erst, by my lady free ; ²⁷¹
 For certeynly al thise mowe nat suffice
 To apperen wyth my lady in no wyse.
 For as the sonnè wole the fire disteyne,
 So passeth al my lady sovereyne,
 That is so good, so faire, so debonayre,
 I prey to God that ever falle hire faire.
 For naddè comfort ben of hire presence,
 I hadde ben dede, withouten any defence.
 For drede of Lovè's wordès, and his chere,
 As, when tyme is, herafter ye shal here.

Behynde this god of Love upon the
 grene ²⁸²

I saugh comyng of ladyès nynetene
 In real habite, a ful esy paas ;
 And after hem come of wyemen swich a
 traas,
 That syn that God Adam hadde made of
 erthe,

The thridde part of mankynde, or the ferthe,
 Ne wende I nat by possibilitee,
 Had ever in this widè worlde y-bee ;
 And trewe of love thise women were echon.

Now whether was that a wonder thing
 or non, ²⁹¹

That ryght anon, as that they gonne espye
 Thys flour, which that I clepe the dayèsie,
 Ful sotheynly they stynten al attones,
 And knelède doune, as it were for the nones,
 And songen with o vois, 'Heel and honour
 To trouthe of womanhede, and to this flour
 That bereth our alder pris in figuryng !
 Hire whitè corowne beryth the witness-
 yngne ?'

And with that word, a-compas environ,
 They settyn hem ful softèly adoun. ³⁰¹
 First sat the god of Love, and syth his
 queene

268. *Ypermystre*, Hypermnestra, see ll. 2562-2723.

268. *Adriane*, Ariadne, see ll. 1886-2225.

271. *by*, concerning.

271-275. New lines.

296-297. New lines.

FIRST VERSION

And salewede hym. Quod he, 'What dost thou her

In myn presence, and that so boldely?

For it were better worthi, trewely,

A worm to com in[to] myn syht than thow.'

'And why, sere?' quod I, 'and it lykè yow?'

'For thow,' quod he, 'art therto nothyng able,

Myn servauntis been alle wyse and honourable.

Thow art myn mortal fo and me warreyest,
And of myne oldè servauntis thow mysseyest,

And hynderyst hem with thy translacyoun,

And lettist folk to han devocoun 251

To servyn me, and haldist it folye

To troste on me: thow mayst it nat denye.

For in pleyn tixt, *it nedyth nat to glose,*

Thow hast translaid the Romauns of the Rose

That is an eresye ageyns myn lawe,

And makyst wisè folk fro me withdrawe.

And thynkist in thyn wit, that is ful cole,

That he nys but a verray propre fole 259

That lovyth paramours to harde and hote.

Wel wot I therby thow begynnyst dote,

As oldè folis, whan here spiryt faylyth

Thanne blame they folk and wete nat what hem ealyth.

Hast thou nat mad in Englysh ek the bok

How that Crisseydè Troylis forsok.

In schewyng how that wemen han don mis.

But nathèles answeere me now to this,

Why noldist thou as wel a seyde goodnes

Of wemen, as thow hast seyde wekedenes?

Was there no goodè matyr in thyn mynde,

Ne in alle thy bokys ne coudist thow nat fynde 271

Sum story of wemen that were goode and trewe;

Yis, God wot, sixty bokys, olde and newe,

Hast thou thyself, alle ful of storyès grete,

That bothe Romayns and ek Grekis trete

Of sundery wemen, whiche lyf that they ladde,

And evere an hunderede goode ageyn on badde,—

This knowith God, and allè clerkis eke,

265-266. Cp. B 332-333.

SECOND VERSION, B

With the whitè corowne, clad in grene;

And sithen al the remenaunt by and by,

As they were of estaat, ful curteysly,

Ne nat a worde was spoken in the place,

The mountaunce of a furlong wey of space.

I, knelyng by this floure, in good entente
Abode, to knowen what this peple mente,
As stille as any ston; til at the laste 310

This god of Love on me his eighen caste,

And seyde, 'Who kneleth there?' And

I answerde

Unto his askyng, whan that I it herde,

And seyde, 'It am I,' and come him nere,

And salwed him. Quod he, 'What dostow here,

So nygh myn ownè floure, so boldely?

It werè better worthy trewely

A worme to neghen ner my flour than thow.'

'And why, sire,' quod I, 'and it lykè yow?'

'For thow,' quod he, 'art therto nothing able. 320

It is my relyke, digne and delytable,

And thow my foo, and al my folke werreyest,

And of myn oldè servauntes thow mysseyest,

And hynderest hem, with thy translacioun,

And letttest folke from hire devocioun

To servè me, and holdest it folye

To servè Love. Thou maist it nat denye,

For in pleyne text, withouten nede of glose,

Thou hast translated the Romaunce of the Rose,

That is an heresyè ayeins my lawe, 330

And makest wisè folke fro me withdrawe;

And of Cresyde thou hast seyde as the lyste,

That maketh men to wommen lassè triste,

That ben as trewe as ever was any steel?

Of thyn answeere avisè the ryght weel,

For thogh that thou reneyed hast my lay,

As other wrecches han doon many a day,

By Seyntè Venus, that my moder ys,

If that thou lyve, thou shalt repenten this

So cruelly, that it shal wele be sene.' 340

321. A new line.

330. This line clearly points to Chaucer having translated from the continuation of the *Roman de la Rose* by Jean de Meung as well as from the unfinished original by Guillaume Lorris.

335, 348-493. New lines.

Good
Love
wreath
Ch.

FIRST VERSION

*That usyn sweche materis for to seke,
 What seyth Valerye, Titus, or Claudyan,
 What seyth Jerome agayns Jovynyan, 281
 How clenè maydenys and how trewè wyvys,
 How stedefaste wedewys duryng alle here
 lyvys,*

*Telleth Jeromé, and that nat of a fewe
 But, I dar seyn, an hunderede on a rewé,
 That it is pitè for to rede, and routhe,
 The wo that they endure for here trouthe.
 For to hyre lovè werè they so trewe,
 That rathere than they wolè take a newe,
 They chosè to be ded in sundery wyse, 290
 And deiedyn, as the story vele devyse.*

*And some were brend and some were cut
 the hals,*

*And some dreynt, for they woldyn not be
 fals ;*

*For allè kepid they here maydynhed,
 Or ellis wedlok, or here wedewehed.
 And this thyng was nat kept for holynesse,
 But al for verray vertu and clennessé,
 And for men schuldè set on hem no lak ;
 And yit they werè hethene, al the pak,
 That were so sore a-drad of allè schame. 300
 These oldè wemen keptè so here name,
 That in this world I trowe men shal nat
 fynde*

*A man that coudè be so trewe and kynde
 As was the lestè woman in that tyde !
 What seyth also the epistelle of Ovyde
 Of trewè wyvys and of here labour ?
 What Vincent in his Estoryal Myroure ?
 Ek al the world of autourys maystow here,
 Cristene and hethene, trete of swich matere,
 It nedyth nat al day thus for to endite. 310
 But yit I seye what evelyth the to wryte
 The draf of storyis and forgete the corn ?
 Be Seynt Venus, of whom that I was born,
 Althow [that] thow reney[ed] hast myn
 lay,*

*As othere oldè folys manye a day,
 Thow shalt repente it, that it schal be sene.
 Thanne spak Alceste the worthyere queene,
 And seyde, 'God, ryght of youre curteysye*

³⁰⁷ Vincent de Beauvais, in his *Miroir Historial*.

³¹³⁻³²³ Cp. B 338-347.

³¹⁶ *that*, MS. *so that*.

SECOND VERSION, B

*Tho spake this lady, clothèd al in
 greene, 341
 And seyde, 'God, ryght of youre curtesye,
 Ye moten herken if he can replye
 Agayns al this that ye have to him meved ;
 A god ne sholdè nat be thus agreved,*

FIRST VERSION

Ye motyn herken, if he can replye
Ageyns *these poynlys* that ye han to hym
mevid. 320

A god ne schuldé not thus been agrevyd,
But of his deitee he schal be stable,
And therto *ryghtful* and *ek* mercyable.
He schal nat ryghtfully his yre wreke
Or he have herd the tothyr partye speke.
Al ne is nat gospel that is to you pleymyd ;
The god of love hereth many a tale i-feynyd.
For in youre court is many a losengeour,
And manye a queynte totulour acúsour,
That tabouryn in youre eres manye a *thyng*,
For hate or for jelous ymagynyng, 331
And for to han with you sum dalyaunce.
Envye—I *preye to God yeve hire mys-*
chaunce—

Is lavender in the *gretè* court alway ;
For sche ne partyth, neythir nyght ne day,
Out of the hous of Cesar—thus seyth
Dante—

Whoso that goth, alwey sche *motè* wante.
This man to you may *wrongly* ben acused,
There as be ryght hym oughtè ben excusid.
Or ellis, sere, for that this man is nyce, 340
He may translate a thyng in no malyce
But for he usyth *bokis* for to make,
And takyth non hede of what matere he
take,

Therefore he wrot the Rose and ek Crisseyde
Of innocence, and nystè what he seyde.
Or hym was bodyn makè thilkè tweye
Of sum persone, and durste it not withseye ;
For he hath wretè manye a bok er this.
He ne hath not don so grevously amys
To translaté that oldè clerkès wryte, 350
As thow that he of malyce wolde endyte
Despit of love, and hadde hymself
i-wrought.

This schulde a ryghtwys lord han in his
thought
And not ben lyk tyrauntis of Lumbardyè
That usyn *wilfulhed* and tyrannye.
For he that kyng or lord is naturel
Hym oughtè nat be tyraunt and crewel,
As is a fermour, to don the harm he can.

SECOND VERSION, B

But of hys deitee he shal be stable,
And therto gracious and merciable. the sum
dalyaunce
hear
for
And if ye nere a god that knownen alle,
Thanne myght it be as I yow tellen shalle ;
This man to yow may falsly ben accused,
That as by right him oughtè ben excused ;
For in youre courte ys many a losengeour,
And many a queinte totelere acúsour,
That tabouren in youre erès many a soun,
Ryght aftir hire ymagynacioun,
To have youre daliance, and for envie. . .
Thise ben the causes, and I shal nat lye,
Envie is lavendere of the court alway ;
For she ne parteth, neither nyght ne day,
Out of the house of Cesar,—thus seyth
Dante ; 360
Whoso that goth, algate she wol nat
wante.

And eke, parauntere, for this man is nyce,
He myghtè doon it, gessyng no malice ;
But for he useth thyngès for to make,
Hym rekketh noght of what matere he
take ;

Or him was boden maken thilkè tweye
Of somme persone, and durste it nat
withseye

Or him repenteth outrèly of this.
He ne hath nat doon so grevously amys,
To translaten that oldè clerkès wryten,
As thogh that he of malice wolde enditen,
Despite of Love, and had himselfe it
wroght. 372

This sholde a ryghtwis lord have in his
thought,

And nat be lyke tirauntes of Lumbardyè,
That han no réward but at tyrannye.
For he that kyng or lorde is naturel,
Hym oghtë nat be tiraunt ne crewel,
As is a fermour, to doon the harme he kan ;

351. *That*, so that ; a better reading than the
Ther of the earlier version.

354. *soun*, F *swoun*, wrongly.

357. A new line.

359. In the *Inferno*, xvii. 64-65, Invidia is called
La meretrice, che mai dall' ospizio Di
Cesare non torse gli occhi putti.

361. *wante*, be missing.

364. *But*, F B om.

368. A new line.

371. *As*, F³ and Pepys *And*, wrongly.

374. *tirauntes of Lumbardyè*, like the Visconti.

322. *deitee*, MS. *dede*.

328-343. Cp. B 352-361, 350-351, 362-365.

346 sqq. Cp. B 366 sqq.

FIRST VERSION

He muste thynke it is his ligé man.
And that hym owith o verry duétee, 360
Schewyn his peple pleyne benygnete
And wel to heryn here excusacyouns,
And here compleyntys and petyciouns,
In duewè tymè, whan they schal it profre.
 This is the sentens of the philosopre :
 A kyng to kepe hise lygis in justice,
 Withouten doutè that is his offise,
And therto is a kyng ful depe i-sworn
Ful manye an hunderede wyntyre here-
be-forn,
And for to kepe his lordys hir degre, 370
 As it is ryght and skylful that they be
 Enhaunsède and honouréd [and] most dere
 For they ben half goddys in this worldè
 here.
This schal be don bothè to pore [and]
ryche, etc.

[For the rest of the Prologue and the
 Legends the differences between this
 MS. and the rest are slight enough
 to be indicated in the notes.]

367. *Withouten, MS. which oughtyn.*

SECOND VERSION, B

He mostè thinke it is his leegé man, 379
 And is his tresour, and his gold in cofre.
 This is the sentence of the philosopre :
 A kyng to kepe his leegès in justice,
 Withouten doutè that is his office.
 Al wol he kepe his lordès hire degre,
 As it is ryght and skilful that they bee
 Enhauncéd and honouréd, and moste
 dere,
 For they ben half goddys in this worldè
 here.—
 Yit mote he doon bothe ryght, to poore and
 ryche,
 Al be that hire estaat be nat yliche,
 And han of poorè folke compassoun ; 390
 For lo, the gentil kynde of the lyoun !
 For whan a flye offendith him or biteth,
 He with his tayle away the flye smyteth
 Al esely ; for of his gentérye
 Hym deyneth nat to wreke hym on a flye,
 As doth a curre, or elles another bee.
 ‘ In noble corage oughtè ben arest,
 And weyen every thing by equitye,
 And ever have réwarde to his owen
 degre.
 For, syr, it is no maistrye for a lorde 400
 To dampne a man, without answeere of
 worde,
 And for a lorde, that is ful foule to use.
 And if so be he may hym nat excuse,
 But asketh mercy with a dredeful herte,
 And profereth him, ryght in his barè
 sherte,
 To ben ryght at your owen jugèment,
 Than oght a god, by short avysèment,
 Consydre his owne honour, and hys trespas ;
 For syth no cause of dethe lyeth in this
 caas,
 Yow oghte to ben the lyghter merciable. 410
 Leteth youre ire, and beth sumwhat
 treftable !
 The man hath servéd yow of his kunnyng,
 And furthred wel youre lawe in his makyng.

380. A new line.

384. *kepe, i.e. keep for ; Trin. MS. reads: As well hys lordes to kepe theyr degre.*

400. *no maistrye, no difficult matter.*

403. *if, F⁴ and Pepys it.*

404. *dredeful, Gg (390) sorweful.*

405. It was thus that, as late as 1429, Alexander, Lord of the Isles, presented himself to James I.

‘Al be hit that he kan nat wel endite,
 Yet hath he madé lewdé folke delyte
 To servé you, in preysinge of your name.
 He made the book that hight the Hous
 of Fame,
 And eke the Deeth of Blaunché the
 Duchesse,
 And the Parlément of Foulés, as I gesse, 419
 And al the Love of Palamoun and Arcite
 Of Thebès, thogh the storry ys knowen
 lyte;

And many an ympté for your halydayes,
 That lighten balades, roundels, virelayes.

‘And for to speke of other holynesse,
 He hath in prosé translated Boece,
 And made the Lyfe also of Seynt Cecile.
 He made also, gon ys a greté while,
 Origenes upon the Maudeleyne.
 Flym oughté now to have the lessé peyne,
 He hath made many a lay, and many a
 thyngé. 430

‘Now as ye be a god, and eke a kynge,
 I youre Alcesté, whilom quene of Trace,
 I aské yow this man, ryght of youre grace,
 That ye him never hurte in al his lyve,
 And he shal sweren to yow, and that as
 blyve,

He shal no more agilten in this wyse,
 But he shal maken, as ye wol devyse,
 Of women trewe in lovyng al hire lyf,
 Wher so ye wol, of mayden or of wyf,
 And forthren yow as muche as he mysseyde,
 Or in the Rose, or ellés in Creseyde.’ 441

The god of Love answerede hire thus
 anon,
 ‘Madame,’ quod he, ‘it is so long agoon

414. *wel*, Gg omits. Gg (400-403) adds two lines
 and presents the next couplet in a different form:

*Whil he was yong he kepte youre estat;
 I not wher he be now a renegat.
 But wel I wot with that he can endyte
 He hath makid lewede folk to delyte.*

421. *thogh the storry ys knowen lyte*, cp.
Anelida, ll. 13, 14.

424. *other holynesse*, the religion of the church
 as opposed to that of Cupid.

425. Gg (414, 415) adds the lines:

*And of the Wrechede Engendrynge of Mankynde,
 As man may in pope Innocent i-fynde.*

426. *Lyfe of Seynt Cecile*, now the Second
 Nun's Story in *Cant. Tales*.

428. *Origenes*, a homily, De Maria Magdalene,
 wrongly attributed to Origen.

That I yow knewe so charitable and trewe,
 That never yit, syn that the worlde was
 newe,

To me ne founde I better noon than yee;
 If that I woldé savé my degree,
 I may, ne wol, nat werné your requeste;
 Al lyeth in yow,—dooth wyth hym what
 yow liste.

I al foryeve withouten lenger space; 450
 For who-so yeveth a gifte, or doth a grace,
 Do it bytyme, his thank is wel the more;
 And demeth ye what he shal do therfore.
 Go, thanké now my lady here,’ quod he.

I roos, and down I sette me on my knee,
 And seyde thus: ‘Madame, the God above
 Foryeldé yow that ye the god of Love
 Han makéd me his wrathé to foryive,
 And yeve me grace so longé for to lyve,
 That I may knowé soothly what ye bee, 460
 That han me holpe, and put me in this
 degree.

But trewely I wende, as in this cas,
 Naught have agilt, ne doon to Love trespas;
 For-why, a trewé man, withouten drede,
 Hath nat to parten with a thevès dede;
 Ne a trewé lover oghté me not blame,
 Thogh that I spake a fals loversom shame.
 They oghté rather with me for to holde,
 For that I of Creseydè wroot or tolde,
 Or of the Rose,—what-so myn auctour
 mente,— 470

Algaté, God woot, it was myn entente
 To forthren trouthe in love, and it cheryce,
 And to ben war fro falsnesse and fro vice,
 By swiche ensample; this was my men-
 yngé.’

And she answerde, ‘Lat be thyn
 arguynge,
 For Love ne wol nat countrépletéd be
 In ryght ne wrong, and lerné that of me;
 Thow hast thy grace, and holde the ryght
 therto.

Now wol I seyn what penance thou shalt do
 For thy trespas, and understonde it here:

447. *I*, F ye.

450. *I*, Gg (440) *And*.

459. *yewe me*, om. F⁴.

461. *this*, Gg (451) *swich*.

466. *oghte me noi*, MSS. *oght me not to*.

477. *that of*, Gg (467) *this at*.

478. *the*, i.e. *thee*.

Thou shalt while that thou lyvest, yere by yere 481

The moste partye of thy tymè spende
In makyng of a glorios Legende
Of goodè wymmen, maydenès and wyves,
That weren trew in lovyng al hire lyves;
And telle of falsè men that hem bytraien,
That al here lyf ne don nat but asayen
How many women they may doon a shame,
For in youre worlde that is now holde a
game.

And thogh the lykè nat a lovee bee, 490
Speke wel of love; this penance yive I the.
And to the god of Love I shal so preye,
That he shal charge his servantes, by any
weye,

To forthren thee, and wel thy labour quyte:
Gonow thy weye, thys penaunce is but lyte.
And whan this book is made, yive it the
quene,

On my byhalfe, at Eltham, or at Sheene.
The god of Love gan smyle, and than
he sayde,

‘Wostow,’ quod he, ‘wher this be wyf or
mayde,

Or queene, or countesse, or of what degre,
That hath so lytel penance yiven thee, 501
That hast deservèd sorere for to smerte?
But pite renneth soone in gentil herte:
That maistow seen, she kytheth what
she is.’

And I answerde, ‘Nay, sire, so have I blys,
Na more, but that I see wel she is good.’

‘That is a trewè talè, by myn hood!’

Quod Love, ‘and that thou knowest wel,
pardee,

If it be so that thou avisè the. 509

Hastow nat in a book, lyth in thy cheste,
The grete goodnesse of the quene Alceste,
That turnèd was into a dayèsye?

She that for hire housbonde chees to dye,

487. Omitted in Fairfax, Tanner, and Bodley.

490. *the lyke*, it pleases thee; Gg (480) *the lestyth*.

496, 497. New lines.

497. *Eltham*. Part of the royal house, built in the thirteenth century, but enlarged by Edward IV., still remains.

497. *Sheene*, now Richmond. It was at the palace at Sheen that Anne of Bohemia died.

502. *sorere*, Bodl. and Tann. *sore*.

503. Cp. *Cant. Tales*, A 1761.

508. *that*, om. F⁴.

And eke to goon to helle, rather than he,
And Ercules rescowèd hire, *parde*,
And broght hir out of helle agayne to blys?
And I answerd ageyn, and saydè, ‘Yis,
Now knowe I hire. And is this good
Alceste,

The daysie, and myn owene hertès reste?
Now fele I weel the goodnesse of this wyf,
That both after hir deth, and in hire lyf, 521
Hir grete bountè doubleth hir renoun.

Wel hath she quyte me myn affeccion,
That I have to hire flour the dayèsye.
No wonder is thogh Jove hire stellyfyte,
As telleth Agaton, for hire goodnesse,
Hire whitè coronne berith of it witnessè;
For also many vertues haddè shee,
As smalè flourons in hire coronne bee.

‘In rémembraunce of hire and in honoure
Cibella made the daysye and the floure 531
Y-crowned al with white, as men may see,
And Marsyfto hire coronne reede, pardee,
In stede of rubyes, sette among the white.

Therwith this queene wex reed for shame
a lyte,

Whanneshe was preysèd so in hire presence.
Thanne seyde Love, ‘A ful grete negligence
Was it to the, that ylkè tyme thou made,
‘Hyd, Absolon, thy tresses’ in balade,
That thou forgate hire in thy songe to sette,
Syn that thou art so gretly in hire dette, 541
And wost so wel that kalender ys she
To any woman that wol lover be:
For she taught al the crafte of fyne lovyng,
And namèly of wyfhode the lyvyng,

521. *in*, Gg (509) *ek*.

526. *Agaton*. Prof Hales has shown that the reference is to Plato's *Symposium* (in which the poet Agathon is one of the speakers), where the story of Alcestis is told.

528. *hadde*, so F⁴ Pepys, Arch. Seld.; Gg Trin² *hath*.

531. *Cibella*, Cybele.

539-541, 543. New lines.

537-542. The Gg text (ll. 525-534) reads:

Than seyde Love, ‘A ful grete neglyence
Was it to the to write *onstedefast-nesse*
Of women, sithe thow knowist here goodnesse
By pres and ek by storyis hereby-for.
Let be the chaf and writ wel of the corn.
Why noldist thow han writyn of Alceste
And latyn Criseide ben a-slepe and rest,
For of Alceste schulde thy wrytyng be,
Syn that thow wist that calandir is she
Of goodnesse, for sche taughte of fyn lovyng.

542. *so*, om. F⁴.

And al the boundès that she oghtè kepe ;
 Thy litel witte was thilkè tyme aslepe .
 But now I chargè the upon thy lyfe, 548
 That in thy legende thou make of thys wyfe,
 Whan thou hast other smale y-made before ;
 And fare now wel, I chargè thee namore .
 But er I go, thus muche I wol the telle,
 Ne shal no trewè lover come in helle .
 These other ladies sittynge here aroue
 Ben in thy balade, if thou kanst hem knowe,
 And in thy bookès alle thou shalt hem fynde ;
 Have hem in thy Legende now alle in
 mynde,

I mene of hem that ben in thy knowyng.
 For here ben twenty thousand moo sittynge
 Thanne thou knowest, and ben good
 wommen alle, 560
 And trewe of love for oght that may byfalle ;
 Makè the metres of hem as the lest ;
 I mot goon home, the sonnè draweth west,
 To Paradys, with al thise companye ;
 And serve alwey the fresshè dayèsye .
 At Cleopatre I wole that thou begynne,
 And so forthe, and my love so shalt thou
 wyne ;

For lat see now what man that lover be,
 Wol doon so stronge a peyne for love as she .
 I wot wel that thou maist nat al it ryme,
 That swichè lovers dide in hirè tyme ; 571
 It were to long to reden and to here ;
 Sufficeth me thou make in this manere,
 That thou reherce of al hir lyfe the grete,
 Áfter thise olde auctours lysten trete .
 For who-so shal so many a storrye telle,
 Sey shortly, or he shal to longè dwelle .⁷

And with that worde my bokès gan I
 take,
 And ryght thus on my legende gan I make .

*Incipit Legenda Cleopatrie, Martiris,
 Egipti Regine.*

After the deth of Tholome the kyng, 580
 That al Egipte hadde in his governyng,

552-565. New lines.

552-565, 568-577, not in the Gg text.

560. *and ben*, Trin.² *and*; Arch. Seld. *that ben*;
 F⁴ om.

575. *trete*, from Arch. Seld.; F⁶ *for to trete*;
 Trin.² *to trete*.

578. *my bokes*, etc., Gg *of slep I gan awake*.

580. *Tholome*, Ptolemy, probably the elder of
 the two sons of Ptolemy Auletes.

Regnèd hys queenè Cleopataras ;
 Til on a tyme befel ther swich a cas,
 That out of Rome was sent a senatour,
 For to conquèren regnès and honour
 Unto the toun of Rome, as was usaunce,
 To have the worlde at hir obeysaunce,
 And sooth to seye, Antonius was his name .

So fil it, as Fortúne hym oght a shame,
 Whanne he was fallen in prosperitee, 590
 Rebel unto the toun of Rome is he .
 And over al this, the suster of Cesar
 He lafte hir falsly, er that she was war ;
 And wold algatès han another wyf ;
 For which he took with Rome and Cesar
 straf.

Natheles, forsooth, this ylkè senatour
 Was a full worthy gentil werreyour,
 And of his deeth it was ful gret damage .
 But Love had brought this man in swich
 a rage,

And him so narwè bounden in his laas,
 Al for the love of Cleopataras, 601
 That al the worlde he sette at no value ;
 Him thoghte ther was nothing to him
 so due

As Cleopataras for to love and serve ;
 Him roghtè nat in armès for to sterve
 In the defence of hir and of hir ryght .

This noble queene ek lovedè so this
 knyght,

Thurgh his desert and for his chivalrye ;
 As certeynly, but-if that bookès lye,
 He was of persone, and of gentillesse, 610
 And of discrecion, and of hardynesse,
 Worthy to any wight that lyven may ;
 And she was faire as is the rose in May .
 And, for to maken shortly is the beste,
 She wax his wif, and hadde him as hir
 leste .

The wedding and the festè to devyse,
 To me that have y-takè swich emprise,
 Of so many a storrye for to make,
 It were to longe, lest that I sholdè slake
 Of thing that beryth more effecte and
 charge ; 620

For men may overlade a shippe or barge .

592. *the suster of Cesar*. Octavia, sister of
 Octavianus Cæsar, afterwards the Emperor
 Augustus.

611. *of* (2), om. Arch. Seld. and Trin.

614. *for*, om. F.

And forthy to effect than wol I skyppe,
And al the remenaunt I wol leté slyppe.

Octavyan, that woode was of this dede,
Shoop him an ost on Antony to lede,
Al outerly for his destruccioun,
With stouté Romaynes, crewel as lyoun;
To shippe they wente, and thus I let
hem sayle. 628

Antonius, was war, and wol nat fayle
To meten with thise Romaynes, if he may,
Took eke his rede, and both upon a day,
His wyf and he, and al his ost, forthe wente
To shippe anon, no lenger they ne stente,
And in the see hit happéd hem to mete.
Up goth the trumpe, and for to shoute
and shete,

And paynen hem tosette on with the sonne;
With grisly soune out goth the greté gonne,
And heterly they hurtelen al attones,
And fro the top doun cometh the greté
stones. 639

In gooth the grapénel so ful of crokes,
Amonge the ropés, and the sheryng hokes;
In with the polax preseth he and he;
Byhynde the maste begyneth he to fle,
And out agayn, and dryveth hem over
borde;

He stynteth hem upon his sperés orde;
He rent the sayle with hokés lyke a sithe;
He bryngeth the cuppe, and biddeth hem
be blithe; 647

He poureth pesen upon the hacches slidre;
With pottés ful of lyme, they goon togidre;
And thus the longé day in fight they spende,
Til at the last, as every thing hath ende,
Antony isshent, and put hym to the flyghte;
And al his folke to-go, that best go myghte.

Fleeth ek the queene with al hir
purple sayle,
For strokés which that wente as thik as
haye;

623. *lete*, Gg; F⁵ *let it*.

638. *heterly*, F⁴ *hertely*.

642. *he* (2), Gg *sche*, as if the references were personal to Antony and Cleopatra!

644. *hem*, Trin., Pepys, and Add.; rest *hym*.

645. *stynteth hem*, Trin. and Add.; rest *styngeth* *hym*.

648. *pesen*, peas to make the decks slippery.

654. Chaucer here follows the 'regina cum aurea puppe veloque purpureo se in altum dedit' of Florus.

No wonder was she myght it nat endure.
And whan that Antony saugh that aventure,
'Allas,' quod he, 'the day that I was borne!
My worshippe in this day thus have I lorne!
And for dispeyre out of his wytte he sterte,
And roof hymself anon thurghout the herte,
Er that he ferther went out of the place.
His wyf, that koude of Cesar have no grace,
To Egipte is fled, for drede and for dis-
tresse.

But herkeneth ye that speken of
kyndenesse.

Ye men that falsly sweren many an othe,
That ye wol dye if that your love be wrothe,
Here may ye seen of women which a trouthe.
This woful Cleopatre hath made swich
routhe, 669

That ther nys tongé noon that may it telle.
But on the morowe she wol no lenger dwelle,
But made hir subtil werkmen make a shryne
Of al the rubees and the stonés fyne
In al Egipté that she koude espye;
And putté ful the shryne of spicerye,
And let the corps embawme; and forth
she fette

This dedé corps, and in the shryne it shette.
And next the shryne a pitte than doth
she grave,

And alle the serpentés that she myghté have,
She put hem in that grave, and thus she
seyde: 680

'Now, love, to whom my sorweful herte
obeyde

So ferforthely that fro that blysfyl houre
That I yow swor to ben al frely youre,—
I mené you, Antonius, my knyght,—
That never wakyng in the day or nyght
Ye nere out of myn hertés rémembraunce,
For wele or woo, for carole, or for daunce;
And in my self this covenaut made I tho,
That ryght swich as ye felten wele or wo,
As ferforth as it in my powere lay, 690
Unréprovable unto my wifhood ay,
The samé wolde I felen, life or deethe;
And thilké covenaut, while me lasteth
breethe,

I wol fulfille; and that shal wel be seene,
Was never unto hir love a trewer queene.'

662. Actium was fought in Sept. of 31 B.C.; Antony killed himself the next year.

And wyth that worde, naked, with ful
good herte,

Amonge the serpents in the pit she sterte ;
And ther she chees to han hir buryng.

Anon the neddes gonne hir for to stynge,
And she hir deeth receveth with good chere,

For love of Antony that was hir so dere.

And this is storial sooth, it is no fable. ⁷⁰²

Now er I fynde a man thus trewe and
stable,

And wolde for love his deeth so frely take,
I prey God lat oure hedès nevere ake !

Explicit Legenda Cleopatre, Martyris

Incipit Legende Tesba Babilon, Martiris

At Babiloyne whilom fil it thus,—

The whichè toun the queene Semyramus
Leet dichen al about, and wallès make

Ful hye, of hardè tilès wel y-bake : ⁷⁰⁹

There werè dwellynge in this noble toun
Two lordès, which that were of grete

renoune,

And wonèden so neigh upon a grene,
That ther nas buta stoon wal hem betwene,

As ofte in grettè tounès is the wone.

And sooth to seyn, that o man had a sone,
Of al that londe oon of the lustieste ;

That other had a doghtre, the faireste

That esteward in the worlde was tho
dwellynge. ⁷¹⁸

The name of everychegan to other sprynge,
By wommen that were neyghèbores aboute ;

For in that contre yit, withouten doute,
Máydens ben y-kept for jelousye

Ful streytè, leste they diden somme folye.

This yongè man was clepèd Pirusus,
And Tesbe highte the maide,—Naso seith
thus.

And thus by réporte was hir name y-shove,
That as they wex in agè, wex hir love.

And certeyn, as by reson of hir age, ⁷²⁸

Ther myghte have ben betwex hem
mariage,

But that hir fadres nold it not assente,

And both in love y-like soore they brente,
That noon of al hir frendès myghte it lette.

706-776. Missing in Pepys.

716. *of*, om. F³.

725. *And*, in Gg only.

But prevely somtymè yit they mette
Bysleight, and spoken somme of hir desire,
As wre the glede and hotter is the fire ;
Forbeede a love, and it is ten so woode.

This wal, which that bitwixe hem bothè
stoode,

Was cloven a-two, right fro the toppe
adoun,

Of oldè tyme, of his foundacioun. ⁷³⁹

But yit this clyftè was so narwe and lite

It was nat seenè, deere ynogh a myte ;

But what is that that love kannat espye ?

Ye lovers two, if that I shal nat lye,

Ye founden first this litel narwè clifte,

And with a sounè as softe as any shryfte,

They leete hir wordès thurgh the clifè pace,

And tolden, while they stoden in the place,

Al hire compleynt of love, and al hire wo.

At every tymè whan they dorstè so.

Upon the o syde of the walle stood he,

And on that other sydè stood Tesbe, ⁷⁵¹

The swootè soun of other to receyve.

And thus here wardeyns woldè they
disceyve,

And every day this walle they woldè threete,

And wisshe to God that it were down y-bete,

Thus wolde they seyn : ‘ Allas, thou
wikked walle !

Thurgh thyn envyé thou us lettest alle !

Why nyltow cleve, or fallen al a-two ?

Or at the leestè, but thou wouldest so,

Yit woldestow but onès let us meete, ⁷⁶⁰

Or onès that we myghtè kyssen sweete,

Than were we covered of oure carès colde.

But nathèles, yit be we to thee holde,

In as muche as thou suffrest for to goon

Our wordès thurgh thy lyme and eke thy

stoon ;

Yet oghtè we with the ben wel apayede.’

And whan these idel wordès werensayde,

The coldè walle they wolden kyssè of stoon,

And take hir leve, and forth they wolden

goon.

And this was gladly in the evètyde, ⁷⁷⁰

Or wonder erly, lest men it espyede.

And longè tyme they wrought in this manere,

Til on a day, whan Phebus gan to clere—

741. *deere ynogh a myte*, ever so little.

747. *they*, Trin.²; rest *that they*.

770. *And*, F *Alle*.

Aurora with the stremés of hire hete
 Had driéd uppe the dewe of herbés wete—
 Unto this clyfte, as it was wont to be,
 Come Piramus, and after come Tesbe.
 And plighen trouthe fully in here faye,
 That ilké samé nyght to steele awaye,
 And to begile hire wardeyns everychone,
 And forth out of the citee for to gone. 781
 And, for the feeldés ben so broode and wide,
 Fór to meete in o place at o tyde
 They setté markes, hire metyng sholdé bee
 Ther kyng Nynus was graven, under a
 tree,—

For oldé payens, that ydóles heriede,
 Useden tho in feeldés to ben beriede,—
 And fasté by his gravé was a welle.
 And, shortly of this talé for to telle, 789
 This covenaut was affermé wónder faste,
 And longe hem thoghté that the sonné laste,
 That it nere goon under the see adoun.

This Tesbe hath so greete affeccion,
 And so grete lykyng Piramus to see,
 That whan she seigh hire tymé myghté bee,
 At nyght she stale away ful prevély,
 With hire face y-wympled subtilly.
 For al hire frendés, for to save hire trouthe,
 She hath forsáke; allas, and that is routhe,
 That ever woman woldé be so trewe 800
 To trusten man, but she the bet hym knewe!

And to the trees gotha a ful goode paas,
 For love made hir so hardy in this caas;
 And by the welle adoun she gan hir dresse.
 Allas! than comith a wildé leonesse
 Out of the woode, withouten more arreste,
 With bloody mouth, of strángelynge of a
 beste,

To drynken of the welle ther as she sat.
 And whan that Tesbe had espyéd that,
 She ryst hir up, with a ful dreery herte, 810
 And in a cave with dredful foot she sterte,
 For by the moones she saugh it wel withalle.
 And as she ranne, hir wympel leet she falle,
 And tooke noon hede, so sore she was
 awhaped,

And eke so gládé that she was escaped;
 And ther she sytte, and darketh wonder
 stille.

785. *Nynus*, the mythical founder of Nineveh, for whom Semiramis built a tomb.

815. *gladé*, Trin. *glad of*.

Whan that this lyonesse hath dronke hire
 fille,

Aboute the wellé gan she for to wynde,
 And ryght anon the wympil gan she fynde,
 And with hir bloody mouth it al to-rente.
 Whan this was don, no lenger she nestente,
 But to the woode hir wey than hath she
 nome. 822

And at the laste this Piramus is come,
 But al to longe, allas, at home was hee!
 The mooné shone, men myghté wel y-see,
 And in his wey, as that he come ful faste,
 Hise eyen to the grounde adoun he caste;
 And in the sondé as he behelde adoun,
 He seigh the steppés broode of a lyoun;
 And in his herte he sodeynly agroos, 830
 And pale he wex, therwith his heer aroos,
 And nere he come, and founde the wympel
 torne.

'Allas,' quod he, 'the day that I was borne!
 This o nyght wol us lovers bothé slee!
 How shulde I axen mercy of Tesbee,
 Whan I am he that have yow slayne, allas?
 My byddyng hath i-slayn yow in this caas!
 Allas, to bidde a woman goon by nyghte
 In placé ther as peril fallen myghte!
 And I so slowe! allas, I ne haddé be 840
 Here in this place, a furlong wey or ye!
 Now what lyon that be in this foreste,
 My body mote he renten, or what beste!
 That wilde is, gnawen mote he now my
 herte!'

And with that worde he to the wympel
 sterte,

And kiste it ofte, and wepte on it ful sore;
 And seyde, 'Wympel, allas! ther nys no
 more,

But thou shalt feeleas wel the blode of me,
 As thou hast felt the bledyng of Tesbe.'
 And with that worde he smot hym to the
 herte; 850

The blood out of the wounde as brodé
 sterte

As water, whan the conduyte broken is.

Now Tesbe, which that wýsté nat of this,
 But syttyng in hire drede, she thoghté thus:
 'If it so fallé that my Piramus
 Be comen hider, and may me nat y-fynde,

852. *whan the conduyte broken is*. The metaphor is transferred from Ovid, *Met.* iv. 122-124.

He may me holden fals, and eke unkynde.
And oute she comith, and after hym gan
 espian

Bóthê with hire herte and with hire eyen;
And thoghte, 'I wol him tellen of my
 drede, 860

Bothe of the lyónesse and al my dede.'
And at the laste hire love than hath she
 founde,

Bétynge with his helis on the grounde,
Al bloody; and therewithal abak she sterte,
And lyke the wawés quappè gan hir herte,
And pale as boxe she wax, and in a throwe
Avisèd hir, and gan him wel to knowe,
That it was Piramus, hire hertè dere.

Who koudè writè which a dedely chere
Hath Tesbe now? and how hire heere she
 rente? 870

And how she gan hir-selvè to turmente?
And how she lyth and swowneth on the
 grounde?

And how she wepe of terès ful his wounde?
How medleth she his blood with hir com-
 pleynte?

How with his blood hir-selven gan she
 peynte?

How clippeth she the dedè corps? allas!
How doth this woful Tesbe in this cas?
How kysseth she his frosty mouthe so
 colde?

'Who hath don this? and who hath ben
 so bolde 879

To sleen my leefè? O spekè, Piramus!
I am thy Tesbe, that thee calleth thus!
And therewithal she lyfeth up his heed.

This woful man, that was nat fully
 deed,

Whan that he herde the name of Tesbe
 crien,

On hire he caste his hevvy dedely eyen,
And doun agayn, and yeldeth up the
 goste.

Tesbe rist uppe, withouten noyse or
 boste,

And saugh hir wympel and his empty
 shethe,

And eke his swerde, that him hath don
 to dethe.

866. *pale as boxe*; Ovid's 'oraque buxo Palli-
ora gerens,' *Met.* iv. 134, 135.

Than spake she thus: 'Thy woful hande,'
 quod she, 890

'Is strong ynogh in swiche a werke to me;
For love shal me yive strengthe and
 hardynesse,

To make my woundè large ynogh, I gesse.
I wole the folowen ded, and I wol be
Felawe and cause eke of thy death,' quod
 she.

'And thogh that nothings save the deth only
Myghte the fro me departè trewely,
Thou shal no more departè now fro me
Than fro the deth, for I wol go with the.

'And now, ye wrecched jelouse fadrès
 oure, 900

Wé, that weren whilome children youre,
We prayen yow, withouten more envye,
That in o grave i-fere we moten lye,
Syn love hath broght us to this pitouse ende.

And ryghtwis God to every lover sende,
That loveth trewely, more prosperite
Than ever haddè Piramus and Tesbe.

And let no gentile woman hire assure,
To putten hire in swiche an aventure.
But God forbedè but a woman kan 910

Ben also trewe and lovyng as a man,
And for my parte I shal anon it kythe.'
And with that worde his swerde she took
 as swithe,

That warme was of hire lovès blood, and
 hote,

And to the hertè she hire-selven smote.

And thus are Tesbe and Piramus ago.
Of trewè men I fyndè but fewe mo
In al my bookès, save this Piramus,

And therefore have I spoken of hym thus
For it is deyntee to us men to fynde 920
A man that kan in love be trewe and
 kynde.

Here may ye seen, what lover so he be,
A woman dar and kan as wel as he.

Explicit Legenda Tesbe

890. *Thy*, Gg corrects to *Myn*; but perhaps a
couplet has fallen out. Chaucer is translating
Metamorphoses, iv. 147-149:

Tua te manus, Inquit, amorque
Perdidit, infelix. Est et mihi fortis in unum
Hoc manus: est et amor, etc.

898. F³ *noo more now depart.*

903. *i-fere*, only in Trin. and Add.

904. F *hath us broght.*

911. *also*, Add. only; Trin. *als*; rest *as*.

*Incipit Legenda Didonis, Martiris,
Carthaginis Regine*

Glorie and honour, Virgile Mantuan,
Be to thy name! and I shal, as I kan,
Folowe thy lanterne as thou goste byforn.
How Eneas to Dido was forsworne—

In thyne Eneyde and Naso wol I take 928
The tenour, and the grete effectes make.

Whan Troye broght was to destruccion
By Grekes sleight, and namely by Synon,
Feynyng the hors offred unto Minerve,
Thurgh which that many a Trojan moste
sterve,

And Ector had after his deeth appered,
And fire so woodeit myghte nat ben stered,
In al the noble tour of Ylion,
That of the citee was the cheef dungeon;
And al the contree was so lowe y-broght,
And Priamus, the kyng, fordoon and noght;
And Eneas was chargéd by Venus 940
To fleen away, he tooke Ascanius,
That was his sone, in his ryght hande
and fledde,

And on his bakke he baar, and with him
ledde,

His oldé fader, clepéd Anchises;
And by the wey his wyf Creusa he lees,
And mochel sorowe haddé he in his mynde,
Er that he koude his felawshippé fynde.
But at the lasté, whan he hadde hem
founde,

He made him redy in a certeyn stounde,
And to the see ful faste he gan him hye, 950
And sayleth forth with al his companye
Towarde Ytayle, as wolde his destanee.
But of his aventurés in the see
Nys nat to purpos for to speke of here,
For it acordeth nat to my matere.
But as I seyde, of hym and of Dydo
Shal be my tale, til that I have do.

So longe he saylléd in the salté see,
Til in Lybye unneth arryvéd he,
With schepis sevene and with no more
navey, 960

928. *Naso*, Ovid in his *Heroides*, Ep. vii.

931. *Synon*, cp. *Æneid*, ii. 57-198.

934. *Ector*. Hector's ghost warned Æneas to
flee from Troy, cp. *Æn.* ii. 270-277.

952. *his*, om. F⁵.

960, 961. Only in Gg and Pepsy.

And giad was he to londé for to hye,
So was he with the tempest al to-shake.
And whan that he the havene had y-take,
He had a knyghte was calléd Achates,
And him of al his felawshippe he ches
To goon with him, the contree for tospye.
He toke with him na moré companye,
But forth they goon, and lafte his shippés
ride,

His fere and he, withouten any guye.

So longe he walketh in this wildernesse,
Til at the last he mette an hunteresse; 971
A bowe in hande, and arwés haddé shee;
Hire clothés cuttid were unto the knee.

But she was yit the fairest creature
That ever was y-forméd by nature;
And Eneas and Achates she grette,
And thus she to hem spak whan she hem
mette,

'Sawe ye,' quod she, 'as ye han walked
wide,

Any of my sustren walké yow besyde,
With any wildé boor or other beste, 980
That they han hunted to in this foreste,
Y-tukkéd up, with arwés in hire cas?'

'Nay soothly, lady!' quod this Eneas;
'But by thy beaute, as it thynketh me,
Thou myghtest never erthely woman be,
But Phebus suster artow, as I gesse.
And if so be that thou be a goddesse,
Have mercy on oure labour and oure wo.'

'I nam no goddesse soothely,' quod
she tho;

'For maydens walken in this contree
here, 990

With arwés and with bowe, in this manere.
This is the regne of Libie ther ye been,
Of which that Dido lady is and queene.'
And shortly tolde al the occasioun
Why Dido come into that regioun,
Of which as now me lusteth nat to ryme;
It nedeth nat, it nere but los of tyme.
For this is al and somme; it was Venus,
His owene moder, that spake with him
thus;

971 sqq. Cp. *Æn.* i. 314-417.

973. *cuttid*, F² *knytte*. Virgil's 'nuda genu
nodoque sinus collecta fluentis' might suggest
either word.

982. *Y-tukkéd up*, etc., Virgil's 'succinctam
pharetra.'

And to Cartage she bad he sholde him
dighte, 1000

And vanysshèd anoon out of his sighte.
I koudè folwe worde for worde Virgile,
But it wolde lasten al to longè while.

This noble queene, that clepèd was
Dido,

That whilom was the wife of Sitheo,
That fairer was than is the bryghtè sonne,
This noble toun of Cartage hath begonne;
In which she regneth in so grete honoure,
That she was holde of allè quenès floure,
Of gentillesse, of fredome, of beautee,
That wel was him that myght hir onès see.
Of kyngès and of lordès so desired, 1012
That al the worlde hire beaute hadde
y-fired,

She stode so wel in every wyghtès grace.

Whan Eneas was come unto that place,
Unto the maistre temple of al the toun,
Ther Dido was in hir devocioun,
Ful prively his wey than hath he nome.
Whan he was in the largè temple come,—
I kannat seye if that hit be possible,—
But Venus hadde him makèd invisible;
Thus seith the booke, withouten any les.

And whan this Eneas and Achates
Hadden in this temple ben over-alle,
Than foundè they depeynted on a walle
How Troy and al the londe destroyed
was.

‘Allas, that I was born!’ quod Eneas.
‘Thurghout the worlde oure shame is
kid so wide,

Now it is peynted upon every side.
Wé, that weren in prosperitee, 1030
Be now disclaundrèd, and in swiche degre,
No lenger for to lyven I ne kepe.’
And with that worde he braste out for to
wepe

So tendirly that routhe it was to seene.

This fresshé lady, of the citee queene,
Stode in the temple, in hire estat royalle,
So richèly, and eke so faire withalle,
So yonge, so lusty, with hire eyen glade,
That if that God, that hevене and erthè
made,

1005. *Sitheo*, *Sichæus*.

1006. *is*, om. all but Gg and Add.

1030. *wereu*, Trin. and Add. *were whilom*.

Wolde han a love, for beaute and
goodnesse, 1040
And womanhode, and trouthe, and
semlynesse.

Whom sholde he loven but this ladyswete?
Ther nys no woman to him halfe so mete.
Fortune, that hath the worlde in
gouvernaunce,

Hath sodeynly broght in so newe a chauce,
That never was ther yet so fremde a cas.
For al the companye of Eneas,
Which that he wende han loren in the see,
Aryved is, nocht fer fro that citee. 1049
For which the grettest of his lordès, some,
By aventure ben to the citee come,
Unto that samè temple, for to seke
The queene, and of hire socour hir beseke;
Swich réowne was ther spronge of hir
goodnesse.

And whan they haddè tolde al hire
distresse,

And al hir tempest and hire hardè cas,
Unto the queene apperèd Eneas,
And openly beknew that it was he.
Who haddè joyè thanne but his meynee,
That hadden founde hire lord, hire
governour? 1060

The queenè saugh they dide him swich
honour,

And had herde ofte of Eneas er tho,
And in hir hertè she hadde routhe and wo,
That ever swiche a noble man as hee
Shal ben disherited in swiche degre.
And saugh the man, that he was lyke a
knyghte,

And suffisaunt of persone and of myghte,
And lyke to ben a verray gentilman.
And wel his wordès he besettè kan, 1069
And hadde a noble visage for the nones,
And formèd wel of brawnès and of bones;
For after Venus hadde he swich fairenesse,
That no man myghte behalfo faire, I gesse,
And wel a lorde he semede for to be.
And for he was a straunger, somewhat she
Lýkèd him the bette, as, God do bote,
To somme folke often newèd thinge isswote.

1046. *never was ther yet*, so Trin. and Thynne;
Arch. Seld. *never yet was sene*; Add. om. *yet*:
rest om. *ther*.

1074. *he*, so Gg Add. Pepys; rest *him*.

Anon hire herte hath pitee of his wo,
And with that pitee, love come in also ;
And thus for pitee and for gentillesse,
Refresshèd mote he ben of his distresse.

She seyde, certès, that she sory was
That he hath had swich peril and swiche
cas ;

And in hire frendely speche, in this manere
She to him spake, and seyde as ye may here.

' Be ye nat Venus' sone and Anchises' ?
In good faythe, al the worshippe and encres
That I may goodly doon yow, ye shal have :
Youre shippès and youre meynee shal I
save.'

And many a gentil worde she spake him to,
And comanded hire messagers to go
The samè day, withouten any faylle, ¹⁰⁹²
His shippès for to seke and hem vitaylle.
Ful many a beeste she to the shippès sente,
And with the wynes he gan hem to presente,
And to hire royall paleys she hire spedde,
And Eneas alwey with hire she ledde.
What nedeth yow the festè to discryve ?
He never better at ese was in his lyve.
Ful was the feste of deyntees and richesse,
Of instruments, of songe, and of gladnesse,
And many an amorous loking and devys.

This Eneas is comen to Paradyz
Out of the swolowe of helle ; and thus in joye
Remembreth him of his estaat in Troye.
To daunsyng chambres, ful of parements,
Of richè beddès, and of ornaments,
This Eneas is ladde after the meete.

And with the queenè whan that he
hadde seete ¹¹⁰⁹

And spices parted, and the wyne agon,
Unto his chambrès was he lad anon
To take his ease, and for to have his reste
With al his folke, to doon what so hem leste.

Thér nas coursere, wel y-bridléd, noon,
Ne stedè for the justyng wel to goon,
Ne largè palfrey, esy for the nones,
Ne juwel fretted ful of richè stones,
Ne sakkès ful of gold, of largè wyghte,
Ne rubeè noon that shynédè by nyghte,

^{1099.} Gg *He nevere at ese was betyr in al hese lyve.*

^{1107.} ornaments, so Gg Trin. Add. ; F⁶ pavements.

^{1119.} shynede, Gg Trin. Pepys ; Add. shone ; F⁵ shineth.

Ne gentil hawteyn faukone heroneer,
Ne hound for hert, or wildè boor or deer,
Ne coupe of golde, with floryns newe
y-bette, ¹¹²²

That in the londe of Lybye may ben gette,
That Dido ne hath hit Eneas i-sente ;
And al is payéd, what that he hath spente.
Thus gan this queene honoure hir gastes
talle,

As she that kan in fredome passen alle.

Eneas soothly eke, withouten les,
Hath sent unto his shippe by Achates
After his sone, and after rychè thynges,
Both ceptre, clothès, brochès, and eke
rynges ; ¹¹³¹

Somme for to were, and somme for to
presente

To hire, that alle thise noble thinges
him sente ;

And bad his sone how that he sholdè make
The presentyng, and to the queene it take.

Repeyréd is this Achates agayne,
And Eneas ful blysfyl is and fayne,
To seen his yongè sone Ascanius.
But nathèles our autour tellith us ¹¹³⁹

That Cupido, that is the god of love,
At prayere of hys moder hye above,
Haddè thè liknesse of the childe y-take,
This noble queen enamouréd to make
On Eneas. But as of that scripture
Be as be may, I make of it no cure.

But sooth is this ; the queene hath made
swich chere

Unto this childe that wonder is to here ;
And of the present that his fader sente,
She thankèd him ful ofte in goode intente.

Thus is this queene in pleasaunce and
in joye, ¹¹⁵⁰

With al thise newè lusty folke of Troye.
And of the dedès hath she more enquired
Of Eneas, and al the storie lered

^{1126.} MSS. read *Thus kan* (Add. *ganne*) *this honourable queene hir gastes* (Pepys, *giftes*) *calle*, where *calle* is plainly a misreading of the complimentary epithet *talle*. This would make the verb *honoure* impossible, and so lead to the substitution of *honourable*. Another possible restoration would be *Thus yaf this noble queene hir giftes talle*. The reading *talle* is due to Dr. Heath.

^{1139.} So Gg and Pepys ; F⁴ *For to him yt was reported thus* ; other variants show that the line was corrupted.

Of Troye; and al the longè day they tweye
Entendeden to speken and to pleye.

Of which ther gan to breden swich a fire,
That sely Dido hath now swich desire
With Eneas, hir newè geste, to deele,
That she hath loste hire hewe and eke
hire heele.

Now to theffecte, now to the fruyt of al,
Why I have tolde this storye, and tellen
shal,

1161

Thus I bygynne: It fil upon a nyght,
Whan that the moone upreysèd had hire
lyght,

This noble queene unto hire restè wente.
She siketh sore, and gan hire - selfe
turmente;

She waketh, walwithe, maketh many a
brayde,

As doon thise lovers, as I have herde
sayde;

And at the laste, unto hire suster Anne
She made hir mone, and ryght thus
spake she thanne.

1169

'Now, derè suster myn, what may it be
That me agasteth in my dreme?' quod she.

'This ilkè Trojane is so in my thoghte,
For that me thinketh he is so wely-wroghte,
And eke so likly for to ben a man,

And therwithal so mykel good he kan,
That al my love and lyf lyth in his cure.

Have ye nat herde hym telle his aventure?
Now certes, Anne, gif that ye redè me,

I woldè fayne to him y-wedded be;

1179

This is theffect; what sholde I morè seyn?
In him lith alle, to doo me lyve or deyn.'

Hir suster Anne, as she that kouth
hire goode,
Seyde as hire thoght, and somdel it
withstoode.

But herof was so longe a sermonyng,
It were to longe to makè rehersyng.

But, finally, it may nat be withstonde:
Lovè woll love, for no wyght wol it wonde.

The dawènyng upryst oute of the see;
This amoureuse queenè chargeth hire
meynee

1155. So Gg; rest *For to speke and for to pleye.*

1163. *hire*, Gg *his*.

1174. *for*, om. F⁵.

1178. *rede*, Gg *rede it*.

The nettès dresse, and sperès brood and
kene;

1190

An huntyng wol this lusty fresshè queene,
So priketh hire this newè joly wo.

To hors is al hire lusty folke y-go;
Unto the courte the houndès ben
y-broughte,

And upon coursers, swyfte as any thoughte,
Hir yongè knyghtès hoven al aboute,
And of hir women eke an hugè route.

Upon a thikkè palfrey, paper white,

1198

With sadel rede, enbroudet with delyte,
Of golde the barrès up enbosèd heighe,

Sitte Dido, al in golde and perrey wreighe.
And she is faire as is the bryghtè morwe,
That heeleth sekè folkes of nyghtès sorwe.

Upon a courseer, startlyng as the fire,—
Men myghtè turne him with a lytel wire,—

Sitte Eneas, like Phebus to devyse,
So was he fressh arrayèd in his wyse.

The fomy bridel, with the bitte of golde,
Governeth he, ryght as himselfe hathe
wolde.

1209

And forth this noble queene, this lady, ride
On huntyng, with this Trojan by hire syde.

The herde of hertès founden is anon,
With 'Hay!' 'Go bet!' 'Prik thou!'

'Lat gon, lat gon!'
'Why nyl the lyoun comen, or the bere,
That I myght hym onès meten with this
spere?'

Thus seyn thise yongè folke, and up they
kylle

The wildè hertes, and han hem at here wille.

Amonges al this, to romblen gan the
hevene;

The thonder rored with a grisly stevene;
Doun come the rayne, with haile and
sleet, so faste,

1220

With hevenes fire, that it so sore agaste
This noble queene, and also hire meynee,
That yche of hem was glad away to flee;
And shortly, fro the tempest hire to save,
She fled hire-selfe into a lytel cave,
And with hire wente this Eneas also.
I not with hem if ther went any mo;
The auctour maketh of hit no mencioniun.
And here beganne the depe affeccioun
Betwix hem two; this was the firstè morwe

1195. *coursers*, F⁵ *courseere*.

Of hire gladnesse, and gynnynge of hir
sorwe. 1231

For there hath Eneas y-knelèd so,
And tolde hir al his herte and al his wo,
And sworne so depè to hire to be trewe
For wele or wo, and chaungè for no newe,
And, as a fals lover, so wel kan pleyne,
That sely Dido rewèd on his peyne,
And toke hym for housbonde, and became
his wife

For evermor, while that hem lastè lyfe.
And after this, whan that the tempest
stente, 1240
With myrth, out as they comè, home they
myrte.

The wikked fame up ros, and that anon,
How Eneas hath with the queene y-gon
Into the cave, and demèd as hem lste.
And whan the kynge that Yarbas hight
hit wiste,

As he that had hire lovèd ever his lyfe,
And wowèd hire to have hire to hys wife,
Swiche sorowe as he hath makèd, and
swiche chere,

It is a rewthe and pitee for to here.
But as in love alday it happeth so, 1250
That oon shal lawghen at anotherès wo ;
Now lawgheth Eneas, and is in joye,
And more richès than ever was in Troye.

O sely woman, ful of innocence,
Ful of pitee, of trouthe, and conscience,
What makèd yow to men to trusten so ?
Have ye suche rewthe upon hir feynèd wo,
And han suche olde ensamples yow
beforne ?

Se ye nat allè how they ben forsworne ?
Where se ye oon that he ne hath lafte
his leefe ? 1260

Or ben unkynde, or don hir some
myscheefe ?

Or pillèd hir, or bosted of his dede ?
Ye may as wel hit seen as ye may rede.
Take hede now of this gretè gentilman,
This Trojan, that so wel hire plesè kan,
That feyneth him so trewe and obeysinge,
So gentil, and so privy of his doynge ;
And kan so wel doon al his obeysaunces,

1235. *chaunge*, Gg and Pepys *chaunge hire*.

1242. *The wikked fame*. Virgil's 'Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum,' *Æn.* iv. 174.

And waytyn hir, at festès and at daunces,
And whan she gooth to temple, and home
ageyne, 1270

And fasten til he hath his lady seyne ;
And beren in his devyses for hire sake
Wot I not what ; and songès wolde he
make,

Justen, and doon of armès many thynges,
Sènd hire letrés, tokens, brochès, rynges.
Now herkneth how he shal his lady serve.

Ther as he was in peril for to sterve
For hunger and for myscheef in the see,
And desolate, and fledde fro his contree,
And al his folke with tempesteal to-driven,
She hath hir body and eke hir reamè yiven
Into his hande, theras she myghte have
bene 1282

Of other lande than of Cartage a queene,
And lyved in joy ynogh ; what wolde ye
more ?

This Eneas, that hath thus depey-swore,
Is wery of his crafte within a throwe ;
The hootè erneste is al overblowe.

And privèly he doth his shippès dyghte,
And shapeth him to steeleaway by nyghte.

This Dido hath suspencion of this, 1290
And thoughtè wel that hit was al amys ;
For in his bedde he lytha nyght and siketh,
She asketh him anon what him mysliketh.

'Myderè hertè, which that I lovemoste,
Certès,' quod he, 'thys nyght my fadrès
goste

Hath in my slepe so sorè me turmentede,
And eke Mercure his message hath pre-
sentede,

That nedès to the conqueste of Ytaylor
My destany is soonè for to sayle,
For whiche me thynketh brosten is myn
herte.' 1300

Therwith his falsè teerès oute they sterte,
And taketh hir within his armès two.

'Is that in ernest ?' quod she ; 'wol ye
so ?

Have ye nat sworne to wifè me to take ?
Allas, what woman wol ye of me make ?
I am a gentil woman, and a queene ;
Ye wol nat fro your wyfe thus foulè fleene !
That I was borne, allas ! What shal I do ?'

1269. *And waytyn*, Gg only ; Trin.² *And plesyn* ; rest *To*.

To telle in short, this noble queene Dido
She seketh halwés, and doth sacrificise ;
She kneleth, crieth, that routhe is to
devyse ; 1311

Conjureth him, and profereth him to be
His thral, his servant, in the lest degree.
She falleth him to foote, and swowneth
there,

Disshevely with hire bryghté gilté here,
And seith, 'Have mercy ! let me with
yow ryde ;

These lordés, which that wonien me besyde,
Wol me destroien only for youre sake.

And so ye wole now me to wifé take,
As ye han sworn, than wol I give yow leve
To sleen me with your swerd now soone
at eve ; 1321

For than shal I yet dien as youre wife.
I am with childe, and give my childe his
lyfe !

Mércy, lorde, have piteein youre thought !'
But al this thing avayleth hire ryght
nought,

For on a nyght sleping he let hir lye,
And staal away upon his companye,
And as a traytour forthe he gan to sayle
Towarde the largé contree of Itayle.

And thus he lefte Dido in wo and pyne,
And weddith there a lady highte Lavyne.
A cloth he lefte, and eke his swerde
stondynge, 1332

Whan he fro Dido staal in hire slepyng,
Righte at hir beddés hed : so gan he hie,
Whanne that he staal away to his navye.

Which cloth, whan sely Didogan awake,
She hath it kyste ful ofsté for hys sake ;
And seyde, 'O sweté cloth, while [Jove]
hit leste,

Take now my soule, unbynde me of this
unreste ; 1339

1319. so, om. F⁵.

1324. have, Gg *havyth*.

1330. *And thus he lefte*, Trin.³; Gg. *Thus he
hath lefte*; F⁴ *And thus hath he lefte*.

1338. Trin.³ om. *swete*, but Chaucer is translating the 'Dulces exuviæ, dum fata deusque
sinebant' of *Æn.* iv. 651, and, like 'dulces,' *swete*
is emphatic. To mend the line I read *Jove* for
Jupiter of MSS.

1339. *now*, om. F⁵.

1339. *unbynde me*, Virgil's 'accipite hanc
animam meque his exsolvite curis'; Gg reads *and
brynge it*.

I have fulfilled of fortune al the cours.'
And thus, allas, withouten his socours,
Twentytyme y-swownéd hath she thanne.
And whan that she unto hir suster Anne
Compleynéd had, of which I may not write,
So greté routhe I have hit for to endite,
And bad hir norcyce and hir sustren gon
To feché fire, and other things anon,
And seyde that she woldé sacrificie,—
And whan she myght hir tymé wel espye,
Upon the fire of sacrifice she sterte, 1350
And with his swerde she roof hire to the
herte.

But, as myn auctour seythe, yit thus she
seyde,

Or she was hurte, beforne or she deide,
She wroot a letter anon, that thus biganne.

'Ryght so,' quod she, 'as that the whité
swanne

Ayent his deeth begynneth for to synge,
Ryght so to yow I make my cópleynynge,
Nat that I trowe to geten yow agayne,
For wel I woot that hit is al in vayne,
Syn that the goddys ben contrary to me.
But syn my name is loste thurgh yow,'
quod she, 1361

'I may wel leese a worde on yow, or letter,
Albeit I shal be never the better.

For thilké wynde that blew your shipaway,
The samé wynde hath blowe away your fay.'
But who wol al this letter have in mynde,
Rede Ovyde, and in him he shal hit fynde.

*Explicit Legenda Didonis, Martiris,
Cartagenis Regine*

*Incipit Legenda Ysiphile et Medee,
Martiris*

Thou roote of falsé lovers, duke Jason !
Thou slye devourer, and confusyon
Of gentil women, gentil créatures ! 1370
Thou madest thy reclaymyng and thy lures
To ladies of thy staately aparauce,
And of thy wordés farséd with plesaunce,

1352. *myn auctour*, now Ovid (*Heroides*, vii.).

1360. *contrary*, F⁴ *contrariouse*.

1366. *who wol al*, so Pepsys and Tan. ; Gg F²
Th. *whoso wol al*; Trin.² *who that wyl*; Ar.
Seld. *whoso wol*.

1367. Pepsys MS. stops here.

1370. So F⁴ and P; Gg for first and Trin.³ for
second *gentil* read *tendre*.

And of thy feynéd trouthe, and thy manere,
With thyne obeysaunce and humble chere,
And with thy countrefeted peyn and wo!
Ther other falsen oon, thou falseste two!
O, ofté swore thou that thou woldest deye
For love, whan thou ne felteste maladeye,
Save foule delyte, which that thou callest
love!

1380

If that I lyve, thy namé shal be shove
In Englyssh, that thy sleighté shal be
knowe;
Have at the, Jason! now thyn horn is
blowe!

But certés, it is bothé routhe and wo,
That love with falsé lovers werketh so;
For they shalle have wel better and gretter
chere

Than he that hath a-boughte his love ful
dere,

Or had in armés many a bloody box.
For ever as tender a capon eteth the fox,
Though he be fals, and hath the foule
betrayed,

1390

As shal the good man that therfor hath
payed;

Al have he to the capon skille and ryghte,
The falsé fox wil have his part at nyghte.
On Jason this ensample is wel y-scene,
By Isiphile and Médea the queene.

In Tessalye, as Guido telleth us,
Ther was a kyng that highté Pelléus,
That had a brother whiche that hight Eson;
And whan for age he myghteunnethés gon,
He yaf to Pelléus the governynge
Of al his regne, and made him lorde and
kyng.

1400

Of whiche Eson this Jason geten was,
That in his tyme in al that lande ther nas
Nat suche a fameuse knyghte of gentillesse,
Of fredome, and of strengthe, and lusty-
nesse.

After his fader deeth he bar him so,
That there nas noon that lysté ben his fo,

1387. *a-boughte*, F³ *bought*. *his*, om. F⁴.1391. *hath*, Gg only; rest om.1392. *Al have he*, F² *Alle thof he have*.1395. *Isiphile*, Hypphile.1396. *Guido*, i.e. Guido delle Colonne in his *Historia Trojana*; F⁴ *Ovyde*.1397. *kyng*, F³ *knyght*.1405. *and of strengthe*, etc., all but Gg read of *strengthe and of lustynesse*.

But dide him al honour and companye.
Of which this Pelléus hath grete envye,
Imagynnge that Jason myghté be
Enhauncéd so, and put in suche degre,
With love of lordés of his regioun,
That from his regne he may be put adoun

And in his witte a-nyghte compasséd he
How Jason myghté beste destroyéd be,
Withouté sclauder of his compasséménte.
And at the laste he tooke avyséménte,
To senden him into some fer contre,
There as this Jason may destroyéd be.
This was his witte, al made he to Jasoun
Grete chere of love and of affeccion,
For dredé lest his lordés hyt espyde.

1421

So felle hyt, so as famé renneth wide,
Ther was suche tidynge overal, and suche
los,

That in an ile that calléd was Colcos,
Beyondé Troyé, estwarde in the see,
That ther a ram was that men myghté see,
That had a flees of gold, that shoon so
bryghte,

That no-wher was ther suche another
sighte,

But hit was kept alway with a dragoun,—
And many other mervels up and down;
And with two boles maked al of bras,
That spitten fire; and muché thinge ther
was.

1433

But this was eke the talé, nathélees,
That who-so woldé wynné thilké flees,
Hemosté both—or he hyt wynné myghte—
With the bolés and the dragoun fyghte;
And kyng Oètes lorde was of that ile.
This Pelléus bethoughte upon this wile,
That he his nevewe Jason wolde enhorte
To saylen to that londe, him to disporte;
And seyde, 'Nevewe, if hyt myghté be,
That suché worshippe myghté fallé the,
That thou this famous tresor myghté
wynne,

And dryngyn hit my regyoun withinne,
It were to megrette plesaunce and honoure;
Thanne were I holde to quyte thy labouré,
And al the cost I wol my-selfé make;

1413. *may*, Gg and Arch. Seld. *mighte*1418. *To*, F⁵ *That to*.1425. *Colcos*, Colchis.1438. *Oetes*, Æetes.

And these what folke that thou wilt with
the take. 1449

Let see nowe, darstow taken this viage?'

Jason was yonge, and lusty of corage,
And undertooke to doon this ilke emprise.
Anon Argus his shippes gan devyse.

With Jason wente the stronge Hercules,
And many another that he with him ches.
But who-so axeth who is with him gon,
Lét him redè 'Argonauticon,'
For he wol telle a talè longe ynoughe.
Philotetes anon the sayle up droughe,
Whan that the wynde was good, and gan
him hye 1460

Out of his contree callèd Tessalye.
So longe he sayléd in the saltè see,
Til in the ile of Lemnon arryvèd he.
Al be this not rehersed of Guydo,
Yet seyth Ovyde in his Epistles so ;
And of this ilè lady was, and queene,
The fairè yonge Ysiphilè, the shene,
That whilom Thoas daughter was, the
kyngè.

Ysiphylè was goon in hire pleyngè,
And romyngè on the clyvès by the see.
Under a brake anoon espiedè she 1471
Where that the shippe of Jason gan arryve.
Of hire goodnesse adoun she sendeth blyve,
To weten, if that any straungè wyghte
With tempest thider were y-blowa-nyghte,
To doon hem socour, as was hir usaunce
To forthren every wyghte, and don
plesaunce

Of very bountee, and of curteysie.
This messagere adoun him gan to hye,
And founde Jason and Ercules also,
That in a cogge to londè were y-go, 1481
Hem to refresshen, and to take the eyr.
The morwènyng atempree was and fair,
And in his wey this messenger hem mette ;
Ful cunnynghly these lordès two he grette,
And didd his message, askyngè hem anon
If they were broken, or ought wo-begon,

1449. *that*, all but Gg and Arch. Seld. om.

1453. *Argus*, the builder of the Argo.

1457. *rede*, Trin.³ *go rede*.

1457. *Argonauticon*, i.e. the imitation of Apollonius Rhodius by Valerius Flaccus.

1459. *Philotetes*, Philoctetes.

1460. *that*, all but Gg and Trin.² om.

1463. *Lemnon*, Lemnos.

1472. *that . . . of*, F⁴ *lay . . . that*.

Or haddè nede of lodesmen or vitayle ;
For of socoure they shuldè no thinge fayle,
For it was outrèly the queenès wille. 1490

Jason answerdè mekèly and stille ;
'My lady,' quod he, 'thanke I hertèly
Of hir goodnesse ; us nedeth trewèly
Nothing as now, but that we wery be,
And comè for to pley out of the see,
Til that the wynde be better in oure weye.

This lady rometh by the clyffe to pleye
With hire meynee, endèlonge the stronde,
And fyndeth this Jason and thysè other
stonde 1499
In spekyngè of this thinge, as I yow tolde.

This Ercules and Jason gan beholde
How that the queene it was, and faire hir
grette,

Anonryght as they with this lady mette.
And she tooke hede, and knew by hire
manere,

By hire array, by wordès, and by chere,
That hit were gentil men of grete degree.
And to the castel with hir ledeth she
These straungè folke, and doth hem grete
honour ; 1508

And axeth hem of travaylle and labour
That they han suffrèd in the saltè see ;
So that withynne a day, or two or three,
She knew by folke that in his shippès be,
That hyt was Jason, full of renomee,
And Ercules, that hadde the gretè los,
That soughten the áventurès of Colcos.
And did hem honour morè than before,
And with hem delèd ever lenger the more,
For they ben worthy folke, withouten les.
And, namely, she spake most with Ercules ;
To him hir hertè bare, he shuldè be 1520
Sad, wise, and trewe, of wordès avysee,
Withouten any other affecciuon
Of love, or evyl ymaginacioun.

This Ercules hath so this Jason preysed,
That to the sonne he hath hym up areyسد,
That halfe so trewe a man ther nas of love
Under the cope of hevène, that is above ;
And he was wyse, hardy, secrè, and ryche ;

1490. Fairfax, Tanner, and Bodley MSS. omit this line.

1512. *folke*, so Gg and Arch. Seld. ; F⁶ *the folke or folkes*.

1523. *evyl*, all but Gg *any other*.

1525. *areysed*, all but Gg *reysed*.

Of these thre poyntés there nas noon hym
liche.

Of fredome passéd he, and lustihede, 1530
Allé tho that lyven, or ben dede.

Therto so grete a gentil-man was he,
And of Tessalye likly kyng to be.

Ther nas no lakke, but that he was agaste
To love, and for to speké shaméfaste ;

He haddé lever himselfe to mordre and dye,
Than that men schulde a lover him espye.

'As wolde almychty God that I hadde yive
My bloode and flessch, so that I myghte lyve,

With the nonés that he hadde oughe-where
a wife 1540

For his estaat ! for suche a lusty lyfe
She sholdé ledé with this lusty knyghte !'

And all this was compasséd on the nyghte
Betwix him Jason, and this Ercules.

Of these two here was a shrewéde les,
To come to house upon an innocent !—

For, to bedote this queene was here assent.

This Jason is as coy as is a mayde ;
He loketh pitously, but nocht he sayde,

But freely yaf he to hir counselleres 1550
Yiftés grete, and to hire officeres,

As God wolde that I leyser had and tyme,
By processe al his wowyng for to ryme !

But in this house if any fals lover be,
Ryght as himselfe now doth, ryght so

did he,

With feynynge, and with every sotil dede.
Ye gete no móre of me, but ye wol rede

The original that telleth al the cas.

This somme is this, that Jason weddid was
Unto this queene, and toke of hire sub-

stance 1560

What-so him lyste unto his purveyaunce ;
And upon hir begat he children two,

And drough his saylle, and saugh hir
never mo.

A letter senté she to hym certeyn,
Which were to longe to written and to

seyn ;

1538. *almychty*, Arch. Seld. only ; probably the scribe's insertion to mend the line.

1540. *With the nones*, on condition.

1547. *assent*, F⁴ and Ar. Seld. *intent*.

1554. *in this house*. The phrase points to the poem being read aloud, possibly at court.

1558. *The original*, Ovid, *Her.* Ep. vi., from which he translates closely in ll. 1564 sq.

1559. *somme*, F⁴ *sothe* ; Ar. Seld. *text*.

And him repreveth of his grete untrouthe,
And prayeth him on hir to have some
routhe.

And of his children two, she sayede him
this :

That they be lyke of allé thinge, y-wis,
To Jason, save they couthé nat begile. 1570

And prayede God, or hit were longé
while,

That she that had his herte y-rafte hir fro
Most fynden him to hir untrewé also :

And that she mosté both hir children spille,
And allé tho that suffreth hym his wille.

And trewe to Jason was she al hir lyf,
And ever kept hir chaste, as for his wyf ;

Ne never hadde she joyé at hir herte,
But dyéd for his love of sorwés smerte.

To Colcos comen is this duke Jasoun,
That is of love devourer and dragoun, 1581

As mater appetiteth forme alwey,
And from forme into forme it passen may ;

Or as a welle that weré botomles,
Ryght so kan fals Jason have no pes,

For to desiren, thurgh his appetite,
To doon with gentil wymmen his delyte ;

This is his luste, and his felicite.

Jason is romed forth to the cite,
That whylom clepéd was Jaconitos, 1590

That was the maister toun of al Colcos,
And hath y-tolde the cause of his comynge

Unto Oetes, of that contree kyngé ;
Prayinge him that he moste doon his assay

To gete the flese of golde, if that he may.
Of which the kyngé assentith to his bone,

And doth him honour as hyt was to done,
So ferforth, that his doghtre and his eyre,

Medea, which that was so wise and feyre,
That feyrer saugh ther never man with ye,

He made hire doon to Jason companye
At mete, and sitté by him in the hall. 1602

Now was Jason a semely man withalle,
And like a lorde, and had a grete renoun,

And of his lóke as rial as a loun,
And goodly of his speche, and famulere,

And koude of love al crafte and arte
plenere

1582. *mater*, F *nature*. Chaucer takes his philosophy from Guido.

1590. *Jaconitos* (F⁴ *Jasonicos*), Jaconites in Colchis.

1597. *was*, F⁴ *is*.

Withouté boke, with everyche observaunce.
And as fortune hir oughte a foule mes-
chaunce.

She wex enamouréd upon this man. 1610

'Jason,' quod she, 'for ought I se or kan,
As of this thinge the whiche ye ben aboute,
Ye, han your-selfe y-put in mochê doute ;
For who-so wol this aventure acheve,
He may nat wele asterten, as I leve,
Withouten dethe, but I his helpê be.
But nathêlesse, hit is my wille,' quod she,
'To furtheren yow, so that ye shal nat dye,
But turnê sounde home to youre Tessalye.'

'My ryghtê lady,' quod thys Jason,
'tho, 1620

That ye han of my dethe, or of my wo,
Any rewarde, and doon me this honour,
I wote wel that my myght, ne my labour,
May not deserve hit in my lyvês day ;
God thankê yow, ther I ne kan nor may.
Your man am I, and lowly yow beseche
To ben my helpe, withoutê morê speche ;
But certês for my dethe shal I not spare.'

Tho gan this Médea to him declare
The peril of this case, fro poynt to poynt
Of his bataylê, and in what disjoynt 1631
He motê stonde ; of whiche no créature,
Save only she, ne myght his lyfe assure.
And shortely, to the poynt ryght for to go,
They ben accorded ful betwex hem two,
That Jason shal hir wedde, as trewê knyght,
And terme y-sette to comê soone at nyght
Unto hir chambre, and make there his
othe

Upon the goddys, that he for leve ne lothe
Nê shulde hire never falsen, nyght ne day,
To ben hir husbonde while he lyvê may,
Asshe that from his dethe hym savêd there.

And here-upon at nyght they mete yfere,
And doth his othe, and goth with hir to
bedde, 1644

And on the morwê upwarde he him
spedde,

For she hath taught him how he shal not
faile

The flese to wynne, and stynten his batayle ;
And savêd him his lyfe and his honour,

1608. *with, Gg and.*

1640. *Add.2 begins here.*

1643. *Omitted in F3.*

And gat a name ryght as a conquerour,
Ryght thurgh the sleychte of hir en-
chauntément. 1650

Now hath Jason the fleese, and home
is went

With Médea, and tresourês ful grete
woon ;

But unwiste of hir fader she is goon
To Tessalye, with duke Jason hir leefe,
That afterwarde hath broght hir to
myschefe.

For as a traytour he is from hire go,
And with hir leftê yongê children two,
And falsly hath betrayêd hir, allas !
And ever in love a chefe traytour he was ;
And wedded yet the thriddê wife anon,
That was the doghtre of the kyng Creon.

This is the mede of lovyng and
gurdoun, 1662

That Médea receyvêd of Jason
Ryght for hir trouthe, and for hir kyndê-
nesse,

That loved hym beter thane hir-selfe, I
gesse ;

And left hir fadir and hire heritage.
And of Jason this is the vassalage,
That in his dayes nas never noon y-founde
So fals a lover goyng on the grounde.
And therefore in her letter thus she sayde,
First of his falsnesse whan she hym up-
brayde. 1671

'Why lykêde me thy yelow heere to see,
More than the boundês of myn honeste ?
Why lykêde me thy youthe and thy faire-
nesse,

And of thy tonge the infinite gracious-
nesse ?

O, haddest thou in thy conquest ded y-be,
Ful mykel untrouthê had ther dyed with
the !'

Wel kan Ovyde hir letter in verse endyte,
Which were as now to longe for me to
write.

*Explicit Legenda Ysiphile et Medee,
Martirum*

1659. *a chefe traytour, Gg a thef and tray-
tour; Trin. a thyef traytour; Add.2 traytour
and theffe.*

1670. *in her letter, Ovid, Her. Ep. xii. 10. 11.*

Incipit Legenda Lucrecie, Rome, Martiris

Now mote I sayne the exilynge of kynges
Of Romé, for here horrible doynge; 1681
Of the lasté kyng Tarquinius
As sayth Ovyde, and Titus Lyvius.
But for that causé telle I nat this story,
But for to preyse, and drawen to memory
The verray wife, the verray trewe Lucesse,
That for hir wifehode, and hir stedfast-
nesse,

Nat only that these payens hir comende,
But he that y-clepéd is in oure legende 1689
The grete Austyne hath grete compassyoun
Of this Lucesse that starf at Romé toun.
And in what wise I wol but shortly trete,
And of this thyng I touché but the grete.

Whan Ardea besegéd was aboute
With Romaynes, that ful sterné were and
stoute,

Ful longé lay the sege, and lytel wroghte,
So that they were halfe ydel, as hem
thoghte.

And in his pley Tarquinius the yonge
Gan for to jape, for he was lyghte of tonge,
And saydé that hyt was an ydel lyfe, 1700
No man dide ther no moré than his wife.
'And lat us speke of wivés that is best;
Preise every man his owné, as him lest,
And with ourspechê let us ease oure herte.'

A knyght, that highté Colatyne, up
sterte,

And saydé thus: 'Nay, for hit is no nede
To trowen on the worde, but on the dede.
I have a wife,' quod he, 'that as I trowe
Is holden gode of al that ever hir knowe.
Go we to Rome, to nyght, and we shul se.'
Tarquinius answerde, 'That lyketh me.'

To Romé be they come, and faste
hem dighte 1712

To Colatynés house, and doun they lyghte,
Tarquinius, and eke this Colatyne.

The housbonde knewe the estres wel
and fyne,

And ful prevely into the house they goon,

1683. *Ovyde*, Ovid, *Fasti* ii. 685, 721-852.

1683. *Lyvius*, Livius, i. 57-58.

1684. *telle*, Gg *ne telle*.

1686. *trewe*, Gg only; rest om.

1701. *no* (2), Gg only; rest om.

1716. *ful*, Trin.² om.

For at the gaté porter was there noon:
And at the chambre doré they abyde.
This noble wyfe sat by hir beddyng syde
Disshevele, for no malice she ne thoghte,
And softé wolle saith our boke that
she wroghte, 1721

To kepen hir fro slouthe and ydilnesse;
And bad hirservauntes doon hir besynesse;
And axeth hem, 'What tydynge heren ye?
How sayne men of the sege? how
shal it be?

God wolde the wallés weren falle adoun!
Myn housbonde is to longe out of this toun,
For which the dredé doth me so to smerte;
Ryght as a swerde hyt styngeth to myn
herte, 1729

Whan I denke on the sege, or of that place,
God save my lorde, I pray him for his grace!'

And therewithal ful tendirly she wepe,
And of hir werke she toke no moré kepe,
But mekely she let hire eyen falle,
And thilké semblant sat hir wel withalle.
And eke the teerés ful of honeste
Embelysshéd hire wifely chastitee.

Hire countenance is to her herté digne,
For they acorden in dede and signe.

And with that worde hir husbonde
Colatyne, 1740

Or she of him was ware, comestertyngynne,
And sayéde, 'Drede the noght, for
I am here!'

And she anon up roos, with blysfyl chere,
And kyssed hym, as of wyvés is the wone.

Tarquinius, this prowde kyngés sone,
Conceyved hath hir beaute and hir chefe,
Hire yelow heer, hir shap, and hire manere,
Hir hewe, hir wordés that she hath
compleyned,

And by no craft hire beaute was not feyned;
And kaughté to this lady suche desire,

That in his herté brent as any fire 1751
So wodely that his witté was forgotten,

For wel thoghte he she shuldé nat be geten.
And ay the more that he was in dispaire,

1721. *our boke*, Thynne (wrongly) *Livi*; Gg om. Perhaps Chaucer wrote *Ovyde* (cp. *Fasti* ii. 741-742).

1730. *the sege*, Trin.⁴; F⁴ *these, this*; Gg corrupt.

1736. *honeste*, F² *hevryte*; Tan. and Th. *hevrynesse*. Ovid has 'iacrimæ cecidere pudicæ.'

1753. Gg *For he wote wel she wolde*.

The more he covetyth, and thocht hir faire ;
His byndè lust was al his covetyng.

On morwè, whan the brid began to syng,
Unto the sege he cometh ful pryvely,
And by himselve he walketh sobrelly,
The ymage of hir recording alwey newe :
' Thus lay hir heer, and thus fressh
was hir hewe ;

1761

Thus sate, thus^s spake, thus spanne,
this was hir chere ;

Thus faire she was, and thys was hir
manere.'

Al this conceyte his herte hath new y-take,
And as the see, with tempeste al to-shake,
That after, whan the storme is al ago,
Yet wol the watir quappe a day or two,
Ryght so, thogh that hir formè were absent,
The plesaunce of hir formè was present.

But nathèles, nat plesaunce, but delyte,
Or an unryghtful talent with dispite,—
' For mawgree hir, she shal my lemman
be :

Happe helpeth hardy man alway,' quod
he,

' What endè that I make, hit shal be so !'
And gyrt hym with his swerde, and
gan to go,

And forth he rit til he to Rome is come,
And al alone his way than hath he nome
Unto the hous of Colatyne ful ryght.

Doun was the sonne, and day hath
lost his lyght,

1779

And inne he come, unto a prevy halke,
And in the nyght ful thefely gan he stalke,
Whan every wyght was to his restè broght,
Neno wyghte had of tresoun suche a thocht.
Whether by wyndow, or by other gynne,
With swerde y-drawe, shortly he cometh
ynne

There as she lay, thys noble wyfe Lucesse,
And as best woke, hir bed she feltè presse.
' What best is that,' quod she, ' that
weyeth thus ?'

' I am the kyngès sone, Tarquinius,'
Quod he, ' but and thow crye, or
noysè make,

1790

Or if thou any créature awake,
Be thilkè God that formede man on lyve,
This swerd thurghout thyn hertè shal
I ryve.'

And therwithal unto hir throte he sterte,
And sette the swerde al sharpe unto
hir herte.

No worde she spake, she hath no
myght therto ;

What shal she sayne? hir wytte is al ago !
Ryght as a wolfe that fynt a lomb alone,
To whom shal she compleyne or
makè mone ?

What ! shal she fyghtè with an hardy
knyghte ?

1800

Wel wotè men a woman hath no myghte.
What ! shal she crye, or how shal she asterte
That hath hir by the throte, with swerde
at herte ?

She axeth grace, and seyde al that she kan.
' Ne wolt thou nat?' quod tho this
cruelle man,

' As wisly Jupiter my soule save,
As I shal in the stable slee thy knave,
And lay him in thy bed, and lowdè crye,
That I the fynde in suche avowtrye ;
And thus thou shalt be ded, and also lese
Thy namè, for thou shalt non othir chese.'

Thise Romaynes wyfès loveden so
hir name

1812

At thilkè tyme, and dredden so the shame,
That, what for fere of sklaundre, and
drede of dethe,

She lost attonès bothè wytte and brethe ;
And in a swowgh she lay, and woxe so ded,
Men myghten smyten of hir arme or hed,
She feleth nothinge, neither foule ne feyre.

Tarquinius, thou art a kyngès eyre, 1819
And sholdest, as by lynage and by ryght,
Doon as a lorde and as a verray knyght ;
Why hastow doon dispite to chevalrye ?
Why hastow doon thys lady vylanye ?
Allas, of the thys was a vilenous dede !

But now to the purpose ; in the
story I rede

Whan he was goon and this myschaunce
is falle.

Thys lady sent aftir hir frendès alle,
Fáder, moder, housbonde, alle y-fere,

1798. *fynt a lomb*, F⁴ (many of whose bad readings are passed over) here have *feyneth a love!*

1805. *tho*, Trin. only ; Gg⁴ *he*, rest om.

1815. *attones bothe* Gg only ; rest *both attones*.

1821. *verray*, Gg *worthi*.

And al dysshevelee with hir heerè clere,
 In habyte suche as wymmen usede tho
 Unto the buryinge of hir frendès go, 1831
 She sytte in hallè with a sorowful syghte.
 Hir frendès axen what hir aylen myghte,
 And who was dede, and she sytte
 aye wepyng.

A worde for shame ne may she forthe
 out brynge,

Ne upon hem she durstè nat beholde,
 But attè laste of Tarquyny she hem tolde
 Thisrewful case, and al thys thing horryble.

The wo to telle hyt were an impossible
 That she and al hir frendès made attones.
 Al haddè folkès hertys ben of stones, 1841
 Hyt myght have makéd hem upon hir rewe,
 Hire hertè was so wyfely and so trewe.
 She sayde that for hir gylt, ne for hir blame,
 Hir housbonde shulde nat have the
 foulè name,

That noldè she nat suffren by no wey.
 And they answerdè alle upon hir fey,
 That they foryaf hyt hyr, for hyt was ryght;
 Hyt was no gilt; hit lay not in hir myght,
 And seyden hire ensamples many oon.
 But al for nocht, for thus she seyde anoon:
 'Be as be may,' quod she, 'of foryfyng;
 I wol not have no foryift for nothinge.'
 But pryvely she kaughtè forth a knyfe,
 And therwithal she raftè hir-selfe hir lyfe;
 And as she felle adoun she kaste hire toke,
 And of hir clothès yet she hedè toke;
 For in hir fallynge yet she haddè care,
 Lest that hir fete or suchè thyngè lay bare,
 So wel she lovèdè clennessè, and eke
 trouthe! 1860

Of hir had al the toun of Romè routhe,
 And Brutus by hir chastè bloode hath swore,
 That Tarquyn shulde y-banysshèd be
 therfore,

And al his kynne; and let the peple calle,
 And openly the tale he tolde hem alle;
 And openly let cary her on a bere
 Thurgh al the toun, that men may
 see and here 1867

The horryblè dede of hir oppressyoun.
 Ne never was ther kynge in Romè toun
 Syn thilkè day; and she was holden there
 A seynt, and ever hir day y-halwèd dere,

1836-1907. Missing in Gg.

Asin hire lawe. And thus endeth Lucrese
 The noble wyfe, as Titus beryth wittesse.

I telle hyt, for she was of love so trewe,
 Ne in hir wille she chaungèd for no newe;
 And for the stable hertè, sadde and kynde,
 That in these wymmen men may al
 day fynde;

Ther as they kaste hire hertè, there
 it dwelleth.

For wel I wot that Criste himselfè telleth,
 That in Israel, as wyde as is the londe,
 Nat so grete feythe in al that londe
 he fonde, 1881

As in a woman; and this is no lye.
 And as for men, loketh which tirannye
 They doon al day,—assay hem who-
 so lystè,

The trewest is ful brotil for to triste.

*Explicit Legenda Lucrecie, Rome,
 Martiris*

Incipit Legenda Adriane de Athenes

Juge infernal Mynos, of Cretè king,
 Now cometh thy lotte, now comestow
 on the ryngè!

Nat only for thy sake writen is this story,
 But for to clepe ageyn unto memory 1889
 Of Theseus, the grete untrewè of love,
 For which the goddis of the heven above
 Ben wrothe, and wreche han takè for
 thy synne.

Be rede for shame! now I thy lyfe begynne.
 Mynos, that was the myghty kynge
 of Crete,

That wan an hundred citees stronge
 and grete,

To scole hath sent his sone Androgeus
 To Athenes, of the which hyt happeth thus,
 That he was slayne, lernynge philosophie,
 Ryght in that citee, nat but for envye.

The grete Mynos, of the whiche I speke,
 His sonès dethe is comè for to wreke,—
 Alcatheè besegeth harde and longè; 1902
 But nathèles, the wallès be so stronge,

1872. *As in hire lawe*, in their religion.

1881. *Nat*, Trin.²; rest *that*.

1881. *he*, all but Add. *he ne*.

1902. *Alcatheè*, the name of the western
 acropolis of Megara.

And Nysus, that was kyng of that citee,
So chyvalrous, that lytel dredeth he ;
Of Mynos or his oste toke he no cure.
Til, on a day, befel an aventure,
That Nisus doghtre stode upon the walle,
And of the segé sawe the maner alle. 1909
So happede hyt that at a skarmysshynge,
She caste hir hert upon Mynos the kyng,
For his beaute, and for his chevalerye,
So soré, that she wendé for to dye.

And, shortly of this processe for to pace,
She madé Mynos wynnén thilké place,
So that the citee was al at his wille,
To saven whom hym lyst, or ellés spille.
But wikkidly he quytte her kyndénesse,
And lethir drenche in sorowe and distresse,
Nere that the goddys had of hir pite ; 1920
But that tale were to longe as now for me.

Athénés wanne this kyng Mynos also,
As Alcatheo and other tounés mo ;
And this theffect, that Mynoshath so dryven
Hem of Athénés, that they mote hym yiven
Fro yere to yere hir owene children dere
For to be slayne, as ye shal after here.

Thys Mynos hath a monstre, a wikked
beste,

That was so cruelle that, withoute areste,
Whan that a man was broght in his
presence, 1930

He wolde hym ete ; ther helpeth no defence.
And every thriddé yere, withouten doute,
They casten lotte, and as hyt came aboute
On ryche, on pore, he most his soné take,
And of his childe he mosté present make

To Mynos, to save him or to spille,
Or lat his best devoure him at his wille.
And this hath Mynos doon right in dyspite ;
To wreke his sone was sette all his delyte,
And maken hem of Athénés his thralle
Fro yere to yere, while that he lyven shalle ;
And home he saileth whan this toun is
wonne 1942

This wikked custome is so longe y-ronne,
Til that of Athénés kyng Egéus
Moste senden his owne soné Théséus,
Sith that the lotte is fallen hym upon,
To be devouréd, for grace is ther non.

1936. Trin.² botch this line by reading *unto* for
to (1), Arch. Seld. by *for to* instead of *to* (2), Gg
has *To Thescus* for *To Mynos*.

And forth is lad thys woful yongé knyght
Unto the court of kyng Mynos full ryght,
And in a prison fetré faste is he, 1950
Til thilké tyme he shulde y-freten be.

Wel maystow wepe, O woful Theseus,
That art a kyngés sone, and dampnéd thus !
Me thynketh this, that thou were depe
y-holde

To whom that savéde the fro carés colde !
And now, if any woman helpé the,
Wel oughtestow hir servant for to be,
And ben hir trewé lover yere by yere !
But now to come agayn to my matere.
The tour, ther as this Theseus is throwe,
Doun in the bothome derke, and wonder
lowe, 1961

Was joynge in the walle to a foreyne,
And hyt was longynge to the doghtren
tweyne

Of kyng Mynos, that in hire chambres grete
Dwelten above, toward the maystré strete
Of Athénés, in joy and in solace.

Wot I not how, hyt happédé parcase,
As Theseus compleynéd hym by nyghte,
The kyngés doghter Adriane that hyghte,
And eke hir suster Phedra, herden alle
His compleynt, as they stoden on the walle,
And lokéden upon the bryghté mone ;
Hem listé nat to go to beddé sone. 1973
And of his wo they hadde compassoun ;
A kyngés sone to be in swiche prisoun,
And be devouréd, thoughte hem grete
pitee.

Than Adriane spake to hir suster free,
And seyde, ‘ Phedra, levé suster dere,
This woful lordés sone may ye not here,
How pitously compleyneth he his kynne,
And eke his pore estate that he is ynne,
And giltéles ? now certés hit is routhe !
And if ye wol assenté, by my trouthe,
He shal be holpen, how so that we do.’

Phedra answerde, ‘ Y-wys, me is as wo
For him, as ever I was for any man ;

1949. *court*, F⁴ *contree*.

1949. *ful ryght*, F⁴ *ful of myght*.

1964. *kyng*, Arch. Seld. only, probably an
emendation. Here again Gg has *Thescus* for
Mynos.

1966. *Athenes*, probably Chaucer's own slip ;
T² in *mochell myrthe*.

1973. *soné*, F⁴ Trin.² *so sone*.

1986. Add. stops here.

And to his helpe the besté rede I kan,
 Is, that we doon the gayler prively
 To come and spekè with us hastily,
 And doon this woful man with him to come;
 For if he may the monstre overcome, 1991
 Than were he quyte; ther is noon other
 bote!

Lat us wel taste him at hys herte-rote,
 That if so be that he a wepne have,
 Wher that he dar, his lyfe to kepe or save,
 Fighten with this fende and him defende.
 For in the prison, ther he shal descende,
 Ye wote wel that the best is in a place
 That nys not derke, and hath roume and
 eke space

To welde an axe, or swerde, or staffe, or
 knyffe. 2000

So that, me thenketh, he shuldè save his
 lyfe;

If that he be a man, he shal do so.

‘And we shal make him ballès eke also
 Of wexe and towe, that, whan he gapeth
 faste,

Into the bestès throte he shal hem caste,
 Tosleke his hunger, and encombre his teeth.
 And ryght anon whan that Theseus seeth
 The beste achokéd, he shal on hym lepe
 To sleen hym or they comen more to-hepe.
 This wepen shal the gayler, or that tyde,
 Ful prively within the prisoun hyde: 2011
 And for the house is crynkled to and fro,
 And hath so queynté weyès for to go,
 For it is shapen as the mase is wroght,
 Therto have I a remedy in my thoght,
 That by a clewe of twyne, as he hath gon,
 The samè way he may returne anon,
 Folwyngé alway the threde, as he hath
 come.

And whan that he this beste hathe over-
 come, 2019

Thanne may he fleen away out of this drede,
 And eke the gayler may he wyth him lede,
 And him avaunce at home in his contree,
 Syn that so grete a lordès sone is he.
 Thys is my rede, if that ye dar hyt take;
 What shulde I lenger sermoun of hyt make?’

1995. So Gg; F *wher that hys lyfe he dar kepe*;
 rest vary.

1999. Gg and hath bothe roum and space.

2020. drede, F⁴ stede.

2024. ye, so Trin.² and Th.; rest he.

The gayler cometh, and with hym
 Theseus;

Whan thesè thyngès ben acorded thus,
 Adoun sytte Theseus upon his knee, 2028
 ‘The ryghtè lady of my lyfe,’ quod he,
 ‘I sorwful man, y-dampned to the deth,
 Froyow, whiles that me lasteth lyf or breth,
 I wol not twynne afir this áventure.

But in youre servise thus I wol endure;
 That asa wrecche unknowe I wol yow serve
 For evermore, til that myn hertè sterve.
 Forsake I wol at home myn herytage,
 And, as I sayde, ben of youre courte a page,
 If that ye vouchésafe that in this place,
 Ye grauntè me to have so gret a grace,
 That I may have not but my mete and
 drinke; 2040

And for my sustenaunce yet wol I swynke,
 Ryght as yow lystè; that Mynos, ne no
 wyght,

Syn that hesawe me never with eyen syght,
 Ne no man ellès shal me konne espye,
 So slyly and so wel I shal me gye,
 And me so wel disfigure, and so lowe,
 That in this worlde ther shal no man me
 knowe,

To han my lyfe, and to have the presence
 Of yow, that doon to me this excellence.
 And to my fader shal I sendè here 2050
 This worthy man that is now your gaylere,
 And him to-guerdone that he shal wel bee
 Oon of the gretest men of my contree.
 And if I durstè sayne, my lady bryght,
 I am a kyngès sone and eke a knyght,
 As woldè God, if that hyt myghtè bee,
 Ye weren in my contree allè three,
 And I with yow, to bere yow companye.
 Than shulde ye seen if that I therof lye.

‘And if I profre yow in lowe manere
 To ben youre page and serven yow ryght
 here, 2061

But I yow serve as lowly in that place,
 I prey to Mars to yevè me suche grace,
 That shamès deth on me ther motè falle,
 And dethe and povertè to my frendès alle,
 And that my spirite be nyghtè motè go
 After my dethe, and walkè to and fro,

2048. to have the, so Add.²; F⁴ to have; Gg³
 for to have.

2051. now, only Gg.

Thát I mote of traytoure have a name,
 For which my spirite goth to do meshame !
 And if I ever clayme other degre, ²⁰⁷⁰
 But of ye vouchésafe to yeve hyt me,
 As I have seyde, of shamés deth I deye !
 And mercy, lady ! I kan nat ellés seye.'

A semely knyght was Theseus to see,
 And yongè, but of twenty yere and three.
 But whoso hadde y-seen his contenance,
 He wolde have wepte for routhe of his
 penaunce ;

For which this Adriane in this manere
 Answerde hym to his profre and to his chere.
 'A kyngés sone, and eke a knyght,' quod
 she, ²⁰⁸⁰

'To ben my servant in so lowe degre,
 God shelde hit, for the shame of wymmen
 alle,

And lene me never suche a case befallè !
 But sende yow grace and sleight of herte
 also

Yow to defende and knyghtlysleen your fo !
 And lene hereaftir that I may yow fynde
 To me and to my suster here so kynde,
 That I repentè not to yeve yow lyfe !

'Yet wer hyt better that I were your wife,
 Syn that ye ben as gentil borne as I, ²⁰⁹⁰
 And have a realmè nat but fastè by,
 Then that I suffrede yow gittles to sterve,
 Or that I lete you as a pagè serve ;
 Hyt is no profre, as unto youre kynrede.
 But what is that man wol not do for drede ?
 And to my suster, syn that hyt is so,
 That she mote goon with me, if that I goo,
 Or ellés suffre deth as wel as I,
 That ye unto your sone, as trewely, ²⁰⁹⁹
 Doon hir be wedded at your home comynge.
 This is the final ende of al this thyngè ;
 Ye, swere hit here, upon al that may be
 sworne !'

'Yee, lady myn,' quod he, 'or ellés torne
 Mote I be with the Minotawre to morowe !
 And have here-of myn hertè-bloode to
 borowe,

If that ye wol ! If I hadde knyfe or spere,
 I wolde hit laten out, and theron swere,
 For then at erst I wote ye wol me leve.

²⁰⁹². yow gittles, F⁴ your gentillesse.

²⁰⁹⁴. no profre, etc., i.e. no proffer suitable to
 your birth ; F⁴ not profet.

By Mars, that is the chefe of my beleve,
 So that I myghtè lyven, and nat fayle
 To morowe for to achèvé my batayle, ²¹¹¹
 I noldè never fro this placè flee,
 Til that ye shulde the verray prefè see.
 For now, if that the sothe I shal yow saye,
 I have y-lovèd yow ful many a daye,
 Thogh ye ne wiste it nat, in my contree,
 And aldermoste desirèd yow to see
 Of any erthely lyvynge créature.

Upon my trouthe I swere, and yow assure,
 These seven yere I have your servant bee.
 Now have I yow, and also have ye mee,
 My derè herte, of Athenès duchesse !'

This lady smyleth at his stedfastnesse,
 And at his hertely wordys, and his chere,
 And to hir suster sayde in this manere :

'Al softly now, suster myn,' quod she,
 'Now be we duchesses, both I and ye,
 And sykered to the regals of Athenes,
 And both heraftir lykly to be queenes,
 And savèd fro his deth a kyngés sone,
 As ever of gentil wymen is the wone ²¹³¹
 To save a gentilman, enforthe hir myght,
 In honest cause, and namely in his ryght.
 Me thinketh no wyght ought us here-of
 blame,

Ne beren us therfore an evel name.'

And shortly of this matere for to make,
 This Theseus of hir hath leve y-take,
 And every poynt was performèd in dede,
 As ye have in this covenant herde merede ;
 His wepne, his clew, his thing that I
 have sayde, ²¹⁴⁰

Was by the gayler in the house y-layde,
 Ther as this Mynatour hath his dwellyng,
 Ryght fastè by the dorre at his entryngè ;
 And Theseus is ladde unto his deth ;
 And forthe unto this Mynataure he geth,
 And by the techynge of thys Adriane,
 He overcome thys beste and was his bane,
 And oute he cometh by the clewe agayne
 Ful prively, when he thys beste hath
 slayne ;

And by the gayler gotten hath a barge, ²¹⁵⁰
 And of his wivès tresure gan it charge,
 And tok his wif, and eke hir suster free,
 And eke the gayler, and wyth hem alle
 three

Is stole away out of the londe by nighte,

And to the contree of Ennopye hym dyghte,
There as he had a frende of his knowynge.
There festen they, there dauncen they
and synge,

And in his armès hath thys Adriane,
That of the beste hath kepte him from
his bane. 2159

And gate him there a newè barge anoon,
And of his cowntre-folke a ful grete woon,
And taketh his leve, and homeward
sayleth hee ;

And in an yle, amydde the wildè see,
There as ther dwelleth créaturé noon
Save wildè bestes, and that ful many oon,
He made his shippe a-londè for to sette,
And in that ile halfe a day he lette,
And sayde that on the londe he moste
him reste.

His maryners han don ryght as hym
leste ;

And, for to tellè shortly in thys cas, 2170
Whanne Adriane his wyfe aslepè was,
For that hir suster fairer was than she,
He taketh hir in his honde, and forth gooth
he

To shyppe, and as a traytour stale his way,
While that thys Adriane aslepè lay,
And to his contree-warde he sayleth
blyve,—

A twenty devel way the wynde him
dryve !—

And fonde his fader drenchèd in the see.
Me lyste no more to speke of hym, *pardee!*
These falsè lovers, poyson be her bane !

But I wol turne ageyne to Adryane,
That is with slepe for werynesse y-take ;
Ful sorwfully hir hertè may awake. 2183
Allas, for the myn hertè hath pitee !
Ryght in the dawényng awake she,
And gropeth in the bed, and fonde ryght
noght.

'Allas,' quod she, 'that ever I was
wroght :

I am betrayèd,' and hir heer to-rente,
And to the strondè barefote faste she wente,
And cryede, 'Theseus ! myn hertè swete !

^{2155.} *Ennopye*, 'Ænopia, another name for
Egina' (Skeat); Gilman suggests Enope in
Messenia.

^{2184.} *pitee*, Gg now *pitee*; Trin.² *gret pitee*.

^{2188.} *hir heer*, Gg *al hire her*.

Where be ye, that I may not wyth yow
mete? 2191

And myghtè thus with bestes ben y-slayne.'
The holowe roches answerde hir agayne.
No man she sawe, and yet shynède the
mone,

And hye upon a rokke she wentè sone,
And saw his bargè saylynge in the see.
Colde waxe hir herte, and ryght thus
saydè she :

'Meker than ye fynde I the bestès
wilde !'—

Hadde he not synnè that hir thus be-
gylde !—

She cried, 'O turne agayne for routhe
and synne, 2200

Thy bargè hath not al his meyny ynne.'
Hir kerchefe on a pole up stykede she,
Ascauncè that he shulde hyt wel y-see,
And hym remembre that she was behynde,
And turne agayne, and on the stronde
hir fynde.

But al for noght ; his wey he is i-goon,
And doun she felle a-swowne upon a stoon ;
And up she ryste, and kyssed in al hir care
The steppès of his fete, there he hath fare,
And to hir bedde ryght thus she speketh
tho : 2210

'Thow bedd,' quoth she, 'that hast
receyvèd two,

Thow shalt answerde of two and not of oon,
Where is thy gretter parte away i-goon ?
Allas, whereshal I wreched wyght become ?
For though so be that shyp or boot here
come,

Home to my contree dar I not for drede ;
I kan my-selfè in this case not rede.'

What shulde I tellè more hir compleyn-
ynge ?

Hyt is so longe hyt were an hevye thyng.
In hyr Epistil Naso telleth alle ; 2220

But shortly to the endè tel I shalle.
The goddys have hir holpen for pitee,
And in the sygne of Taurus men may see
The stonès of hir corowne shynè clere ;
I wol no morè speke of thys matere.

^{2215.} *ship or boot*, Trin.; Arch. Seld. and
Add.² *any lote*; Gg *boot here me*; F⁴ *bote
noon here*. Ovid:

Finge, dari comitesque mihi, ventosque, ratemque.

But thus this falsè lover kan begyle
His trewe love, the devel quyte hym his
while !

Explicit Legenda Adriane de Athenes

Incipit Legenda Philomene

Thow yiver of the formès, that hast
wroght

The fairè worlde, and bare hit in thy thought
Eternally or thow thy werke beganne, 2230
Why madest thow unto the sklauder of
manne,

Or—al be that hyt was not thy doynge,
As for that fyne to makè suche a thyng,—
Why suffrest thow that Terèus was bore,
That is in love so fals and so forswore,
That fro thys worlde up to the firstè hevene
Corrupmeth, whan that folke his namè
nevene ?

And as to me, so grisly was his dede,
That whan that I this foulè story rede,
Myn eyen wexen foule and sore also ; 2240
Yet laste the venym of so longe ago,
That it infecteth hym that wolde beholde
The story of Terèus, of which I tolde.

Of Trasè was he lorde, and kynne to
Marte,

The cruelle god that stante with bloody
darte,

And wedded hadde he, with a blisful chere,
King Pandyonès fairè doghter dere,
That hyghtè Proygne, floure of hir contree ;
Thogh Juno lyst nat at the festè bee,
Ne Ymeneus, that god of wedding is. 2250
But at the festè redy ben, y-wys,
The Furies thre, with al hire mortel bronde,
The owle al nyght about the balkès wonde,
That prophete is of woand of myschaunce.
This revel, ful of songe, and ful of daunce,
Lasteth a fourtènyght or lytel lasse.

But shortly of this story for to passe,—
For I am wery of hym for to telle,—
Fyve yere his wyfe and he togedir dwelle ;
Til on a day she gan so sorè longe 2260
To seen hir suster, that she saugh not longe,

2228. *yiver of the formes*, 'Deus dator formarum,' Bodley gloss.

2256. *Lasteth*, Arch. Seld. *Lestith*; rest *Laste*.

That for desire she nystè what to seye,
But to hir husbonde gan she for to preye
For Goddys love, that she moste onès gon
Hir suster for to seen, and come anon.
Or ellès, but she mostè to hyr wende,
She preyde hym that he wolde aftir hir
sende.

And thys was day be day al hir prayere,
With al humblesse of wyfehode, worde
and chere. 2269

This Terèus let make his shippès yare,
And into Grece hymselfe is forthe y-fare,
Unto his fader in lawe, and gan hym preye,
To vouchèsafe that for a moneth or tweye,
That Philomene, his wyfès suster, myghte
On Proigne his wyfe but onès have a syghte ;
'And she shal come to yow agayne anon,
Myselfe with hyr, I wil bothe come and
gon,

And as myn hertès lyfe I wol hir kepe.'

Thys oldè Pandèon, thys kynge, gan
wepe

For tendernesse of hertè for to leve 2280
His doghtre gon, and for to yive hir leve ;
Of al thys worlde he lovede nothings so ;
But at the lastè leve hath she to go.

For Philomene with saltè terès eke
Gan of hir fader gracè to beseke,
To seen hir suster that she loveth so,
And hym embraceth with hir armès two.
And ther-with-alle so yonge and faire was
she, 2288

That whan that Terèus saugh hir beaute,
And of array that ther nas noon hir lyche
(And yet of beaute was she two so ryche),
He caste his fiery hert upon hir so,
That he wol have hir, how-so that hyt go,
And with his wilès knelèd and so preyde,
Til at the lastè Pandèon thus seyde :

'Now, sone,' quod he, 'that arte to
me so dere,

I the betake my yongè doghtre here,
That bereth the key of al myn hertès lyfe.
And gretè wel my doghter and thy wyfe,
And yeve hir leve sometymè for to pleye,
That she may seen me onès or I deye.'
And sothely he hath made him rychè feste,
And to his folke, the moste and eke the leste,

2286. *she loveth*, F⁴ *hir longeth*.

2291. *beaute*, F² *bounte*.

That with him come ; and yaf him yeftes
grete,

And him conveyeth thurgh the maistirstrete
Of Athenès, and to the see him broghte,
And turneth home ; no malyce he ne
thoghte.

The ores pulleth forthe the vessel faste,
And into Trace arryvethe at the laste ;

And up into a forest he hir ledde, ²³¹⁰
And to a cavé pryvely hym spedde,
And in this derké cavé, yif hir leste,
Or lesté noght, he bad hir for to reste ;
Of which hir hert agrose, and seyde thus :

‘ Where is my suster, brother Teréus ? ’

And therewithal she wepté tendirly,
And quoke for feré, pale and pitously,
Ryghte as the lambe that of the wolfe is
byten,

Or as the colver that of the egle is smyten,
And is out of his clawès forthe escaped,
Yét hyt is aferded and awhaped ²³²¹
Lest hit be hent eftsonès : so sate she.

But utterly hyt may none other be,
By forcé hath this traytour done a dede,
That he hath refté hir of hir maydenhede
Maugree hir hede, by strengthe and by
his myght.

Lo, here a dede of men, and that aryght !
Shecrieth ‘ Suster ! ’ with ful loudé stevene,
And ‘ Fader dere ! ’ and ‘ Helpe me,
God in hevене ! ’

Al helpeth nat. And yet this falsé thefe
Hath doon thys lady yet a more myschefe,
For ferdé lest she sholde his shamé crye,
And done hym openly a vilanye, ²³³³
And with his swerde hire tonge of ker-
veth he,

And in a castel made hir for to be
Ful privély in prison evermore,
And kept hir to his usage and to his store,
So that shemyghte hym nevermore asterte.

O sely Philomene, wo is in thyn herte !
God wreké the, and sendé the thy bone !
Now is hyt tyme I make an endé sone.

This Teréus is to his wyfe y-come,
And in his armes hath his wyfe y-nome,

2329. *and* (2), om. F⁵.

2332. *For ferde* Gg³ *For fere*.

2338. F³ om. and insert the spurious line *Huge*
ben thy sorwes and wonder smerte after 2339.

And pitously he wepe, and shoke his hede,
And swore hire that he fonde hir
suster dede ;

For whiche thesely Proigne hath suche wo,
That nyghe hire sorwful herté brake a-two.
And thus in terès lat I Proigne dwelle,
And of hir suster forthe I wol yow telle.

This woful lady y-learnéd had in yowthe,
So that she werken and enbrowden
kowthe, ²³⁵¹

And weven in hire stole the radevore,
As hyt of wymmen hath ben y-wovéd yore.
And, shortly for to seyn, she hath hir fille
Of mete and drynke, and clothyng at
hire wille,

And kouthe ekerede and wel ynogh endyte,
But with a penné kouthe she nat write ;
But letteres kan she wevé to and fro.

So that by that the yere was al ago,
She haddé woven in a stames large, ²³⁶⁰
How she was broght from Athenes
in a barge,

And in a cavé how that she was broght,
And al the thinge that Teréus hath wrought,
She wave hyt wel, and wrote the
story above,

How she was servéd for hir suster love.
And to a knave a ryng she yaf anon,
And prayéd hym by signès for to goon
Unto the queene, and beren hir that clothe ;
And by signès swor hym many an othe,
She shulde hym yevé what she geten
myghte. ²³⁷⁰

Thys knave anon unto the queene
hym dyghte,

And toke hit hir, and al the maner tolde.
And whanne that Proigne hath this
thing beholde,

No worde she spake, for sorwe and
eke for rage,

But feynéd hyr to goon on pilgrymage
To Bachus temple. And in a lytel stounde
Hire dombé suster syttyng hath she founde
Wépyng in the castel, hir-self allone.

Allas, the wo, the compleynt, and the
mone

2352. *hire*, F⁶ om.

2353. *ben y-wovwed*, so Arch. Seld. ; rest *be wovwed*,
be woned.

2369. *signes*, F⁴ *signe*.

2369. *hym*, Gg only ; Trin. *she* ; rest om.

That Proigne upon hir dombè suster
maketh ! 2380

In armès everych of hem other taketh ;
And thus I lat hem in her sorwè dwelle.

The remenant is no chargè for to telle,
For this is al and some,—thus was
she served,

That never harm agyltè ne deservede
Unto thys cruelle man, that she of wyste.
Ye may be war of men, yif that yow lyste.
For al be that he wol not for his shame
Dóon as Tereus, to lese his name, 2389
Ne serve yow as a morderere or a knave,
Ful lytel whilé shul ye trewe hym have,—
That wol I seyne, al were he nowe
my brother,—

But hit so be that he may have non other.

Explicit Legenda Philomene

Incipit Legenda Phillis

By preve, as wel as by auctorite,
That wikked frute cometh of a wíked tree,
That may ye fynde, if that hyt liketh yow.

But for thys ende I spekè thys as now,
To tellè yow of falsè Demophon.

In love a falsè herde I never non,
But if hit were hys fader Theseus ; 2400
God, for his gracè, fro suche oon kepe us !
Thus thesè wymen prayen that hit here ;
Now to theeffect turne I of my matere.

Distroyèd is of Troyè the citee ;
This Demophon come saylyng in the see
Towarde Athénès to his paleys large.

With hym come many a shippè and
many a barge

Fúl of folke, of whiche ful many on
Is wounded sore, and seke, and wo begon,
And they han at a segè longe y-layne.

Byhynde him come a wynde and eke
a rayne, 2411

That shofe so sore his saylle ne myghtè
stonde,

Hym werè lever than al the worlde a-londe,
So hunteth hym the tempest to and fro !
So derke hyt was, he kouthè no-wher go,

2388. *his*, Gg only.

2400. *if*, F⁵ om.

2408. *folke*, Gg *his folk*.

And with a wawè brosten was his stere.
His shippe was rent so lowe, in suche
manere,

That carpentere ne koude hit nat amende.

The see by nyght as any torchè brende
For wode, and posseth hym now up now
down ; 2420

Til Neptune hath of hym compassyoun,
And Thetis, Chorus, Triton, and they alle,
And maden him upon a londe to falle,
Wherof that Phillis lady was and quene,
Lycurgus doghtre, fayrer on to sene

Than is the floure ageyn the bryghtèsonne.
Unneth is Demophon to londe
y-wonne,

Wayke and eke wery, and his folke forpynd
Of werynesse, and also enfamyned, 2429

And to the dethe he was almoste y-dreven.
His wisè folke to counseyle han hymeven,
To seken helpe and socour of the quene,
And loken what his gracè myghtè bene,
And maken in that londe some chevis-
saunce,

To kepen hym fro wo and fro myschaunce.
For seke he was, and almoste at the dethe ;
Unnethè myght he speke, or drawè brethe ;
And lyeth in Rhodopeya hym for to reste.

Whan he may walke, hym thought hit
was the beste

Unto the court to seken for socoure. 2440
Men knewe hym welle and diden hym
honoure ;

For at Athénès duke and lorde was he,
As Theseus his fader hath y-be,
That in his tymè was of grete renoun,
No man so grete in al his regioun ;
And lyke his fader of face and of stature,
And fals of love ; hyt came hym of nature,
As doth the fox Renarde, the foxes sone ;
Of kynde he koude his oldè fadrès wone

2420. *now up now down*, F⁴ *up and down*.

2422. *Chorus*. So Thynne (the MSS. read *Thorus*), probably a misunderstanding of 'Et senior Glauci chorus' in *Æn.* v. 823-825, where Thetis, Triton 'and they all' ('exercitus omnis') are mentioned. See Skeat's note and Bech in *Anglia*, vol. v.

2435. *To*, F⁴ *And*.

2438. *Rhodopeya*, a mountain in Thrace.

2440. *court*, F⁴ *contee*.

2441. *diden*, so Gg (*dedyn*) ; F⁴ *dya* ; Trin.² *did*
him gret ; Add. *2 hym they dede*.

2442. *at*, Gg *of*.

Withouté lore, as kan a drakèswymme 2450
Whan hit is kaught and caried to the
brymme.

Thys honourable quenè doth him chere,
Hir lyketh wel his porte and his manere.
But for I am agroteyd here beforne,
To write of hem that ben in love forsworne
And eke to hastè me in my Legende,
Which to performé, God me gracé sende ;
Therefore I passè shortly in thys wyse.

Ye have wel herde of Thesèus devise,
In the betraysng of faire Adriane, 2460
That of hir pitee kepte hym fro his bane.
At shortè wordés, ryght so Demophon,
The samè way, the samè path hath gon,
That did his falsè fader Thesèus.

For unto Phillis hath he sworn thus,
To wedden hir, and hir his trouthe plyghte,
And pikèd of hyr al the good he myghte,
Whan he was hole and sounde, and had
his reste,

And doth with Phillis what-so that him
leste,

As wel kouthe I, gif that me lestè so, 2470
Téllen al his doynge, to and fro.

He sayde unto his contree moste he
sayle,

For ther he wolde hire weddyng apparaylle
As fille to hir honour and his also,
And openly he tok his levè tho,
And to hir swore he woldè not sojourne,
But in a moneth ageyn he wolde retourne.
And in that londe let make his ordynance,
As verray lorde, and toke the obeisaunce
Wel and homely, and let his shippis dyghte,
And home he gooth the nextè wey he
myghte. 2481

For unto Phillis yet ne come he noght,
And that hath sheso harde and sore y-boght,
Allas, that as the storyes us recorde,
She was hir ownè dethe ryght with a corde,
Whanne that she segh that Demophon
her trayede.

But to hym firste she wrote, and faste hym
prayed

He woldè come and hir delyver of peyne,

2459. *devise*, F³ *the nyse*; Thynne *the gyse*.

2480. *homely*, Tan. *humble*; Thynne *humbly*.

2480. *let*, Gg only; rest om.

2482. *For*, Trin. *But*.

As I rehersè shal oo worde or tweyne.
Me lystè nat vouch-safe on him to swynke,
Ne spend on hym a pennè ful of ynke, 2491
For fals in love was he, ryght as his syre ;
The devel set hire soulès both a-fire !
But of the letter of Phillis wol I wryte
A worde or tweyne, although hit be but lyte.
'Thyn hostesse,' quod she, 'O thou
Demophon,

Thy Phillis, which that is so wo begon,
Of Rhodepey, upon yow mot compleyne,
Over the termè sette betwix us tweyne,
That ye ne holden forwarde, as ye seyde.
Your anker, which ye in oure haven leyde,
Hyght us that ye wolde comen out of doute,
Or that the monè went onès aboute ;
But tymès foure the mone hath hid hir face
Syn thylkè day ye wentè fro this place ;
And fourè tymès lyghte the worlde ageyn.
But for al that, yet I shal soothly seyn,
Yet hath the streme of Sithon nat i-brought
From Athenès the shippe ; yet cometh
hit noght.

And if that ye the termè reknè wolde, 2510
As I or other trewè lovere sholde,
I pleyne nat, God wot ! beforne my day.'
But al hir letter writen I ne may
By ordre, for hit were to me a charge ;
Hir letter was ryght longe, and therto large.
But here and there in ryme I have hyt layde,
There as me thoughtè that she hath wel
sayde.

She seyde, 'Thy sayllès cometh nat
ageyn,

Ne to the worde there nys no fey certeyn ;
But I wote why ye comè nat,' quod she ;
'For I was of my love to yow so fre. 2521
And of the goddys that ye han forswore,
If hire vengeauncè fal on yow therefore,
Ye be nat suffisaunt to bere the peyne.
To muchè trusted I, wel may I pleyne,
Upon youre lynage and youre faire tonge,
And on youre terès falsèly out-wronge.
How kouthe ye wepè so be crafte?' quod
she ;

2491. *Ne spend*, F⁴ *Dispenden*.

2496. *thou*, Trin. and Arch. Seld. only.

2508. *Sithon*, the name of the father of Phillis,
the King of Thrace.

2511. *lovere*, F⁴ *lovers*.

2523. *If*, F⁴ *That*.

'Máy there suchè teres i-feynede be ?
Now certes gif ye wolde have in memorye,
Hyt oughtè be to yow but lytel glorie, ²⁵³¹
To have a sely maydè thus betrayed !
To God,' quod she, 'prey I, and ofte
have prayed,

That hyt be nowe the gretest prise of alle,
And moste honour that ever yow shal
befalle.

And when thyn olde auncetres peynted be,
In which men may her worthynessè se,
Then pray I God, thow peynted be also,
That folke may reden, for-by as they go,—

"Lo, this is he, that with his flaterye
Betrayed hath, and doon hir vilanye, ²⁵⁴¹
That was his trewè love in thoghte and
dede."

But sothely of oo poynt yet may they
rede,

That ye ben lyke youre fader, as in this ;
For he begiled Adriane, y-wis,
With suche an arte, and suchè soteltee,
As thou thy-selven hast begiled me.

As in that poynt, althogh hit be nat feire,
Thou folwest hym certeyn, and art his
eyre.

But syn thus synfully ye me begile, ²⁵⁵⁰
My body mote ye seen, within a while,
Ryght in the havene of Athenès fletyng,
Withouten sepulture and buryng,
Though ye ben harder then is any stone.'

And whan this letter was forthe sent
anone,

And knew how brotel and how fals he was,
She for dispeyre fordidde hir-self, allas !
Suche sorowe hath she, for she beset hire so !
Be war, ye wymmen, of youre sotide fo !
Syns yet this day men may ensample se,
And, as in love, trusteth no man but me.

Explicit Legenda Phillis

Incipit Legenda Ypermestre

In Greccè whilom weren brethren two
Of which that oon was callè Danao, ²⁵⁶³
That many a sone hath of his body wonne,
As suchè falsè lovers oftè konne.

Among his sonès allè there was oon,
That aldermoste he loved of everychon.

And whan this childe was borne, this Danao
Shope hym a name, and callèd hym Lyno.

That other brother callèd was Egiste,
That was in love as fals as ever hym lyste.
And many a doghtre gat he in his lyfe ;
Of which he gat upon his ryghtè wife ²⁵⁷³
A doghtre dere, and did hir for to calle
Ypermestra, yongest of hem alle.

The whichè childe, of hir natyvite,
To allè goodè thewès borne was she,
As lykède to the goddes, or she was borne,
That of the shefe she shuldè be the corne.

The Wirdes, that we clepen Destanye,
Hath shapen hir, that she moste nedès be
Pitousè, saddè, wise, and trewe as stele.

And to this woman hyt acordeth wele ;
For though that Venusyaf hir grete beaute,
With Jupiter compounèd so was she,
That consciencè, trouthe, and drede of
shame,

And of hir wyfehode for to kepe hir name,
This thoghte hire was felicitè as here.

And redè Mars was that tyme of the yere
So feble, that his malice is him rafte ; ²⁵⁹⁰
Repressèd hath Venús his cruelle crafte ;
And with Venús, and other oppressoun
Of houses, Mars his venim is adoun,
That Ypermestra dare not handel a knyfe
In malyce, thogh she shuldè lese hir lyfe.

But nathèles, as heven gan tho turne,
To badde aspectes hath she of Saturne,
That made hir for to dyen in prisoun,
As I shal after makè mencion.

To Danao and Egistes also, ²⁶⁰⁰
Al thogh so be that they were brethren
two,

For thilkè tyme nas sparèd no lynage,
Hyt lyketh hem to maken mariage
Betwixè Ypermestre and hym Lyno,
And casten suche a day hyt shal be so,
And ful accorded was hit wittirly.

The array is wroght, the tyme is fastè by,
And thus Lyno hath of his fadres brother
The doghter wedded, and eche of hem
hath other.

^{2582.} and, Trin.² only.
^{2592.} And with, Gg⁴ That (Thynne And)
what with.
^{2598.} dyen, MSS. dy, dye.
^{2599.} As, F⁴ And.
^{2601.} Al, F⁵ And.

The torches brennen, and the lampès
 bryghte, 2610
 The sacrifices ben ful redy dyght,
 Thence out of the firè reketh sote,
 The flour, the lefe, is rent up by the rote,
 To maken garlandes and coronés hye ;
 Ful is the place of sounde of mynstralcye,
 Of songès amoureuse of mariage,
 As thilkè tymè was the pleyne usage.
 And this was in the paleys of Egiste,
 That in his house was lorde, ryght as hym
 lyste.
 And thus that day they driven to an ende ;
 The frendès taken leve, and home they
 wende ; 2621
 The nyght is comen, the bride shal go to
 bedde.
 Egisté to his chambre fast hym spedde,
 And prively he let his doghter calle,
 Whanne that the hous was voyded of hem
 alle.
 He lokèd on his doghter with glad chere,
 And to hir spak as ye shal after here.
 ‘ My ryghtè doghtèr, tresour of myn
 herte,
 Syn firste that day that shapen was my
 sherte, 2629
 Or by the fatale sustren hadde my dome,
 So ny myn hertè never thinge me come
 As thou, myn Ypermystra, daughter dere !
 Take hedè what thy fader seyth the here,
 And wirke after thy wiser ever mo.
 For alderfirstè, doghter, I love the so
 That al the worlde to me nys half so lefe,
 Ne I noldè redè the to thy myschefe,
 For al the good under the coldè moone ;
 And what I meene, hyt shal be seyde
 ryght soone, 2639
 With protestacioun, as seyn these wyse,
 That, but thou do as I shal the devyse,
 Thou shalt be ded,—by hym that al hath
 wrought !
 At shortè wordès thou ne scapest nought
 Out of my paleys or that thou be dede,
 But thou consente and werke aftir my rede ;
 Take this to the for ful conclusioun.’

2632. *myn*, Gg only ; Trin.² have *my* before
doughter.

2633. *what*, Gg *what I*.

2637. *I nolde*, F⁴ *nolde* ; Trin. *wold* ; Add.²
wolde I.

This Ypermystra caste hir eyen doun,
 And quoke as doth the lefe of aspè grene ;
 Ded wex hir hewe, and lyke an ashe to sene ;
 And seyde, ‘ Lorde and fader, al youre wille,
 After my myght, God wote I shal fulfille,
 So hit to me be no confusioun.’ 2652

‘ Inyl,’ quod he, ‘ have noon excepcioun ;
 And out he kaughte a knyfe as rasour kene.
 ‘ Hyde this,’ quod he, ‘ that hyt be not
 i-sene,

And whan thyn housbonde is to beddè go,
 While that he slepeth kut his throte atwo ;
 For in my dremès hyt is warnèd me,
 How that my newew shal my banè be,
 But which I not ; wherfore I wol be siker.
 Gif thou saynay, we two shal have a byker,
 As I have seyde, by him that I have sworne !’

This Ypermystre hath nygh hire wytte
 forlorne, 2663

And, for to passen harmlesse of that place,
 She graunted hym ; ther was noon other
 grace.

And therwithal a costrel taketh he
 And seyde, ‘ Hereof a draught, or two, or
 thre,

Yif hym to drynkè, whan he gooth to reste,
 And he shal slepe as longe as ever the leste ;
 The narcotikes and opies ben so stronge.
 And go thy way, lest that hym thynke to
 longe.’ 2671

Oute cometh the bride, and with ful
 sobre chere,

As is of maidenès oftè the manere,
 To chambre is broght with revel and with
 songe.

And shortly, leste this talè be to longe,
 This Lino and she beth i-broght to bedde,
 And every wight out at the dore hym
 spedde.

The nyght is wasted and he felle aslepe ;
 Ful tenderly begynneth she to wepe ;
 She riste hir up, and dredefully she quaketh,
 As doth the braunchè that Zepherus
 shaketh, 2681

2649. *an*, F⁴ *as*.

2666. *he*, F⁴ add *tho*, omitting *or thre* in next
 line.

2676. Trin. mends this line by reading *beth some*
 for *beth*, but Trin. and Arch. Seld. have *Danao*
 for *Lino*, and this metre-saving slip may be
 Chaucer’s own.

And hussht were alle in Argone that citee.
As colde as eny froste now wexeth she,
For pite by the herte hir streyneth so,
And drede of dethe doth hir so mochê wo,
That thriês doun she fil in swich a were,
Sheryst hir up and stakereth here and there,
And on hir handês fastê loketh she.

‘Allas, and shal myn handês blody be?
I am a mayde, and as by my nature, ²⁶⁹⁰
And by my semblant, and by my vesture,
Myn handês ben nat shapen for a knyfe,
As for to revê no man fro his lyfe!
What devel have I with the knyfe to do?
And shal I have my throtê korve a-two?
Thanshal I blede, allas, and me be-shende!
And nedês-coste thys thing mot have an
ende;

Or he or I mot nedês lese oure lyfe.
Now certês, quod she, ‘syn I am his wyfe,
And hathe my feythe, yet is hyt bet for me
For to be ded in wyfely honeste, ²⁷⁰¹
Than be a traytour lyvyng in my shame.
Be as be may, for erneste or for game,
He shal awake and ryse and go his way
Out at this goter, or that hyt be day.’

And wepte ful tendirly upon his face,
And in hir armês gan hym to embrace,
And hym she rogeth and awaketh softe,
And at the wyndow lepe he fro the lofte,
Whan she hath warnêd hym and doon
hym bote. ²⁷¹⁰

This Lyno swyftê was and lyght of fote,
And from his wif he ranne a ful goode pas.
This sely womman ys so wayke, allas!
And helpes, so that er that she fer wente
Her crewel fader did her for to hente,
Allas! Lyno, why art thou so unkynde?
Why ne haddist thou remembered in thy
mynde

And taken hir and ledde hir forthe with
the?

For when she sawe that goon away was he,
And that she mightê not so fastê go, ²⁷²⁰
Ne folowen hym she sat hir doun ryght tho,
Til she was caught and fetered in prysoun.
This tale is seyde for this conclusioun.

^{2712.} *his wif he, F⁴ hir.*

^{2723.} At this point Chaucer, after showing many signs of tiredness, seems to have abandoned the *Legend* altogether.

LATER MINOR POËMS

TO ROSEMOUNDE

A BALADE

MADAME, ye ben of al beautê [the] shryne
As fer as cerclêd is the mappemounde,
For as the cristal glorious ye shyne
And lykê ruby ben your chekês rounde.
Therwith ye ben so mery and so jocounde
That at a revel whan that I see you daunce,
It is an oynement unto my wounde,
Though ye to me ne do no daliaunce.

For though I wepe of terês ful a tyne, ⁹
Yet may that wo myn hertê nat confounde;
Your seemly voys that ye so smal out-twyne
Maketh my thought in joye and blis
habounde.

So curteisly I go, with lovê bounde,
That to myself I sey, in my penaunce,

1. MS. Rawl. Poet. 163 omits *the*.
11. MS. reads *semy*; and *synall* (i.e. *final*)
for *small*, according to Skeat.

Suffyseth me to love you Rosemounde,
Though ye to me ne do no daliaunce.

Nas never pyk walwêd in galauntyne
As I in love am walwêd and y-wounde,
For which ful ofte I of my-self dyvyne
That I am trewê Tristam the secounde, ²⁰
My love may not refreyd be nor afounde;
I brenne ay in an amorous plesaunce.
Do what you lyst, I wyl your thral be
founde

Though ye to me ne do no daliaunce.

TREGENTIL.

CHAUCER.

THE FORMER AGE

(ÆTAS PRIMA)

A BLISFUL lyf, a paisible and a swete,
Ledden the peplês in the former age;

They helde hem paied of fruités that they
ete,

Whiche that the feldés yave hem by usage,
They ne weré nat for-pampred with out-
rage.

Unknowén was the quern and eek the melle,
They eten mast, hawés, and swych pounage,
And dronken water of the coldé welle.

Yit nas the ground nat wounded with
the plough,

But corn up-sprong, unsowe of mannés
hond,

The which they gnodde and eete nat half
y-nough;

No man yit knew the forwés of his lond;
No man the fyr out of the flynt yit fonde;
Unkorven and ungrobbéd lay the vyne;
No man yit in the mortar spices grond
To clarré, ne to sause of galentyne.

No mader welde, or wood no litéstere
Neknew; the flees was of his former hewe;
No flessch ne wyste offence of egge or spere;
No coyn ne knew man which was fals or
trewe;

No shipyit karf the wawés grene and blewe;
No marchaunt yit ne fette outlandissh ware;
No trompés for the werrés folk ne knewe,
Netowrés heye and wallés rounde or square.

What sholde it han avayléd to werreye?
Ther lay no profit, ther was no richesse;
But curséd was the tyme, I dar wel seye,
That men first dide hir swety besynesse
To grobbe up metal lurkyng in darknesse,
And in the ryverés fyrst gemmés soghte;
Allas! than sprong up al the cursédnesse
Of covetyse that fyrst our sorwè broughte!

Thise tyraunts putte hem gladly nat in
pres

No wyldnesse ne no busshés for to wyne.
Ther póverte is, as seith Diogenes,
Ther as vitaille is eek so skars and thinne,
That night but mast or apples is ther-inne;
But ther as baggés been and fat vitaille
Ther wol they gon and sparé for no synne
With al hir ost the cyte forto asayle. 40

3. Both MSS. read *the fruites*.

34. It reads *places wyldnesse*; Hh *place of wyldnesse*.

Yit were no paleis chaumbrés, ne non
halles;

In cavés and [in] wodés softe and swete,
Slepten this blisséd folk withowté walles,
On gras or leves in parfit joye and quiéte;
No down of fetherés, ne no blechéd shete
Was kid to hem, but in seurtee they slepte.
Hir hertés were al oon withouté galles,
Everich of hem his feith to other kepte.

Unforgéd was the hauberke and the
plate;

The lambish peple, voydéd of alle vyce, 50
Haddén no fantasýe to debate,
But ech of hem wolde other wel cheryce;
No pridé, non envye, non avaryce,
No lord, no taylage by no tyranye,
Humbleesse, and pes, good feith, the
emperice,

Yit was nat Jupiter the likerous,
That first was fader of delicacye,
Come in this world, ne Nembrot desyrous
To reynen had nat maad his tourés hye. 60
Allas! allas! now may men wepe and
crye!

For in our dayés nis but covetyse,
[And] dowblenesse, and tresoun, and
envye,
Poysoun, manslaughtre, and mordre in
sondry wyse.

FORTUNE

Balades de visage sanz Peinture

I.—LE PLEINTIF COUNTRE FORTUNE

THIS wrecchéd worldés transmutacioun,
As wele or wo, now povre and now honour,
Withouten ordre or wys discrecioun
Governéd is by Fortunés errour;
But nathéles the lak of hir favour

42. Both omit *in* before *wodes*.

44. *quiete* is slurred so as to be practically monosyllabic or dissyllabic if the final vowel is pronounced. Cp. *B. of D.* l. 330 *Medea*.

56. This line is wanting in the MSS.

59. *Nembrot*, Nimrod.

63. Both omit first *And*.

Ne may not don me singen, though I dye.
 'Iay tout perdu mon temps et mon labour':
 For fynally, Fortune, I thee defye.

Yit is me left the light of my resoun
 To knowen frend fro fo in thy mirour. 10
 So muche hath yit thy whirlyng up and down
 Y-taught me for to knowen in an hour.
 But trewely, no force of thy reddour
 To him that over him-self hath the maystrye
 My suffisauncé shal be my socour:
 For fynally, Fortune, I thee defye.

O Socrates, thou stedfast champioun,
 She never mighté be thy tormentour;
 Thou never drested hir oppressioun
 Ne in hir cheré founde thou no savour. 20
 Thou knewe wel the deceit of hir colour
 And that hir mosté worshiþe is to lye.
 I know hir eek a fals dissimulour:
 For fynally, Fortune, I thee defye!

II.—LA RESPONSE DE FORTUNE
 AU PLEINTIF

No man is wrecched, but him-self it wene
 And he that hath him-self hath suffisaunce.
 Why seystow than I am to thee so kene
 That hast thy-self out of my governaunce?
 Sey thus: 'Graunt mercy of thyn habound-
 aunce
 That thou hast lent or this.' Why wol
 thou stryve? 30
 What wostow yit how I thee wol avaunce?
 And eek thou hast thy besté frend alyve!

I have thee taught divisioun bi-twene
 Frend of effect, and frend of countenaunce;
 Thee nedeth nat the galle of noon hyéne,
 That cureth yen derke fro hir penaunce;
 Now seestow cleer, that were in ignoraunce.
 Yit halt thyn ancre, and yit thou mayst
 arrive
 Ther bountee berth the keye of my sub-
 stance: 39
 And eek thou hast thy besté frend alyve!

How many have I refuséd to sustene
 Sin I thee fostred have in thy plesaunce!
 Woltow than make a statute on thy quene
 That I shal been ay at thyn ordinaunce?
 Thou born art in my regne of variaunce,
 Aboute the wheel with other most thou
 dryve.

My lore is bet than wikke is thy grevaunce:
 And eek thou hast thy besté frend alyve!

III.—LA RESPONSE DU PLEINTIF
 COUNTRE FORTUNE

Thy lore I dampne, hit is adversitee.
 My frend maystow nat reven, blynd
 goddése! 50
 That I thy frendés knowe, I thanke it thee.
 Tak hem agayn, lat hem go lye on presse!
 The negardye in keypyng hir richesse
 Prenostik is thou wolt hir tour assaile;
 Wikke appetyt comth ay before seknesse:
 In general, this reulè may nat fayle.

IV.—LA RESPONSE DE FORTUNE
 COUNTRE LE PLEINTIF

Thou pinchest at my mutabilitee,
 For I thee lente a drope of my richesse,
 And now me lyketh to withdrawé me.
 Why sholdestow my réaltee oppresse? 60
 The seemay ebbe and flowen more or lesse;
 The welkne hath might to shyné, reyne
 or hayle;
 Right so mot I kythén my brotelnesse:
 In general, this reulè may nat fayle.

Lo, thexecucion of the magestee
 That al purveyeth of his rightwysnesse
 That samé thyng 'Fortuné' clepen ye,
 Ye blyndé bestés, ful of lewédnesse!
 The hevene hath propretee of sikernesse;
 This world hath ever restéles travayle; 70
 Thy lasté day is ende of myn intresse:
 In general, this reulè may nat fayle.

LENGVOY DE FORTUNE

Princes, I prey you of your gentillesse
 Lat nat this man on me thus crye and
 pleynye,

11. All but Ii read *turnyng* for *whirlyng*.
 30. All but Ii read *Thou shalt not stryve*.

51. Ii to for *it*.

And I shal quyte you your bisynesse 75
 At my requeste, as three of you or tweyne ;
 And but you list releve him of his peyne,
 Preyeth his besté frend, of his noblesse
 That to som bettre estat he may atteyne.

TRUTH

BALADE DE BON CONSEYL

FLEE fro the prees, and dwelle with soth-
 fastnesse
 Suffice unto thy thyng though hit be smal ;
 For hord hath hate and clymyng tikel-
 nesse,
 Prees hath envye, and welè blent overal ;
 Savour no more than thee bihovè shal ;
 Werk wel thy-self, that other folk canst
 rede,
 And trouthè shal deliverè, it is no drede.

Tempest thee nocht al crokèd to redresse
 In trust of hir that turneth as a bal :
 Greet restè stant in litel besynesse ; 10
 An eek be war to sporne ageyn an al ;
 Stryve nocht, as doth the crokke with the
 wal.

Dauntè thy-self, that dauntest otherèdede,
 And trouthè shal deliverè, it is no drede.

That thee is sent, receyve in buxumnesse,
 The wrastling for this worlde axeth a fal.
 Her nis non hoom, her nis but wildernesse.
 Forth, pilgrim, forth ! Forth, beste, out
 of thy stal,
 Know thy contree, look up, thank God
 of al ;

Hold the hye wey, and lat thy gost thee
 lede, 20
 And trouthè shal deliverè, it is no drede.

ENVOY

Therefore, thou vache, leve thyn old
 wrecchednesse
 Unto the world ; leve now to be thral ;
 Crye him mercy, that of his hy goodnesse

76. Only in II. The meaning is doubtful.
 20. *Hold the hye wey*, Harl. F₁ F₂ L Cx. T₁ T₂
 Seld. *Weyve thy lust* ; Kk *Reull thi self*.
 23. *world* is dissyllabic as in O.E.

Made thee of nocht, and in especiál
 Draw unto him, and pray in general
 For thee, and eek for other, hevenlich
 mede ;
 And trouthè shal deliverè, it is no drede.
Explicit le bon conseil de G. Chaucer.

GENTILESSE

MORAL BALADE OF CHAUCER

THE firstè stok and fader of gentilesse,—
 What man that claymeth gentil for to be
 Moste folwe his trace and alle his wittès
 dresse

Vertu to sewe and vycès for to flee.
 For unto vertu longeth dignitee,
 And nought the revers, saufly dar I deme,
 Al were he mytre, croune, or diademe.

This firstè stok was ful of rightwysnesse,
 Trewe of his word, sobre, pitous and free,
 Clene of his goste and lovèd besynesse, 10
 Ageynst the vyce of slouthe, in honestee ;
 And but his heir love vertu, as dide he,
 He nisnought gentil though he richè seme,
 Al were he mitre, croune, or diademe.

Vycè may wel be heyr to old richesse,
 But there may no man, as ye may wel
 see,
 Bequethe his heyr his vertuous noblesse ;
 That is approprièd unto no degree,
 But to the firstè Fader in magestee,
 That maketh his heyr him that wol him
 queme, 20
 Al were he mytre, croune, or diademe.

LAK OF STEDFASTNESSE

BALADE

SOM tyme this world was so stedfast and
 stable
 That mannès word was obligacioun,
 And now hit is so fals and deceivable
 That word and deed, as in conclusioun,

1. A *The first fader and founder* ; H *fader
 and fynder* ; Harl. *fader fynder*.
 2. T H C Ha. *desireth* ; Add. *coueyteth*.

Ben no-thing oon, for turned up so doun
Is al this world through mede and wilful-
nesse
That al is lost for lak of stedfastnesse.

What maketh this world to be so variable
But lust that folk have in dissensioun ?
For now adayes a man is holde unable 10
But if he can, by som collusioun,
Don his neighbour wrong or oppressioun.
What causeth this, but wilful wrecched-
nesse
That al is lost, for lak of stedfastnesse ?

Trouthe is put doun, resoun is holden fable,
Vertu hath now no dominacioun,
Pitee exyled, no wyght is merciáble.
Through covetyse is blent discrecioun ;
The world hath mad a permutacioun
Fro right to wrong, fro trouthe to fikel-
nesse, 20
That al is lost, for lak of stedfastnesse.

LENVOY TO KING RICHARD

O prince, desire for to be honourable,
Cherish thy folk and hate extorcioun !
Suffre no thyng, that may be reprevable
To thyn estat, don in thy regioun.
Shew forth thy swerd of castigacioun,
Dred God, do law, love trouthe and
worthynesse,
And dryve thy folk ageyn to stedfastnesse.

Explicit.

LENVOY DE CHAUCER A
SCOGAN

TO-BROKEN been the statutes hye in
hevene,
That créat were eternally to dure,
Sith that I see the bryghté goddés sevene

5. Ct. F Harl. 7578 *Is no thing lyke*; Add. *Ar nothing like.*

10. Tr. Th. Ct. F Add. Harl. 7578 *For amonge us*; Bann. *Among us now.*

17. Harl. 7578 Ct. F *man for wyght.*

28. Harl. 7578 Ct. F Tr. Th. *And wed.*

Mowe wepe and wayle, and passioun
endure,

As may in erthe a mortale créature.
Allas ! fro whennés may this thing pro-
cede ?

Of whiche errour I deye almost for drede.

By worde eterne whilom was it y-shape,
That fro the fifté cercle, in no manére,
Ne myghte a drope of terés doun eschape.
But now so wepeth Venus in hir spere, 11
That with hir terés she wol drenche us
here.

Allas, Scogan ! this is for thyn offence !
Thou causeth this deluge of pestilence.

Hast thou not seyde in blasphemé of this
goddés,
Through pride, or through thy grete
rekelnesse,
Swich thyng as in the lawe of love forbode
is ?

That, for thy lady saw nat thy distresse,
Therfor thou yave hir up at Michelmesse ?
Allas, Scogan ! of oldé folk ne yonge, 20
Was never erst Scogan blaméd for his
tonge.

Thou drowe in scorn Cupide eek to
recorde
Of thilké rebel word that thou hast spoken,
For which he wol no lenger be thy lord.
And, Scogan, thogh his bowé be nat
broken,

He wol nat with his arwés been y-wroken
On thee, ne me, ne noon of our figure ;
We shul of him have neyther hurte ne cure.

Now certés, frend, I drede of thyn
unhappe,
Leste for thy gilte the wreche of love
procede 30
On alle hem that ben hore and rounde of
shape,

That ben so lykly folk in love to spede.
Than shul we for our labour han no mede ;
But wel I wot, thou wilt answeré and seye,
' Loo, tholdé Grisel list to ryme and pleye !'

4. *wepe and wayle.* Probably a reference to the heavy rains and floods of 1393.

Nay, Scogan, say not so, for I mexcuse,
 God helpe me so ! in no ryme doutélees,
 Ne thynke I never of sleep to wake my
 muse, 38
 That rusteth in my shethè stille in pees ;
 While I was yong I put hir forth in prees ;
 But al shal passèn that men prose or ryme,
 Take every man his turne as for his tyme.

ENVOY

Scogan, that knelest at the stremés hede
 Of grace, of alle honour, and worthy-
 nesse !
 In thende of which streme I am dul as
 dede,
 Forgete in solitarie wildernesse ;
 Yet, Scogan, thenke on Tullius kyndé-
 nesse ;
 Mynnè thy frend ther it may fructifye,
 Far-wel, and lok thou never eft love defye.

THE COMPLEYNT OF VENUS

I

THERE nys so hy comfort to my
 plesaunce,
 Whan that I am in any hevynesse,
 As for to have leyser of remembraunce
 Upon the manhod and the worthynesse,
 Upon the trouth and on the stedfastnesse
 Of him whos I am al, whil I may dure.
 Ther oghtè blamè me no créature,
 For every wyght preiseth his gentilesse.

In him is bountee, wysdom, govern-
 aunce, 9
 Wel more then any mannés wyt can gesse ;
 For grace hath wold so ferforth him
 avaunce,
 That of knyghthode he is parfit richesse ;
 Honour honoureth him for his noblesse ;
 Therto so well hath formèd him Nature.
 That I am his for ever, I him assure,
 For every wyght preiseth his gentilesse.

And not-withstandyng al his suffisaunce
 His gentil herte is of so greet humblesse³

^{47.} Tullius kyndenesse, a reference to M. Tullius Cicero's *De Amicitia*.

To me in word, in werk, in contenaunce,
 And me to serve is al his besynesse, 20
 That I am set in verrey sikirnesse.
 Thus oghte I blessè wel myn aventure,
 Sith that him list me serven and honoure,
 For every wyght preiseth his gentilesse.

II

Now certès, Love, hitis right covénable,
 That men ful derè bye the noble thyng,
 As wake a-bedde, and fasten at the table,
 Wepying to laughe and singe in com-
 pleynyng,
 And doun to castè visage and lokyng, 29
 Often to chaungèn hewe and countenaunce,
 Pleyne in slepyng, and dremèn at the
 daunce,
 Al the revers of any glad felyng.

Ialouslyè be hangèd by a cable !
 She wolde al knowè through her espyng.
 Ther doth no wyght nothyng so resonable,
 That al nys harm in her ymagynyng.
 Thus dere abought is Love in his yevyng,
 Which ofte he yiveth withoutèn ordyn-
 aunce,
 As sorw ynogh, and litel of plesauce,
 Al the revers of any glad felyng. 40

A litel tyme his yift is agrèable,
 But ful encomberous is the usyng ;
 For subtil jalosye, the deceyvable,
 Ful often-tymè causeth destourbyng.
 Thus be we ever in drede and sufferyng ;
 In nouncerteyn we languisshe in penaunce,
 And han ful often many an harde mys-
 chaunce,
 Al the revers of any glad felyng.

III

But certès, Love, I sey not in such wyse,
 That for tescape out of your lace I mente,
 For Iso longe have been in your servyse, 51
 That for to lete of, wol I never assente.
 No fors ! thogh jalouslyè me tormente ;
 Sufficeth me to see him when I may ;
 And therfor certès to myn endyng-day,
 To love him best, ne shal I never repente.

^{31.} Granson *plaindre en dormant* ; MSS. *pleye*.

And certès, Love, whan I me wel avyse
 On any estat that man may represente,
 Then have ye makéd me, through your
 franchise, 59
 Chesé the beste that ever on erthé wente.
 Now love wel, herte, and look thou never
 stente,

And let the jelouse put it in assay,
 That for no peyné wol I not sey nay ;
 To love him best, ne shal I never repente.

Herté, to thee hit oghte y-nogh suffyse
 That Love so hy a gracé to thee sente
 To chese the worthiest in allé wyse,
 And most agréable unto myn entente.
 Seché no ferther, neyther way ne wente,
 Sith I have suffisaunce unto my pay,— 70
 Thus wol I endé this compleynt or lay,
 To love him beste ne shal I never repente.

LENVOY

Princess ! receyveth this Compleynt in
 gree,
 Unto your excellent benignitee,
 Direct after my litel suffisaunce.
 For eld, that in my spirit dulleth me,
 Hath of endyting al the subtilte
 Wel ny bereft out of my remembraunce ;
 And eek to me hit is a greet peñaunce,
 Syth rym in English hath swich scarsitee,
 To folwé word by word the curiositee 81
 Of Graunson, flour of hem that make
 in Fraunce !

LENVOY DE CHAUCER A
 BUKTON

THE COUNSEL OF CHAUCER TOUCH-
 ING MARIAGE, WHICH WAS SENT
 TO BUKTON

MY maister Bukton, whan of Criste
 our kyng
 Was axéd, What is trouthe or sothfast-
 nesse ?

82. Sir Oto de Graunson, a knight of Savoy,
 received an annuity from Richard II. in 1393 for
 services to the king.

He nat a word answerde to that axyng,
 As who saith, ' No man is al trewe, ' I
 gesse.

And therfor, thogh I highté to expresse
 The sorwe and wo that is in mariage,
 I dar not wryte of hit no wikkednesse,
 Lest I my-self falle eft in swich dotage.

I wol nat seyn how that hit is the
 cheyne

Of Sathanas, on which he gnaweth
 ever ; 10

But I dar seyn, were he out of his
 peyne,

As by his wille he wolde be boundé
 never.

But thilké dotéd fool that eft hath lever
 Y-cheynéd be than out of prizon crepe,
 God lete him never fro his wo dissever,
 Ne no man him bewaylé thogh he wepe !

But yit, lest thou do worsé, tak a wyf ;
 Bet is to wedde than brenne in worsé
 wyse,

But thou shalt have sorwe on thy flessch,
 thy lyf,

And ben thy wyvès thral, as seyn these
 wyse, 20

And if that holy writ may nat suffyse,
 Experience shal thee teché, so may happe,
 That thee were lever to be take in Fryse
 Than eft to falle of weddyng in the trappe.

ENVOY

This litel writ, proverbès, or figure
 I sendé you, tak kepe of hit, I rede :
 Unwys is he that can no wele endure.
 If thou be siker, put thee nat in drede.
 The Wyf of Bathe I pray yow that ye
 rede

Of this matéré that we have on honde. 30
 God graunté you your lyf frely to lede
 In fredom ; for ful hard is to be bonde.

Explicit.

23. *Fryse.* An expedition in which Englishmen
 took part was launched against Friesland in 1396.
 The Frieslanders refused to ransom their country-
 men when captured, so no exchange was possible,
 which gives force to Chaucer's line.

THE COMPLEYNT OF
CHAUCER TO HIS PURSE

To you, my purse, and to noon other wyght
 Compleyne I, for ye be my lady dere !
 I am so sory now that ye been light ;
 For, certès, but ye make me hevychere,
 Me were as leef be leyd upon my bere,
 For whiche unto your mercy thus I crye,—
 Beth hevychere, or ellès mot I dye !

Now voucheth sauf this day, or hit be
 nyght, 8

That I of you the blisful soun may here,
 Or see your colour lyk the sonnè bright,
 That of yelownesse haddè never pere.

Ye be my lyf ! ye be myn hertès stere !
 Quene of comfort and of good companye !
 Beth hevychere, or ellès mot I dye.

Now, purse, that be to me my lyvès light
 And savèour, as doun in this worlde
 here,

Out of this toun help me throug your
 myght,

Syn that ye wole not been my tresorère ;
 For I am shave as nye as is a frere. 19

19. *as is a*, Harl. 7333 P Add. Harl. 2251 *als
 nyghe as any*; *FI shave as ys any*.

But yet I pray unto your curtesye,
 Beth hevychere, or ellès mot I dye !

L'ENVOYE DE CHAUCER

O conquerour of Brutès Albioun,
 Which that by lyne and free eleccioun
 Ben verray kyng, this song to you I
 sende,

And ye that mowen al myn harm amende,
 Have mynde upon my supplicacioun !

PROVERBE OF CHAUCER

I

WHAT shul these clothes thus many-
 folde,

Lo, this hotè somers day ?
 After greet heet cometh colde ;
 No man caste his pilche away.

II

Of al this worlde the large compas
 Hit wol not in myn armès tweyne ;
 Whoso mochel wol embrace,
 Litel therof he shal distreyne.

DOUBTFUL MINOR POEMS

MERCILES BEAUTE

A TRIPLE ROUNDEL

I

YOUR ðen two wol slee me sodenly ;
 I may the beautee of hem not sustene,
 So woundeth hit through-out my hertèkene.

And but your word wol helen hastily
 My hertès woundè, while that hit is grene.

1. P reads *Yourre two ðen*, but cp. ll. 6 and 11.
 3. *through-out*, *out* is in the margin.

Your ðen two wol slee me sodenly ;
 I may the beautee of hem not sustene.

Upon my trouthe I sey you feithfully
 That ye ben of my lyf and deeth the
 quene ;

For with my deeth the trouthe shal be
 sene. 10

Your ðen two wol slee me sodenly ;
 I may the beautee of hem not sustene,
 So woundeth it through-out my hertè
 kene.

II

So hath your beautee fro your hertè chaced
Pitee, that me ne availeth not to pleyne ;
For Daunger halt your mercy in his cheyne.

Giltles my deeth thus han ye me purcháced ;
I sey you sooth, me nedeth not to feyne ;
So hath your beautee fro your hertè
chaced 19
Pitee, that me ne availeth not to pleyne.

Allas ! that nature hath in you compásseed
So greet beautee, that no man may atteyne
To mercy, though he stervè for the peyne.
So hath your beautee fro your hertè
chaced
Pitee, that me ne availeth not to pleyne ;
For Daunger halt your mercy in his
cheyne.

III

Sin I fro Love escapèd am so fat
I never think to ben in his prison lene ;
Sin I am free, I counte him not a bene.

He may answer, and seyè this or that ; 30
I do no fors, I speke right as I mene.
Sin I fro Love escapèd am so fat
I never think to ben in his prison lene.

Love hath my namey-strike out of his sclat,
And he is strike out of my bokès clene
For evermo ; [ther] is non other mene.
Sin I fro Love escapèd am so fat
I never think to ben in his prison lene ;
Sin I am free, I counte him not a bene.

Explicit.

BALADE

AGAINST WOMAN UNCONSTAN

MADAMÉ, for your newè-fangelnesse
Many a servaunt have ye put out of grace.
I take my leve of your unstedfastnesse,
For wel I wot, whyl ye have lyvès space,

36. P *this is* ; Skeat *ther is*.

2. F Ct. Stowe's ed. *of your*.

4. Ct. Stowe's ed. *to live have* ; Harl. *lyne and space*.

Ye can not love ful half yeer in a place ;
To newè thyng your lust is ay so kene ;
In stede of blew, thus may ye were al
grene.

Right as a mirour nothyng may enpresse
But, lightly as it cometh, so mot it pace,
So fareth your love, your werkès bereth
witness. 10

Ther is no feith that may your herte
embrace ;

But, as a wedercok, that turneth his face
With every wynd, ye fare, and that is sene ;
Instede of blew, thus may ye were al grene.

Ye might be shryned, for your brotelnesse,
Bet than Dalyda, Creseide, or Candace ;
For ever in chaungyng stant your
sikernesse,

That tache may no wyght fro your
herte arace ;

If ye lese oon, ye can wel tweyn purchase ;
Al light for somer, ye woot wel what I
mene, 20

In stede of blew, thus may ye were al grene.

Explicit.

COMPLEYNT DAMOURS

I, WHICH that am the sorwfullestè man
That in this world was ever yit lyvyng
And leest recoverer of him-selven can
Beginne thus my deedly compleynnge
On hir, that may to lif and deeth me
brynge,
Which hath on me no mercy ne no
rewthe
That love hir best, but sleeth me
for my trewthe.

6. Ct. Harl. *ever so* ; Stowe's ed. (1561) omits *so*.

8. Ct. Harl. Stowe *that nothyng*.

16. Ct. *bettir, rest better*. *Dalyda*, Delilah. *Creseide*, the heroine of Chaucer's *Troilus*. *Candace*, Queen Candace, who tricked Alexander.

17. *stant, all stondeeth*.

4. F B insert *right before thus*.

Can I nocht doon ne seye that may you
lyke?

Ne, certes, now, allas! allas! the while!
Your plesaunce is to laughen when I syke,
And thus ye me from all my blisse exile.
Ye han me cast in thilké spitous ile ¹²
Ther never man on lyve ne mighte asterte;
This have I for I love you beste, swete
herte!

Sooth is, that wel I woot, by lyklinesse,
If that it were a thing possible to do
For to acompte your beautee and good-
nesse

I have no wonder thogh ye do me wo;
Sith I, thunworhiest that may ride or go
Durste ever thynken in so hy a place, ²⁰
What wonder is, thogh ye do me no grace?

Allas! thus is my lif brought to an ende,
My deeth, I see, is my conclusioun;
I may wel singe 'in sory tyme I spende
My lif'; that song may have confusioun!
For mercy, pitee, and deep affeccioun,
I sey for me, for al my deedly chere,
Alle thise diden, in that, me love you dere.

And in this wyse and in dispaire I lyve
In lovè; nay, but in dispaire I dye! ³⁰
Bút shal I thus you my deeth for-yive,
That causèles doth me this sorwè drye?
Ye, certès, I! For she of my folye
Hath nought to done, although she
do me sterve;
Hit is not with hir wil that I hir serve!

8. Harl. om. *doon*; F B *doon to seyn that you may like*.

9. So all MSS. *Ne* is the strong accented negative.

14. F B om. *beste*.

16. Harl. om. *that*.

20. F *newer*; perhaps rightly.

22. F *myschefe*; B *myschef* for *my lif*.

24. F om. all after *tyme*.

25 ff. B reads:

that song is my confusyou!
For mercy and pite and my saluacioun,
I sey for me, I have noun felte,
All thes diden me in dispeire to melte.

F om. all after *song* in l. 25.

26. F om. *and* before *pitee* and all after *second and*.

27. F om. all after *me*.

28. F om. all after *diden*.

31. F *thanne* for *thus*.

Than sithén I am of my sorwe the cause,
And sith that I have this, withoute hir
reed,

Than may I seyn, right shortly in a clause,
It is no blame unto hir womanheed.
Though swich a wrecche as I be for hir
deed; ⁴⁰

Yit alwey two thingès doon me dye,
That is to seyn, hir beautee and myn yè.

So that algates she is the verray rote
Of my disese, and of my dethe also;
For with oon word she mightè be my bote,
If that she vouchéd sauf for to do so.
Bút than is hir gladnesse at my wo?
It is hir wone plesaunce for to take,
To seen hir servaunts dýen for hir sake!

But certès, than is al my wonderyng— ⁵⁰
Sithén she is the fayrest créature
As to my dom that ever was lvyng,
The benignest and beste eek that nature
Hath wrought or shal, whyl that the
world may dure,—

Why that she leftè pitee so behynde?
It was, y-wys, a greet default in kynde.

Yit is al this no lak to hir, pardee,
But God or nature hem sore wolde I blame;
For, though she shewe no pitee unto me,
Sithén that she doth otherè men the same,
I ne oughtè to despise my lady's game;
It is hir pley to laugh when that mens syketh,
And I assente, al that hir list and lyketh!

Yit wolde I, as I dar, with sorwful herte
Biseche un-to your mekè womanhede
That I now dorste mysharpèsorwèssmerte
Shewè by worde that ye wolde onès rede

36. Harl. *sith* for *sithen*.

37. F B *sithen* for *sith* and om. *that*.

43. F B om. *the*.

44. B om. *second of*.

45. F B *a* for *oon*.

48. B ins. *to before plesaunce*.

49. B *servaunte*.

51. B *Sith*.

55. F B *all* for *so*.

57. F B om. *al*.

58. F B om. *sore*.

62. Harl. om. *hir*. F B om. *that*.

64. Harl. *Yeo* for *Yit*.

66. F B om. *now*. Harl. *shoures* for *sorwes*.

The compleynt of me, which fulsore I drede
That I have seid here, through myn
unconnyng, 70
In any worde to your displeyng.

Lothest of anything that ever was loth
Were me, as wysly God my soule save !
To seyn a thyng through which ye
myghte be wroth ;
And, to that day that I be leyd in grave,
A trewer servaunt shulle ye never have ;
And, though that I on you have pleyned
here,
Foryiveth it me, myn ownè hertè dere !

Ever have I been, and shal, how-so I
wende
Outher to lyve or dye, your humble
trewe ;
Ye been to me my gynnyng and myn
ende, 80
Sonne of the sterre so bright and clere
of hewe,

Alwey in oon to love you freshly newe,
By God and by my trouthe, is myn entente ;
To lyve or dye, I wol it never repente !

This compleynt on seynt Valentynès day,
Whan every foughel chesèn shal his make,
To hir whos I am hool, and shal alwey,
This woful song and this compleynt I
make,

That never yit wolde me to mercy take ;
And yit wol I evermore hir serve 90
And love hir best, although she do me
sterve.

Explicit.

68. Harl. *the which I fulle*, etc.

69. Harl. *unknowyng*. F B om. *here and myn*.

70. This line seems short unless *worde* is dissyllabic, which is improbable; cp. ll. 31, 41, 47, 86, 90, which are short in all MSS.

71. F *Lothe* for *Lothest*.

77. Harl. *myne oun lady so dere*.

81. F *Bouer (ouyr) the sterre bright of hewe*.

82. Harl. *And I ay oon*.

83. F B ins. *this before is*.

86. If *foughel* (fowl) is not dissyllabic this is another nine-syllabled line. F *soule*, B *foule*.

87. F B om. *hool*.

91. F *though* for *although*.

BALADE OF COMPLEYNT

COMPLEYNE ne coude, ne mighte myn
hertè never
Mypeynès halve, ne what torment I have,
Though that I sholde in your presence
ben ever,
My hertès lady, as wisly he me save
That bountee madè, beautee list to grave
In your persone, and bad hem bothe in-fere
Ever tawayte, and ay be wher ye were.

As wisly he gye alle my joyès here
As I am youres, and to you sad and trewe,
And ye, my lif and cause of my good chere
And deeth also, whan ye my peynès newe,
My worldès joye, whom I wol serve
and sewe, 12
My heven hool, and al my suffisaunce,
Whom for to serve is set al my plesaunce.

Beseching yow in my most humble wyse
Taccepte in worth this litel povrè dyte
And for my trouthe my service nat despyte,
Myn observaunce eek have nat in despyse,
Ne yit to long to suffren in this plyte,
I you beseche, myn hertès lady dere, 20
Sith I you serve, and so will yeer by yere.

BALADE THAT CHAUCIER
MADE

So hath myn hertè caught in remembrance
Your beautee hool and stedfast govern-
aunce,
Your vertues allè and your hie noblesse,
That you to serve is set al my plesaunce.
So wel me liketh your womanly
contenance,
Your fresshè fetures and your comlynesse,
That whiles I lyve, myn herte to his
maistresse

16. MS. *porr*.

20. *dere*, MS. *here* by mistake.

3. MS. *al* for *alle*.

You hath wel chose in trewe perséveraunce
Never to chaunge for no maner distresse.

And sith [that] I shal do this observaunce
Al my lif [long] withouten displesaunce,
You for to serve with al my besynesse,
And have me somewhat in your
souvenaunce, 13

My woful herté suffreth greet duresse,
And [hoveth humblély] with al sym-
plesse ;

My wyl I cónforme to your ordynaunce
As you best list, my peynes for to redresse ;

Considryng eek how I hange in balaunce,
In your servicé, swich lo ! is my chaunce,
Abidyng grace whan that your gentillesse,
Of my grete wo listeth don alleggeaunce,

8. MS. *trieve*.

10. MS. om. *that*.

11. MS. om. *long*.

15. MS. *And how humbly*.

And wyth your pitee mesom wyse avaunce,
In ful rebatying of myn hevynesse, 23
And thynketh by resoun that womanly
noblesse

Shulde nat desiré for til do the outrance
Ther as she fyndeth non unbuxomnesse.

LENVOYE

Auctour of norture ! Lady of plesaunce !
Soveraigne of beautee ! flour of woman-
hede,

Take ye non hede unto my ignoraunce,
But this receyveth of your goodlihede,
Thenkyng that I have caught in
remembraunce,

Your beautee hool, your stedfast
governaunce.

24. Perhaps *And* should be *Me*, otherwise the construction of this stanza, like that of the preceding one, is very loose.

29. *Take ye* should probably be *Taketh*; cp. *receyveth* in next line.

A TREATISE ON THE ASTROLABE

LYTE LOWYS my sone, I aperceyve wel by certeyne evidences thyn abilité to lerne sciences touching nombres and proporciouns ; and as wel conside I thy bisy praier in special to lerne the Tretys of the Astrelabie. Than for as mochel as a filosofre saith, 'he wrappith him in his frende, that condescendith to the rightfull praiers of his frende,' therefore have I yeven the a suffisant Astrolabie as for oure orizonte compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde ; upon which, by mediacioun of this lital tretys, I propose to teche the a certein nombre of conclusions perteynyng to the same instrument. I seie a certein of conclusions for thre causes.

B₁ M₁ B₂ have title *Brede and milke for children*.

2. R₁ A₁ add *the werkynge of before a suffisant*.

The first cause is this : truste wel that alle the conclusions that han be founde, or ellys possibly might be founde in so noble an instrument as is an Astrelabie ben unknowe parfitly to eny mortal man in this regioun, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothly in any tretis of the Astrelabie that I have seyn there besomme conclusions that wol not in alle thinges parfemen her bihestes ; and somme of hem ben to harde to thy tendir age of x yere to conceyve. [5]

This tretis, divided in 5 parties, wol I shewe the under full light reules and naked wordes in Englisshé, for Latyn canst thou

5. *and somme of hem*, etc., i.e. the third cause.
5. *to thy*, etc., R₁ *to understonde and to conceyve to the tender age of* *ye*.

5. *naked*, simple ; cp. Shak. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 142.

yit but small, my litel sone. But natheles suffice to the these trewe conclusions in Englissh as wel as sufficith to these noble clerkes Grekes these same conclusions in Greke; and to Arabiens in Arabike, and to Iewes in Ebrew, and to the Latyn folk in Latyn; whiche Latyn folke had hem first oute of othere dyverse langages, and writen hem in her owne tunge, that is to seyn in Latyn. And god woot that in alle these langages and in many moo han these conclusions ben suffisantly lerned and taught, and yit by diverse reules; right as diverse pathes leden diverse folke the right way to Rome. Now wol I preie mekely every discret persone that redith or herith this litel tretys to have my rude endityng for excused, and my superfluite of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is for that curiouse endityng and harde sentence is ful hevuyt onys for such a childe to lerne. And the secunde cause is this, that sothly me semith better to writen un-to a childe twyes a gode sentence, than he forgete it onys. [11]

And Lowys, yf so be that I shewe the in my light Englissh as trewe conclusions touching this mater, and not oonly as trewe but as many and as subtil conclusions, as ben shewid in Latyn in eny commune tretys of the Astrelabie, konne me the more thanke. And preie god save the king, that is lorde of this language, and alle that him feithe berith and obeie, everiche in his degre, the more and the lasse. But considre wel that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myn engyn. I nam but a lewde compiler of the labour of olde astrologiens, and have it transladid in myn Englissh oonly for thy doctrine. And with this swerde shal I sleen envie. [15]

Prima pars.—The firste partie of this tretys shal reherse the figures and the membres of thyn Astrelabie by cause that thou shalt have the gretter knowing of thyn owne instrument.

Secunda pars.—The secunde partie shal techen the worken the verrey practik of

7. *sufficith.* We should expect *suffice*, cp. 13.

the forseide conclusionis as ferforth and as narwe as may be shewed in so small an instrument portatif aboute. For wel woot every astrologien that smallest fraccions ne wol not be shewid in so small an instrument as in subtil tables calculated for a cause.

Tertia pars.—The thirde partie shal contene diverse tables of longitudes and latitudes of sterres fixe for the Astrelabie, and tables of the declinacions of the sonne, and tables of longitudes of citees and townes; and tables as well for the governaunce of a clokke, as forto fynde the altitude meridian; and many a-nothir notable conclusion after the kalenders of the reverent clerkes, frere I. Somer and frere N. Lenne. [20]

Quarta pars.—The fourthe partie shal ben a Theorike to declare the moevyng of the celestiall bodies with the causes. The whiche fourthe partie in speciall shal shewen a table of the verrey moevyng of the mone from houre to houre every day and in every signe after thyn almenak. Upon whiche table ther foleweth a canoun suffisant to teche as wel the manere of the worchyng of the same conclusion as to knowe in oure orizonte with whiche degre of the zodiak that the mone ariseth in any latitude, and the arisyng of any planete after his latitude fro the ecliptik lyne.

Quinta pars.—The fifthe partie shal be an Introductorye, after the statutes of oure doctours, in whiche thou maist lerne a gret parte of the generall rewles of theorik in astrologie. In whiche fifthe partie shalt thou fynden tables of equaciouns of houses after the latitude of Oxenforde; and tables of dignitees of planetes, and othere notefull thinges, yf God wol vouche saaf and his Moder the Maide moo then I behete. [25]

PART I

Here begynneth the descripcioun of the Astralabie

1. *Annulus.*—Thyn Astrolabie hath a ringe to putten on the thombe of thi right

18. *smallest*, B₁ B₂ *the smale*; A₂ R₂ *smale.*

25. Chaucer abandoned his task before he had finished Part II.

honde in taking the height of thinges. And take kepe, for from henes forthward I wol clepen the heighte of any thinge that is taken by the rewle 'the altitude' withoute moo wordes.

2. *Ansa*.—This ryngge renneth in a maner toret fast to the moder of thyn Astrelabie in so rowwe a space that it distourbith not the instrument to hangen after his right centre.

3. *Mater*.—The Moder of thin Astrelabye is thikkeste plate perced with a large hool, that reseiveth in hir wombe the thynne plates compowned for diverse clymates and thy reet shapen in manere of a nett or of a webbe of a loppe.

4. This moder is divided on the bakhalf with a lyne that cometh descending fro the ringe down to the netherist bordure. The whiche lyne, fro the forseide ringe unto the centre of the large hool amidde, is clepid the Southe Lyne, or ellis the Lyne Meridional. And the remenaunt of this lyne down to the bordure is clepid the North Lyne, or ellis the Lyne of Midnyght. [32]

5. Overthwart this forseide longe lyne ther crossith him a-nother lyne of the same lengthe from est to west. Of the whiche lyne, from a litel cros (+) in the bordure unto the centre of the large hool, is clepid the Est Lyne, or ellis the Lyne Orientale. And the remenaunt of this lyne, fro the forseide centre unto the bordure, is clepid the West Lyne, or ellis the Lyne Occidentale. Now hast thou here the foure quarters of thin Astrolabie divided after the foure principales plagis or quarters of the firmament.

6. The est syde of thyn Astrolabie is clepid the right syde, and the west syde is clepid the lefte syde. Forgete not thys, litel Lowys. Putte the ryngge of thyn Astrolabie upon the thombe of thi right honde, and than wol his right side

30. In early editions and A₂ § 3 is preceded by a gloss on *mater*.

30. *thikkeste plate* (late MSS. *the thikkeste*, etc.), like *smallest fraccions*, 18, seems to be a Latinism, and to mean 'very thick plate.'

35. *centre* is reading of R₁ R₂; B₁ *hool*, A₁ B₂ Br. Edd. *oriental*, M₁ Dd₁ have +.

be toward thi lifte side, and his lefte side wol be toward thy right side. Take this rewle generall, as wel on the bak as on the wombe syde. Upon the ende of this est lyne, as I first seide, is marked a litel cros (+) where as evere moo generally is considerid the entring of the first degre in whiche the sonne ariseth. [40]

7. Fro this litel cros (+) up to the ende of the Lyne Meridional, under the ryngge, shalt thou fynden the bordure divided wit 90 degrees; and by that same proporcioun is every quarter of thin Astrolabie divided. Over the whiche degrees there ben noubres of Augrym that dividen thilke same degres fro 5 to 5, as shewith by longe strikes bitwene. Of whiche longe strikes the space bitwene contenith a myle wey, and every degre of the bordure conteneth 4 minutes, this to seien mynutes of an houre.

8. Under the compas of thilke degrees ben writen the names of the Twelve Signes: as Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. And the nombre of the degrees of thoo signes be writen in augrym above, and with longe divisious fro 5 to 5, dyvidid fro tyme that the signe entrieth unto the last ende. [45] But understonde wel that these degres of signes ben everiche of hem considred of 60 mynutes, and every mynute of 60secundes, and so furthe into smale fraccions infinite, as saith Alkabucius. And therefore knowe wel that a degre of the bordure contenith 4 minutes, and a degre of a signe conteneth 60 minutes, and have this in mynde.

9. Next this folewith the Cercle of the Daies, that ben figured in manere of degres that contenen in nombre 365, dyvidid also with longe strikes fro 5 to 5, and the nombre in augrym writen under that cercle.

10. Next the cercle of the daies folewith the Cercle of the Names of the Monthes, that is to sayn Ianuarius, Februarius, Marcus, Aprilis, Maius, Iunius, Iulius, Augustus, September, October, November, December. The names of these monthes

43. *myle wey*, 20 minutes; cp. *Tales*, A 3637, for temporal use of *furrlong*.

were clepid somme for her propirtees and somme by statutes of lordes Arabiens, somme by othre lordes of Rome. [50] Eke of these monthes as liked to Iulius Cesar and to Cesar Augustus somme were compounded of diverse nombres of daies, as Iulie and August. Than hath Ianuarie 31 daies, Februarie 28, Marche 31, Aprill 30, May 31, Iunius 30, Iulius 31, Augustus 31, September 30, October 31, November 30, December 31. Natheles all though that Iulius Cesar toke 2 daies oute of Feverer and putte hem in his monthe of Iuyll, and Augustus Cesar clepid the monthe of August after his name and ordeined it of 31 daies, yit truste wel that the sonne dwellith therefore nevere the more ne lasse in oon signe than in a-nother.

11. Than folewen the names of the Holy Daies in the Kalender, and next hem the lettres of the A B C on whiche thei fallen.

12. Next the forseide cercle of the A B C, under the crosse lyne, is marked the Skale in manere of 2 squyres, or ellis in manere of laddres, that serveth by his 12 pointes and his dyvisiouns of ful many a subtile conclusioun. Of this forseide skale fro the crosse lyne unto the verrey angle is clepid Umbra Recta, or ellis Umbra Extensa, and the nethir partie is clepid Umbra Versa.

13. *Regula*.—Than hast thou a brode Reule, that hath on either ende a square plate perced wit certein holes, somme more and somme lasse, to receyve the stremes of the sonne by day, and eke by mediacioun of thin eye to knowe the altitude of sterres by night. [57]

14. *Axis*.—Than is there a large Pyn in manere of an extre, that goth thorough the hole that halt the tables of the clymates and the riet in the wombe of the moder.

Equus.—Thorough whiche pyn ther goth

50. were clepid, B₁ were clepid thus; A₁ R₂ ben consideryd; R₁ were yeven; Br. Edd. taken ther names.

50. lordes Arabiens, R₂ A₁ (var.) clerkys; B₂ A₂ Arabiens; R₁ Br. Edd. Emperours.

53. The scribe of B₁ inserts Latin note showing incorrectness of Chaucer's statement.

56. Chaucer or first copyist has made mistake here, the name of the lower part being the Umbra Recta, that of the upright one Umbra Versa.

a litel wegge, whiche that is clepid the Hors, that streynith all these parties to hepe. Thys forseide grete pyn in manere of an extre is ymagyned to be the Pool Artik in thyn Astralabie. [60]

15. *Secunda pars astrolabii: Venter*.—The wombe syde of thyn Astrelabie is also divided with a longe croys in 4 quarters from est to west, fro southe to northe, fro right syde to left side, as is the bak-side.

16. The bordure of whiche wombe side is divided fro the point of the est lyne unto the point of the southe lyne under the ringe in 90 degrees; and by that same proporcioun is every quarter divided, as is the bak side. That amountith 360 degrees. And understonde wel that degres of this bordure ben aunswering and consentrike to the degres of the Equinoxiall, that is dividid in the same nombre as every othir cercle is in the high hevene.

This same bordure is dividid also with 23 lettres capitals and a small crosse (+) above the south lyne, that shewith the 24 houres equals of the clokke. And, as I have seid, 5 of these degres maken a myle wey, and 3 mileweie maken an houre. And every degre of thys bordure contenith 4 minutes, and every minute 60 secundes. Now have I tolde the twyes. [65]

17. The plate under the riet is discribed with 3 cercles, of whiche the leest is clepid the Cercle of Cancre by cause that the heved of Cancre turnith evermo consentrik upon the same cercle. In this heved of Cancer is the grettist declinacioun northward of the sonne, and therfore is he clepid Solsticium of Somer; whiche declinacioun after Ptholome is 23 degrees and 50 minutes as wel in Cancer as in Capricorn. This signe of Cancer is clepid the Tropik of Somer of *Tropos*, that is to seien 'ageynward.' For than beginneth the sonne to passen from usward. [70]

67. 3 cercles, B₁ tropik cercles; M₁ Dd₁ 3 tropical cercles; R₁ 3 principal cercles.

67. Chaucer begins here to expand Messahala's *Descriptio*, with extracts from John de Sacrobosco's *Tractatus de Sphæra*.

The myddel cercle in wydnesse of these 3 is clepid the Cercle Equinoxiall, upon whiche turnith evermo the hevedes of Aries and Libra. And understonde wel that evermo thys Cercle Equinoxiall turnith iustly from verrey est to verrey west as I have shewed the in the speer solide. This same cercle is clepid also the Weyer of the day; for whan the sonne is in the hevedes of Aries and Libra, than ben the dayes and the nightes ylike of lengthe in all the worlde. And therefore ben these 2 signes called the Equinoxiiis. And alle that moeveth withinne the hevedes of these Aries and Libra, his moevyng is clepid Northward; and alle that moevith withoute these hevedes, his moevyng is clepid Southward, as fro the equinoxiall. Take kepe of these latitudes North and South, and forgeteit nat. [75] By this cercle equinoxiall ben considred the 24 houres of the klokke, for evermo the arisyng of 15 degrees of the equinoxiall makith an houre equal of the klokke. This equinoxiall is clepid the gurdel of the first moevyng, or ellis of the first moevable. And note that the first moevyng is clepid moevyng of the first moevable of the 8 speer, whiche moevyng is from est in-to west, and efte ageyn in-to est. Also it is clepid girdel of the first moevyng for it departith the first moevable, that is to seyn the spere, in two ilike partyes evene distantes fro the poles of this world.

The widest of these 3 principal cercles is clepid the Cercle of Capricorne by cause that the heved of Capricorne turnith evermo consentrik upon the same cercle. In the heved of this forseide Capricorne is the grettist declinacioun southward of the sonne, and therefore it is clepid the Solsticium of Wynter. This signe of Capricorne is also clepid the Tropic of

73. *Weyer*, 'equator'; *euener*?

77. Cp. *Sacrobosco*: 'et dicitur cingulus primi motus unde sciendum quod primus motus dicitur motus primi mobilis, hoc est nonæ spheræ cæli ultimi,' etc. So '8' must be error for '9.' Likewise 9 seems to be omitted before *sphere*, below; cp. *Sacrobosco*: 'Dicitur ergo cingulus primi motus quia cingit sive dividit primum mobile, scilicet spheram nonam,' etc.

Wynter, for than begynneth the sonne to come ageyn to usward. [82]

18. Upon this forseide plate ben compassed certeyn cercles that highthen Almykanteras, of whiche somme of hem semen parfit cercles and somme semen inparfit. The centre that stonddith amyddes the narwest cercle is clepid the Cenyth. And the netherist cercle, or the first cercle, is clepid the Orizonte, that is to seyn the cercle that divideth the two emysperies, that is the partie of the hevene above the erthe and the partie by-nethe. These almykanteras ben compounded by 2 and 2, all be it so that on diverse Astrelabies somme almykanteras ben divided by oon, and some by two, and some by thre, after the quantite of the Astrelabie. This forseide Cenyth is ymaged to ben the verrey point over the crowne of thin heved. And also this Cenyth is the verrey pool of the orizonte in every regioun. [88]

19. From this cenyth, as it semeth, there comen a maner croked strikes like to the clawes of a loppe, or elles like the werke of a wommans calle, in kervyng overtwart the almykanteras. And these same strikes or divisions ben clepid Azimutes, and thei dividen the orisounte of thin Astrelabie in 24 divisious. And these azymutes serven to knowe the costes of the firmament, and to othre conclusiouns, as forto knowe the cenyth of the sonne and of every sterre.

20. Next these azymutes under the cercle of Cancer ben there 12 divisious embelif, muche like to the shap of the azimutes, that shewen the spaces of the houres of planetes. [92]

21. *Aranea*.—The riet of thin Astrelabie with thy zodiak, shapen in manere of a net or of a lopwebbe after the olde descripcioun, whiche thou maist turnen up and down as thiself liketh, contenith certein nombre of sterres fixes, with her longitudes and latitudes determinat, yf so be that the maker have not erred. The names of the sterres ben writen in the margyn of the riet there as thei sitte, of

whiche sterres the smale point is clepid the centre. And understonde also that alle the sterres sitting with-in the Zodiak of thin Astrelabie ben clepid Sterres of the North, for thei arise by northe the est lyne. And all the remenaunt fixed oute of the zodiak ben clepid Sterres of the South. But I seie not that thei arisen alle by southe the est lyne; witnesse on Aldeberan and Algomeyse. [97] Generally understonde this rewle, that thilke sterres that ben clepid Sterres of the North arisen rather than the degre of her longitude, and alle the Sterres of the South arisen after the degre of her longitude—this is to seyn sterres fixed in thyn Astrelabie. The mesure of the longitude of sterres is taken in the Lyne Ecliptik of hevene, under whiche lyne whan that the sonne and the mone be lyne-right, or ellis in the superfiicie of this lyne, than is the eclipse of the sonne or of the mone, as I shal declare and eke the cause why. But sothely the ecliptik lyne of thy zodiak is the utterist bordure of thy zodiak there the degrees be marked. [100]

Thy Zodiak of thin Astrelabie is shapen as a compas whiche that contenith a large brede as after the quantite of thyn Astrelabie, in ensauple that the zodiak in hevene is ymagyned to ben a superfiice contenyng a latitude of 12 degrees, whereas alle the remenaunt of cercles in the hevene ben ymagyned verrey lynes withoute eny latitude. Amides this celestial zodiak is ymagined a lyne whiche that is clepid the Ecliptik Lyne, under whiche lyne is evermo the weye of the sonne. Thus ben there 6 degres of the zodiak on that oo syde of the lyne and 6 degrees on that othir. This zodiak is divided in 12 principale divisions that departen the 12 signes, and, for the streitnesse of thin Astrolabie, than is every smal divisioun in

97. B₁ inserts *Menkar Algenze cor Leonis* after *Aldeberan* with marginal note saying that they are found on the Merton College Astrolabe.

100. Since only the north half of the Zodiac-band is represented on the Astrolabe.

105. Chaucer omits to say that each sign contains 30°.

a signe departed by two degrees and two, I mene degrees contenyng 60 mynutes. And this forseide hevenysse zodiak is clepid the Cercle of the Signes, or the Cercle of the Bestes, for 'zodia' in language of Greke sowneth 'bestes' in Latyn tunge. And in the zodiak ben the 12 signes that han names of bestes, or ellis for whan the sonne enirth into eny of the signes he takith the propirte of suche bestes, or ellis for that the sterres that ben ther fixed ben disposid in signes of bestes or shape like bestes, or elles whan the planetes ben under thilke signes thei causen us by her influence operaciouns and effectes like to the operaciouns of bestes. [108]

And understonde also that whan an hote planete cometh into an hote signe, than encresith his hete; and yf a planete be colde, than amenusith his coldnesse by cause of the hoot sygne. And by thys conclusioun maist thou take ensauple in alle the signes, be thei moist or drie, or moeble or fixe, reknyng the qualite of the planete as I first seide. And everiche of these 12 signes hath respecte to a certeyn parcel of the body of a man, and hath it in governaunce, as Aries hath thin heved, and Taurus thy nekke and thy throte, Gemini thin armeholes and thin armes, and so furthe as shal be shewid more pleyn in the 5 partie of this tretis.

This zodiak, whiche that is parte of the 8 speer, overkervith the equinoxial, and he overkervith him ageyn in evene parties; and that oo half declineth southward; and that othir northward, as plainly declarith the Tretys of the Speer.

22. *Labellum*.—Than hast thou a Label that is shapen like a reule, save that it is streight and hath no plates on either ende with holes. But with the smale point of the forseide label shalt thou calcule thin

113. *8 speer*, again a mistake for '9 speer'; cp. 77. The nine spheres are those of the moon, of the six planets, of the fixed stars, and of the zodiac and primum mobile. Chaucer places the zodiac in the 9th in *Tales*, F 1283.

113. i.e. John de Sacrobosco's *Tractatus de Sphaera*, ii. 'de zodiaco circulo,' whence Chaucer derives the foregoing description.

equacions in the bordure of thin Astralabie, as by thin Almury. [115]

23. *Denticulus*. — Thin Almury is clepid the Denticle of Capricorne or ellis the Calculer. This same almury sitt fixe in the heved of Capricorne, and it serveth of many a necessarie conclusioun in equacions of thinges as shal be shewid.

Here endith the descripcioun of the Astrelabie and here begynne the conclusions of the Astrelabie.

PART II

1. *Conclusio*. To fynde the degre in whiche the sonne is day by day, after his cours aboute

Rekne and knowe whiche is the day of thy monthe, and ley thy rewle up that same day, and than wol the verrey poynt of thy rewle sitten in the bordure upon the degre of thy sonne.

Ensamble as thus :—The yeer of oure lord 1391, the 12 day of Marche at midday, I wolde knowe the degre of the sonne. I soughte in the bakhalf of myn Astrelabie and fonde the Cercle of the Daies, the whiche I knowe by the names of the monthes writen under the same cercle. Tho leyde I my reule over this forseide day, and fonde the point of my reule in the bordure upon the firste degre of Aries, a litel with-in the degre. And thus knowe I this conclusioun. [121]

A-nother day I wolde knowen the degre of my sonne, and this was at midday in the 13 day of December. I fonde the day of the monthe in manere as I seide; tho leide I my rewle upon this forseide 13 day, and fonde the point of my rewle in the bordure upon the firste degre of Capricorne alite with-in the degre. And than had I of this conclusioun the ful experience.

118. *up*, B₁ A₁ A₂ R₂ Br. Edd. *upon*; B₂ *of*.

119. Probably the date at which Chaucer was writing.

120. *knowe*, A₂ B₂ Br. Edd. *knew*.

121. *knowe*, B₂ R₂ Br. Edd. *knew*.

2. *Conclusio*. To knowe the altitude of the sonne or of othre celestial bodies

Putte the rynge of thyn Astrelabie upon thy right thombe, and turne thi lifte syde ageyn the light of the sonne; and remewe thy rewle up and doun til that the stremes of the sonne shine thorough bothe holes of thi rewle. Loke than how many degrees thy rule is areised fro the litel crois upon thin est lyne, and take there the altitude of thy sonne. And in this same wise maist thou knowe by night the altitude of the mone or of brighte sterres. [127]

This chapitre is so generall evere in oon that there nedith no more declaracioun; but forgete it not.

3. *Conclusio*. To knowe every tyme of the day by light of the sonne; and every tyme of the nyght by the sterres fixe; and eke to knowe by nyght or by day the degre of evy signe that ascendith on the est orisonte, that is clepid commonly the ascendent, or ellis horoscopum

Take the altitude of the sonne whan the list, as I have seide, and sette the degre of the sonne, in caas that it be before the myddel of the day, amonge thyn almykanteras on the est syde of thin Astrelabie; and if it be after the myddel of the day, sette the degre of thy sonne upon the west syde. Take this manere of setting for a general rule, ones for evere. And whan thou hast sette the degre of thy sonne upon as many almykanteras of height as was the altitude of the sonne taken by thy rule, ley over thi label upon the degre of the sonne; and than wol the point of thi labelle sitte in the bordure upon the verrey tyde of the day. [132]

Ensamble as thus :—The yere of oure lord 1391, the 12 day of Marche, I wolde knowe the tyde of the day. I toke the altitude of my sonne, and fonde that it was 25 degrees and 30 of minutes of height in

128. In A₂ Add. 2302 Br. Edd. a spurious conclusio is inserted here.

134. *of minutes*, B₁ B₂ R₂ Br. Edd. omit *of*; perhaps an imitation of *triginta minutorum*.

the bordure on the bak side. Tho turned I myn Astrelabye, and by cause that it was before mydday, I turned my riet and sette the degre of the sonne, that is to seyn the first degre of Aries, on the right side of myn Astrelabye upon 25 degrees and 30 mynutes of height among myn almykanteras. Tho leide I my label upon the degre of my sonne, and fonde the point of my label in the bordure upon a capitale lettre that is clepid an X. Tho rekned I alle the capitale lettres fro the lyne of mydnight unto this forseide lettre X, and fonde that it was 9 of the klokke of the day. Tho loked I down upon the est orizonte, and fonde there the 20 degre of Geminis ascendyng, whiche that I toke for myn ascendent. And in this wise had I the experience for evermo in whiche manere I shulde knowe the tyde of the day and eke myn ascendent. [139]

Tho wolde I wite the same nyght folewyng the houre of the nyght, and wroughte in this wise:—Among an heepe of sterres fixe it liked me for to take the altitude of the faire white sterre that is clepid Alhabor, and fonde hir sitting on the west side of the lyne of midday, 12 degrees of heighte taken by my rewle on the bak side. Tho sette I the centre of this Alhabor upon 12 degrees among myn almykanteras upon the west side, by cause that she was founde on the west side. Tho leyde I my label over the degre of the sonne, that was discendid under the west orisounte, and rekned all the lettres capitals fro the lyne of midday unto the point of my label in the bordure, and fonde that it was passed 9 of the klokke the space of 10 degrees. Tho lokid I down upon myn est orisounte, and fonde ther 10 degrees of Scorpius

138. *down upon*, A₁ A₂ B₂ R₂ *on*.

138. *Geminis*, so in MSS.

141. *12 degrees*, R₁ (whose numerals are not trustworthy) Dd₁ (corrected later) A₂ Edd. 18 degrees; similarly in 142, except that 18 added later in R₁.

143. *9 of the klokke*, Dd₁ reads 8; R₁ 5; A₂ B₂ R₂ Edd. 7.

143. *10 degrees*, Dd₁ R₁ read 2; A₂ B₂ R₂ Edd. 11.

144. *10 degrees of Scorpius*, Dd₁ 23 degrees of

ascendyng, whom I toke for myn ascendent. And thus lerned I to knowe onys for evere in whiche manere I shuld come to the houre of the nyght, and to myn ascendent, as verrely as may be taken by so smal an instrument. [145]

But natheles this rule in generall wol I warne the for evere:—Nemake the nevere bolde to have take a just ascendent by thin Astrelabie, or elles to have sette justly a klokke, whan eny celestial body by whiche that thou wenyst governe thilke thinges be nigh the southe lyne. For truste wel whan the sonne is nygh the meridional lyne, the degre of the sonne renneth so longe consentrike upon the almykanteras that sothly thou shalt erre fro the just ascendent. The same conclusion sey I by the centre of eny sterre fixe by nyght. And, more over, by experience I wote wel that, in our orisounte, from xi of the klokke unto oon of the klokke in taking of a iust ascendent in a portatif Astrelabie it is harde to knowe—I mene from xi of the klokke before the houre of noon til oon of the klokke next folewyng. [150]

4. *A special declaracioun of the Ascendent*

The Ascendent sothly, as wel in alle Nativites as in questions and eleccions of tymes, is a thinge which that these Astrologiens gretly observen. Werfore me semeth convenyent, syth that I speke of the Ascendent, to make of it speciall declaracioun.

The Ascendent, sothly to take it at the largest, is thilke degre that ascendith at eny of these forseide tymes upon the est orisounte. And therefore, yf that eny planete ascende at thatt same tyme in thilke forseide degre, than hath he no latitude fro the ecliptik lyne, but he is than in the degre of the ecliptik whiche that is the degre of his longitude. Men sayn that planete is *In Horoscopo*.

Libra; R₁ R₂ Edd. 20 degrees of *Libra*; R₂ 12 degrees of *Libra*; M₁ 10 degrees of *Taurus*.

154. *degre*, M₁ Dd₁ *latitude*; Dd₂ R₁ *same degre*; B₂ R₂ *orizonte*; corr. of R₁ (var.) A₂ *latitude oryzont*.

154. *degre . . . degre*, MSS. except B₁ omit.

But sothly the House of Ascendent, that is to seyn the first hous or the est angle, is a thinge more brode and large. For, after the statutes of Astrologiens, what celestial body that is 5 degrees above thilke degre that ascendith, or with inne that nombre, that is to seyn neer the degree that ascendith, yit rekne they thilke planete in the ascendent. [156] And what planete that is under thilke degre that ascendith the space of 15 degrees, yit seyn thei that thilke planete is 'like to him that is the Hous of the Ascendent.' But sothly, if he passe the boundes of these forseide spaces, above or byneth, theiseyn that the planete is 'fallyng fro the ascendent.' Yit saien these Astrologiens that the ascendent and eke the lorde of the ascendent may be shapen forto be fortunat or infortunat. As thus :—A 'fortunat ascendent' clepen they whan that no wicked planete, as Saturne or Mars or elles the Tayle of the Dragoun, is in the house of the ascendent, ne that no wicked planete have noon aspect of enemyte upon the ascendent. But thei wol caste that thei have a fortunat planete in hir ascendent, and yit in his felicite; and than say thei that it is wel. [161]

Further over thei seyn that the infortunying of an ascendent is the contrarie of these forseide thinges. The Lord of the Ascendent sey thei that he is fortunat whan he is in gode place fro the ascendent, as in an angle, or in a succident where as he is in hys dignite and comfortid with frendly aspectes of planetes and wel receyved; and eke that he may seen the ascendent; and that he be not retrograd, ne combust, ne joynded with no shrewe in the same signe; ne that he be not in his descencioun, ne joynded with no planete in his descencioun, ne have upon him noon aspect infortunat; and than sey thei that he is well. [165]

Nathes these ben observaunces of judicial matere and rytes of payens in which my spirit hath no feith, ne knowing of her

157. 15 should be 25. Probably Chaucer's mistake. Brae cites Ptolemy, iii. 10, 'viginti quinque.'

horoscopum. For they seyn that every signe is departid in thre evene parties by 10 degrees, and thilke porcioun they clepe a face. And al though that a planete have a latitude fro the ecliptik, yit sey somme folke, so that the planetes arise in that same signe with eny degre of the forseide face in which his longitude is rekned, that yit is the planete *in horoscopo*, be it in nativyte or in eleccion etc. [168]

5. *Conclusio*. To knowe the verrey equacioun of the degre of the sonne yf so be that it falle bitwene thyn *almykanteras*

For as muche as the *almykanteras* in thin Astrelabie ben compowned by two and two, where as somme *almykanteras* in sondry astrelabies be compowned by 1 and 1, or elles by 3 and 3, it is necessarie to thy lernyng to teche the first to knowe and worke with thin owne instrument. Wherefore whan that the degre of thi sonne fallith bytwixe 2 *almykanteras*, or ellis yf thin *almykanteras* ben graven with over gret a poynt of a compas (for bothe these thinges may causen errour as wel in knowing of the tide of the day, as of the verrey ascendent), thou must worken in this wise :—[170]

Sette the degre of thy sonne upon the hyer *almykanteras* of bothe, and wayte wel where as thin *almury* touchith the bordure and sette there a prikke of ynke. Sett down agayn the degre of the sunne upon the nether *almykanteras* of bothe, and sett there another pricke. Remove than thin *almury* in the bordure evene amiddes bothe prickes, and this wol lede justly the degre of thi sonne to sitte atwixe bothe *almykanteras* in his right place. Ley than thy label over the degre of thi sonne, and fynde in the bordure the verrey tyde of the day, or of the night. And as verrailly shalt thou fynde upon thin est orisonte thin ascendent. [174]

168. *eleccion*, i.e. election of times.

169. *by 3 and 3*, B₁ R₂ Dd₁ *by 2 and 2*; R₁ *by 2 and*; A₂ Br. *by 2*.

170. *of thi sonne*, B₁ B₂ Br. Th. *of the sonne*. *thy* and *the* are often thus confused.

173. *betwixe*, R₁ A₂ R₂ Br. *betwene*; B₁ *atwixe*.

6. *To knowe the sprynge of the dawenyng and the ende of the evenyng the whiche ben called the two crepuscules*

Sette the nadir of thy sonne upon 18 degrees of height amonge thyn almykanteras on the west side; and ley thy label on the degre of thy sonne, and than shal the point of thy label shewen the sprynge of the day. Also set the nader of thy sonne upon 18 degrees of height among thin almykanteras on the est side, and ley over thy label upon the degre of the sonne, and with the point of thy label fynde in the bordure the ende of the evenyng, that is verrey nyght.

The nader of the sonne is thilke degre that is opposyt to the degre of the sonne in the 7 signe. As thus:—every degre of Aries by ordir is nadir to every degre of Libra by ordre, and Taurus to Scorpioun, Gemini to Sagitarie, Cancer to Capricorn, Leo to Aquarie, Virgo to Pisces. And yif eny degre in thy zodiak be derke, his nadir shal declare hym. [179]

7. *Conclusio. To knowe the Arch of the Day, that some folke callen the Day Artificial, fro sonne arisyng tyl it go to reste*

Sette the degre of thi sonne upon thin est orisonte, and ley thy label on the degre of the sonne and at the point of thy label in the bordure sette a pricke. Turne than thy riet aboute tyl the degre of the sonne sitte upon the west orisonte, and ley thy label upon the same degre of the sonne, and at the poynt of thy label sette there a nother pricke. Rekne than the quantite of tyme in the bordure bitwixe bothe prickes, and take there thyn arch of the day. The remenaunt of the bordure under the orisonte is the arch of the nyght. Thus maist thou rekne bothe arches or every porcioun of whether that the liketh. And by this manere of working maist thou se how longe that eny sterre fixe dwelleth

180. Rubric. *go to reste*, A₂ Br. *goth down*. The former is Chaucer's usual expression; cp. *Tales*, A 30, A 1779.

above the erthe, fro tyme that he risith til he go to rest. But the day natural, that is to seyn 24 houres, is the revoluciou of the equinoxial with as muche partie of the zodiak as the sonne of his propre moeving passith in the mene while. [185]

8. *Conclusio. To turne the houres inequales in houres equales*

Knowe the nombre of the degrees in the houres inequales, and depart hem by 15, and take there thin houres equales.

9. *Conclusio. To knowe the quantite of the day vulgar, that is to seyn fro sprynge of the day unto verrey nyght*

Knowe the quantite of thy crepuscules, as I have taught in the chapitre before, and adde hem to the arch of thy day artificial, and take there the space of alle the hool day vulgar unto verrey night. The same manere maist thou worche to knowe the quantite of the vulgar nyght. [188]

10. *Conclusio. To knowe the quantite of houres inequales by day*

Understonde wel that these houres inequales ben clepid houres of planetes. And understonde wel that som tyme ben thei lenger by day than by night, and som tyme the contrarie. But understonde wel that evermo generally the houre inequal of the day with the houre inequal of the night contenen 30 degrees of the bordure, whiche bordure is evermo answeryng to the degrees of the equinoxial. Wherefore departe the arch of the day artificial in 12, and take there the quantite of the houre inequal by day. And if thou abate the quantite of the houre inequal by day out of 30, than shal the remenaunt that levith performe the houre inequal by night. [193]

184. *fro tyme*, A₂ B₂ R₂ Br. *fro the tyme*.

188. *Knowe the*, R₁ A₂ *Knowe thou the*.

190. *And understonde*, B₁ *This understonde*;

B₂ omits *And*.

191. *contenen*, A₂ R₂ Br. *contenyth*.

193. 30, R₁ A₂ B₂ R₂ Br. *Th. 300 degrees*.

11. *Conclusio. To knowe the quantite of houres equales*

The quantite of houres equales, that is to seyn the houres of the clokke, ben departid by 15 degrees al redy in the bordure of thin Astrelaby as wel by night as by day, generally for evere. What nedith more declaracioun ?

Wherefor when the list to knowe how many houres of the clokke ben passed, or eny part of eny of these houres that ben passed, or ellis how many houres or parties of houres ben to come fro suche a tyme to suche a tyme by day or by night, knowe the degre of thy sonne, and ley thy label on it. Turne thy ryet aboute joyntly with thy label, and with the poynt of it rekne in the bordure fro the sonne arise unto that same place there thou desirist, by day as by nyght. This conclusioun wol I declare in the last chapitre of the 4 Partie of this tretys so openly that there shal lakke no worde that nedith to the declaracioun. [198]

12. *Conclusio. Special Declaracioun of the houres of planetes*

Understonde wel that evermo, fro the arisyng of the sonne til it go to rest, the nadir of the sonne shal shewe the houre of the planete, and fro that tyme forward al the night til the sonne arise ; than shal the verrey degre of the sonne shewe the houre of the planete.

Example as thus :—The xiiij day of Marche fyl upon a Saturday, peraventure, and atte risyng of the sonne I fonde the secunde degre of Aries sittyng upon myn est orisonte, al bé it that it was but litel. Than fonde I the 2 degre of Libra, nadir of my sonne, descending on my west orisonte, upon whiche west orisonte every day generally atte sonne arist entrieth the houre of every planete, after whiche planete the

198. Cp. 'Quarta pars' in Chaucer's *Introd.*

199. The 'Houres of Planetes' is a matter of astrology, depending on the fact that each planet belonged to a particular day of the week.

200. The 13th of March fell on a Saturday in 1389 and in 1395.

200. *atte risyng*, M₁ Dd₁ B₂ R₂ Br. *atte the arisyng*.

day berth his name, and endith in the next strike of the planete under the forseide west orisonte. And evere as the sonne clymbith upper and upper, so goth his nadir downer and downer, teching by suche strikes the houres of planetes by ordir as they sitten in the hevене. The firste houre inequal of every Saturday is to Saturne, and the seconde to Iupiter, the thirde to Mars, the fourthe to the sonne, the fiftē to Venus, the sixte to Mercurius, the seventhē to the mone. And then ageyn the 8 is to Saturne, the 9 to Jupiter, the 10 to Mars, the 11 to the sonne, the 12 to Venus. And now is my sonne gon to reste as for that Saturday. Than shewith the verrey degre of the sonne the houre of Mercurie entring under my west orisonte at eve ; and next him succedith the mone, and so furthe by ordir, planete after planete in houre after houre, all the nyght longe til the sonne arise. Now risith the sonne that Sunday by the morwe, and the nadir of the sonne upon the west orisonte shewith me the entring of the houre of the forseide sonne. And in this manere succedith planete under planete fro Saturne unto the mone, and fro the mone up ageyn to Saturne, houre after houre generally. And thus knowe I this conclusioun. [209]

13. *Conclusio. To knowe the altitude of the sonne in myddes of the day that is clepid the Altitude Meridian*

Sette the degre of the sonne upon the lyne meridional, and rekne how many degrees of almykanteras ben bitwyxe thin est orisonte and the degre of thy sonne, and take there thin altitude meridian, this to seyn the highest of the sonne as for that day. So maist thou knowe in the same lyne the heighst cours that eny sterre fixe

205. *the 8*, B₁ B₂ S *houre*.

205. And so with any other day, the series beginning with the planet whose name accords with the day ; e.g. Monday, to the moon ; Wednesday, to Mercury ; Friday, to Venus, etc.

207. *til the sonne*, B₂ R₂ *to the sonne*.

208. *that Sonday*, R₁ Br. *the Sonday* ; A₂ *at Sonday* ; R₂ *on Sonday*.

210. Conclusions 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 follow conclusion 21 in MSS. of group γ ; cp. *Introd.*

210. *this to seyn*, A₂ R₂ Br. Th. *that ys to seyn*

clymbeth by night. This is to seyn that whan eny sterre fixe is passid the lyne meridional, than begynneth it to descende; and so doth the sonne. [211]

14. *Conclusio. To knowe the degre of the sonne by thy ryet for a maner curiosite*

Seke besily with thy rule the highest of the sonne in mydde of the day. Turne than thin Astrelabic, and with a pricke of ynke marke the nombre of that same altitude in the lyne meridional; turne than thy ryet aboute tyl thou fynde a degre of thy zodiak according with the pricke, this is to seyn, sitting on the pricke. And in soth thou shalt finde but 2 degrees in al the zodiak of that condicioun; and yit thilke 2 degrees ben in diverse signes. Than maist thou lightly, by the sesoun of the yere, knowe the signe in whiche that is the sonne. [215]

15. *Conclusio. To knowe whiche day is like to whiche day as of lengthe*

Loke whiche degrees ben ylike fer fro the hevedes of Cancer and Capricorne, and loke when the sonne is in eny of thilke degrees; than ben the dayes ylike of lengthe. This is to seyn that as longe is that day in that monthe, as was suche a day in suche a monthe; there varieth but litel.

Also, yf thou take 2 dayes naturales in the yere ylike fer fro either pointes of the equinoxial in the opposyt parties, than as longe is the day artificiall of that oon day as is the night of that othir, and the contrarie. [218]

16. *Conclusio. This chapitre is a maner Declaracioun to Conclusiouns that folowen*

Understonde wel that thy zodiak is departed in two halfe circles, as fro the heved of Capricorne unto the heved of Cancer, and ageynward fro the heved of Cancer unto the heved of Capricorne. The heved of Capricorne is the lowest point whereas the sonne goth in wynter, and the heved of Cancer is

216. A₂ B₂ Edd. have slightly different rubric.

the heighest point in whiche the sonne goth in somer. And therefore understonde wel that eny two degrees that ben ylike fer fro eny of these two hevedes, truste wel that thilke two degrees ben of ilike declinacioun, be it southward or northward, and the daies of hem ben ilike of lengthe and the nyghtes also, and the shadewes ylike, and the altitudes ylike atte midday for evere. [222]

17. *Conclusio. To knowe the verrey degre of eny maner sterre, straunge or unstraunge, after his longitude; though he be indeterminat in thin Astralabye, sothly to the trouthe thus heshal be knowe*

Take the altitude of this sterre whan he is on the est syde of the lyne meridional, as neigh as thou mayst gesse; and take an ascendent anon right by som manere sterre fixe whiche that thou knowist; and forgete not the altitude of the firste sterre ne thyn ascendent. And whan that this is done, aspye diligently whan this same firste sterre passith eny thyng the south westward; and cacche him anon right in the same nombre of altitude on the west syde of this lyne meridional, as he was kought on the est syde; and take a newe ascendent anon ryght by som manere sterre fixe whiche that thou knowist, and forgete not this secunde ascendent. And whan that this is done, rekne than how many degrees ben bitwix the first ascendent and the secunde ascendent; and rekne wel the myddel degre bitwene bothe ascendentes, and sette thilke myddel degre upon thyn est orizonte; and wayte than what degre that sitte upon the lyne meridional, and take there the verrey degre of the ecliptik in whiche the sterre stondith for the tyme. For in the ecliptik is the longitude of a celestial body rekned, evene fro the heved of Aries unto the ende of Pisces; and his latitude is rekned after

223. Rubric. *longitude*, A₂ Br. Th. *latitude*.

225. *passith eny thyng*, etc., i.e. passes west of the meridional line.

225. *cacche*, M₁ Dd₁ *hath*; A₂ Br. *take*; B₂ *sett*.

228. *wayte than*, A₂ R₂ Br. Th. *than loke*.

the quantite of his declynacioun north or south toward the polys of this world. [229]

As thus :—yif it be of the sonne or of eny fixe sterre, rekne hys latitude or his declinacioun fro the equinoxial cercle ; and if it be of a planete, rekne than the quantite of his latitude fro the ecliptik lyne, al be it so that fro the equinoxial may the declinacioun or the latitude of eny body celestial be rekned after the site north or south and after the quantite of his declinacioun. And right so may the latitude or the declinacioun of eny body celestial, save oonly of the sonne, after hyssite north or south and after the quantite of his declinacioun, be rekned fro the ecliptik lyne, fro which lyne alle planetes som tyme declinen north or south save oonly the forseide sonne. [233]

18. *Conclusio. To knowe the degrees of longitudes of fixe sterres after that they be determynat in thin Astrelabye, yf so be that thei be trefwey sette*

Sette the centre of the sterre upon the lyne meridional, and take kepe of thy zodiak and loke what degre of eny signe that sitte upon the same lyne meridional at that same tyme, and take there the degre in which the sterre stondith ; and with that same degre cometh that same sterre unto that same lyne fro the orizonte. [235]

19. *Conclusio. To knowe wit whiche degre of the zodiak eny sterre fixe in thin Astrelabye arisith upon the est orizonte al though his dwellyng be in a nother signe*

Sette the centre of the sterre upon the est orizonte, and loke what degre of eny signe that sit upon the same orizonte at that same tyme. And understonde wel that

231. *the site*, R₂ Br. Th. *the syght*; B₁ *site*; A₂ B₂ *that it sytteth*.

232. *site*, A₂ *syttlyng*; R₂ *syght*.

234. *centre*, i.e. the point of the tongue representing it in the Astrolabe.

235. *that same degre*, R₁ A₂ R₂ Br. Th. *the same degre*; and frequently *the same* for that same in late MSS.

236. Rubric. *his dwellyng*, R₂ *his orizonte*; Br. Th. *the orizonte*.

with that same degre arisith that same sterre. [236]

And thys merveyulous arisyng with a straunge degre in a nother signe is by cause that the latitude of the sterre fixe is either north or south fro the equinoxial. But sothly the latitudes of planetes be commonly rekned fro the ecliptyk by cause that noon of hem declyneth but fewe degrees oute fro the brede of the zodiak. And take gode kepe of this chapitre of arisyng of celestial bodies; for truste wel that neyther mone ne sterre, as in our embelif orizonte, arisith with that same degre of his longitude save in oo cas, and that is whan they have no latitude fro the ecliptik lyne. But natheles som tyme is everiche of these planetes under the same lyne. [240]

20. *Conclusio. To knowe the declinacioun of eny degre in the zodiak fro the equinoxial cercle*

Sette the degre of eny signe upon the lyne meridional, and rekne hys altitude in the almykanteras fro the est orizonte up to the same degre sette in the forseide lyne, and sette there a prik; turne up than thy riet, and sette the heved of Aries or Libra in the same meridional lyne, and sette there a nother prik. And whan that this is done, conside the altitudes of hem bothe; for sothely the difference of thilke altitudes is the declinacioun of thilke degre fro the equinoxial. And yf it so be that thilke degre be northward fro the equinoxial, than is his declinacyoun north; yif it be southward, than is it south.

21. *Conclusio. To knowe fro what latitude in eny regioun the almykanteras of eny table ben compowned*

Rekne how many degrees of almykanteras in the meridional lyne ben fro the cercle equinoxial unto the cenyth, or elles fro the pool artyk unto the north orizonte; and for so gret a latitude, or for so smal a latitude, is the table compowned. [245]

245. Rubric. *eny*, A₂ R₂ Th. *my*; Br. *thy*.

22. *Conclusio.* To know in special the latitude of oure countre, I mene after the latitude of Oxenford, and the height of oure pool

Understonde wel that as fer is the heved of Aries or Libra in the equinoxial fro oure orisonte as is the cenyth fro the pool artik ; and as high is the pool artik fro the orisonte as the equinoxial is fer fro the cenyth. I prove it thus by the latitude of Oxenford : understonde wel that the height of oure pool artik fro oure north orisonte is 51 degrees and 50 mynutes ; than is the cenyth fro oure pool artik 38 degrees and 10 mynutes ; than is the equinoxial from oure cenyth 51 degrees and 50 mynutes ; than is oure south orisonte from oure equinoxial. 38 degrees and 10 mynutes. Understonde wel this rekenyng. Also forgete not that the cenyth is 90 degrees of height from oure orisonte, and oure equinoxiall is 90 degrees from oure pool artik. Also this shorte rule is soth, that the latitude of eny place in a region is the distaunce fro the cenyth unto the equinoxial. [251]

23. *Conclusio.* To prove evidently the latitude of eny place in a region by the prove of the height of the pool artik in that same place

In some wynters nyght whan the firmament is clere and thikke sterred, wayte a tyme til that eny sterre fixe sitte lyne right perpendiculer over the pool artik, and clepe that sterre A ; and wayte another sterre that sitte lyne right under A, and under the pool, and clepe that sterre F. And understonde wel that F is not considrid but oonly to declare that A sitte evene over the pool. Take than anon right the altitude of A from the orisonte, and forgete it not ; lete A and F goo fare wel tyl ageynst the dawenyng a gret while, and come than ageyn, and abide til that A is evene under the pool, and under F ; for sothly than wol

246. Rubric. *oure countre*, M₁ *the countre* ; R₂ Br. Th. *oure centur* ; MS. in St. John's Coll. Camb. (Skeat) *nostri centri*.

251. *place*, M₁ A₂ B₂ R₁ R₂ Edd. *planete*.

F sitte over the pool, and A wol sitte under the pool. Take than efte sonys the altitude of A from the orisonte, and noteas wel his secunde altitude as hys first altitude. And whan that this is doon, rekene how many degrees that the first altitude of A exceedith hissecunde altitude, and take half thilke porcioun that is exceedid and adde it to his secunde altitude, and take there the elevacioun of thy pool, and eke the latitude of thy region ; for these two ben of oo nombre, this is to seyn as many degres as thy pool is elevate, so muche is the latitude of the region. [258]

Ensample as thus :—peraventure the altitude of A in the evenyng is 56 degrees of height ; than wol his secunde altitude or the dawenyng be 48 degrees, that is 8 degrees lasse than 56 that was his first altitude att even. Take than the half of 8 and adde it to 48 that was is secunde altitude, and than hast thou 52. Now hast thou the height of thy pool and the latitude of the region. But understonde wel that to prove this conclusioun and many a nother faire conclusioun, thou must have a plomet hangyng on a lyne, heygher than thin heved, on a perche ; and thilke lyne must hange evene perpendiculer bytwix the pool and thin eye ; and than shalt thou seen yf A sitte evene over the pool, and over F atte evene ; and also yf F sitte evene over the pool and over A or day. [262]

24. *Conclusio.* Another conclusioun to prove the height of the pool artik fro the orisonte

Take eny sterre fixe that never discendith under the orisonte in thilke region, and considre his heighest altitude and his lowist altitude fro the orisonte, and make a nombre of bothe these altitudes ; take than and abate half that nombre, and take

259. In this example MSS. of group β have a different set of observations, viz. 62 for the evening altitude, and 21 for that taken in the morning, giving as a result a latitude about that of Rome.

260. *52 degrees*, roughly the latitude of Oxford ; cp. 270.

263. *make a nombre*, i.e. add them together.

there the elevacioun of the pool artik in that same region.

25. *Conclusio. Another conclusioun to prove the latitude of the region*

Understonde wel that the latitude of eny place in a region is verrelly the space bytwexe the cenyth of hem that dwellen there and the equinoxial cercle north or south, takyng the mesure in the meridional lyne, as shewith in the almykanteras of thin Astrelabye. And thilke space is as much as the pool artike is high in that same place fro the orisonte. And than is the depressioun of the pool antartik, that is to seyn than is the pool antartike, byneth the orisonte the same quantite of space neither more ne lasse. [266]

Than if thou desire to knowe this latitude of the region, take the altitude of the sonne in the myddel of the day, whan the sonne is in the hevedes of Aries or of Libra; for than moeveth the sonne in the lyne equinoxial; and abate the nombre of that same sonnes altitude oute of 90 degrees, and than is the remenaunt of the nombre that levethe the latitude of that region. As thus:—I suppose that the sonne is thilke day at noon 38 degrees of height; abate than 38 oute of 90; so levethe there 52; than is 52 degrees the latitude. I say not this but for ensample; for wel I wot the latitude of Oxenford is certeyn minutes lasse as thow might preve. [270]

Now yf so be that the semeth to longe atrieng to abide til that the sonne be in the hevedes of Aries or of Libra, than wayte whan the sonne is in eny othir degre of the zodiak and conside the degre of his declinacioun fro the equinoxial lyne; and if it so be that the sonnes declinacioun be northward fro the equinoxial, abate than fro the sonnes altitude at none the nombre

269. $B_1 A_2 B_2$ add and 25 minutes after degrees, and read so levethe there 51 degrees and 50 minutes (B_2 15, A_2 51), that is ($A_2 B_2$ omit) the latitude, an evident attempt to make the problem yield the latitude of Oxford exactly.

270. as thow might preve, $A_1 A_2 R_1 R_2 Dd_2$ Br. Th. omit; $M_1 B_1$ omit as; M_1 adds the; B_1 adds the same.

of his declinacioun, and than hastow the height of the hevedes of Aries and Libra. [272]

As thus:—My sonne is peraventur in the first degre of Leoun, 58 degrees and 10 minutes of height at none, and his declinacioun is almost 20 degrees northward fro the equinoxial; abate than thilke 20 degrees of declinacioun oute of the altitude at none; than levethe there 38 degrees and odde minutes. Lo there the heved of Aries or Libra and thin equinoxial in that region. Also if so be that the sonnes declinacioun be southward fro the equinoxial, adde than thilke declinacioun to the altitude of the sonne at noon, and take there the hevedes of Aries and Libra and thin equinoxial; abate than the height of the equinoxial oute of 90 degrees; than levethe there the distance of the pool of that region fro the equinoxial. Or elles, if the list, take the highest altitude fro the equinoxial of eny sterre fixe that thou knowist, and take the netherest elongacioun (lengthing) fro the same equinoxial lyne, and worke in the manere forseid. [277]

26. *Conclusio. Declaracioun of the Ascensioun of signes*

The excellence of the Spere Solide, amonges othir noble conclusiouns, shewith manyfest the diverse ascenciouns of signes in diverse places, as wel in the right cercle as in the embelif cercle. These auctours writen that thilke signe is clepid of right ascension with whiche more parte of the cercle equinoxial and lasse part of the zodiak ascendith; and thilke signe ascendith embelif with whiche lasse part of the equinoxial and more part of the zodiak ascendith. Ferther-over, they seyn that

273. There are two sets of readings for this problem, viz. that of the text found in B_1 (except that it reads 17 for 10) $M_1 Dd_1$, and 10 degrees of Leo almost 56 of height at noon . . . declinacioun . . . 18 . . .; abate . . . 15 than levethe 38, found in MSS. of group β (A_2 and B_2 showing contamination with B_1).

278. *Spere Solide*, i.e. the chapter 'De ascensionibus et descensionibus signorum rectis et obliquis' of John de Sacra Bosco's *De Sphæra*, which Chaucer draws on for this conclusion.

in thilke cuntrey where as the senith of hem that dwellen there is in the equinoxial lyne, and her orisonte passing by the two poles of this world, thilke folke han this right cercle and the right orisonte; and evermore the arch of the day and the arch of the night is there ilike longe; and the sonne twies every yere passing thorgh the cenith of her heved, and two someres and two wynters in a yere han these forseide peple. And the almykanteras in her Astrelabyes ben streight as a lyne, so as it shewith in the figure. [284]

The utilite to knowe the ascensions of signes in the right cercle is this:—Truste wel that by mediacioun of thilke ascensions these astrologiens, by her tables and her instrumentes, knowen verreily the ascension of every degre and minute in all the zodiak in the embelif cercle as shal be shewed. And *nota* that this forseide right orisonte, that is clepid *Orison Rectum*, dividith the equinoxial in to right angles; and the embelif orisonte, where as the pool is enhaunced up on the orisonte, overkervith the equinoxial in embilif angles as shewith in the figure. [286]

27. *Conclusio. This is the conclusioun to knowe the ascensions of signes in the right cercle, that is circulus directus*

Sette the heved of what signe the lyst to knowe his ascendyng in the right cercle upon the lyne meridional, and wayte where thyn almyry touchith the bordure, and sette there a prikke; turne than thy riet westward til that the ende of the forseide signe sitte upon the meridional lyne and eftesonys wayte where thin almyry touchith the bordure, and sette there a nother prikke. Rekene than the nombre of degres in the bordure bitwixe both prikkes, and take the ascension of the signe in the right

286. *overkervith*, A₂ B₂ (var.) *overkevereth*; Edd. *overcomith*.

287. *his ascendyng*, A₁ A₂ B₂ R₂ Br. *the as endyng*.

287. *and sette ther a prikke*. Following this to end of conclusion B₁ has a different version, no traces of which are found in other MSS.

cercle. And thus maist thou werke with every porcioun of thy zodiak. [289]

28. *Conclusio. To knowe the ascensions of signes in the embelif cercle in every regioun, I mene, in circulo obliquo*

Sette the heved of the signe whiche as the list to knowe his ascension upon the est orisonte, and wayte where thin almyry touchith the bordure, and there sette a prikke. Turne than thy riet upward til that the ende of the same signe sitte upon the est orisonte, and wayte este sonys where as thin almyry touchith the bordure, and sette there a nother prikke. Rekene than the nombre of degres in the bordur bitwyxe bothe prikkes and take there the ascension of the signe in the embelif cercle. And understonde wel that alle the signes in thy zodiak, fro the heved of Aries unto the ende of Virgo, ben clepid Signes of the North fro the equinoxial. And these signes arisen bitwyxe the verrey est and the verrey northe in oure orisonte generally for evere. [294] And alle the signes fro the heved of Libra unto the ende of Pisces ben clepid Signes of the South fro the equinoxial; and these signes arisen evermore bitwexe the verrey est and the verrey south in oure orisonte. Also every signe bitwixe the heved of Capricorne unto the ende of Geminis arisith on oure orisonte in lasse than 2 houres equales. And these same signes fro the heved of Capricorne unto the ende of Geminis ben clepid Tortuose Signes, or Croked Signes, for thei arise embelyf on oure orisonte. And these croked signes ben obedient to the signes that ben of right ascension. The signes of right ascension ben fro the heved of Cancer unto the [end] of Sagittarie; and these signes arisen more upright, and thei ben called eke Sovereyn Signes and everiche of hem arisith in more space than in 2 houres. Of whiche signes Gemini obeieith to Cancer, and Taurus to

299. *unto the end of Sagittarie*. B₂ is the only MSS. that has reading in text. Others *heved for end*.

Leo, Aries to Virgo, Pisces to Libra, Aquarius to Scorpioun, and Capricorne to Sagittarie. And thus evermore 2 signes that ben ilike fer fro the heved of Capricorne obeyen everiche of hem til othir. [307]

29. *Conclusio. To knowe iustly the 4 quarters of the world, as Est, West, North, and South*

Take the altitude of thy sonne whan the list, and note wel the quarter of the world in which the sonne is for the tyme by the azymutes. Turne than thin Astrelabie, and sette the degre of the sonne in the almykanteras of his altitude on thilke syde that the sonne stant, as is the manere in takyng of houres, and ley thy label on the degre of the sonne; and rekene how many degrees of the bordure ben bitwexe the lyne meridional and the point of thy label, and note wel that nombre; turne than ageyn thin Astrelabie, and sette the point of thy gret rule there thou takist thin altitudes upon as many degrees in his bordure fro his meridional as was the point of thy label fro the lyne meridional on the wombe side. Take than thin Astrelabie with bothe hondes sadly and slyly, and lat the sonne shyne thorough bothe holes of thy rule, and slyly in thilke shynyng lat thin Astrelabie kouche adoun evene upon a smothe grounde, and than wol the verrey lyne meridional of thin Astrelabie lye evene south, and the est lyne wol lye est, and the west lyne west, and the northe lyne north, so that thou wirke softly and avysely in the kouching. And thus hast thou the 4 quarters of the firmament. [308]

30. *Conclusio. To knowe the altitude of planetes fro the weye of the sonne whethir so they be north or south fro the forseide weye*

Loke whan that a planete is in the lyne meridional, yf that hir altitude be of the

301. *til other*, B₁ A₂ B₂ R₂ Edd. *to other*.

same height that is the degre of the sonne for that day, and than is the planete in the verrey wey of the sonne and hath no latitude. And if the altitude of the planete be heigher than the degre of the sonne, than is the planete north fro the wey of the sonne suche a quantite of latitude as shewith by thin almykanteras. And if the altitude of the planete be lasse than the degre of the sonne, than is the planete south fro the wey of the sonne suche a quantite of latitude as shewith by thin almykanteras. This is to seyn fro the wey where as the sonne went thilke day, but not fro the wey of the sonne in every place of the zodiak. [312]

31. *Conclusio. To knowe the Cenyth of the arising of the sonne, this is to seyn the partie of the orisonte in whiche that the sonne arisith*

Thou must first considere that the sonne arisith not alwey verrey est, but somtyme by northe the est and somtyme by south the est. Sothly the sonne arisith nevere moo verrey est in oure orisonte, but he be in the heved of Aries or Libra. Now is thin orisonte departed in 24 parties by thin azimutes in significacioun of 24 parties of the world; al be it so that shipmen rekene thilke parties in 32. Than is there no more but wayte in whiche azimutz that thy sonne entrieth at his arisyng, and take there the cenith of the arisyng of the sonne. [316]

The manere of the divisioun of thin Astrelabie is this, I mene as in this cas:— First it is divided in 4 plages principalis with the lyne that goth from est to west; and than with a nother lyne that goth fro south to north; than is it divided in smale parties of azymutz, as est, and est by south,

309. Chaucer in 312 explains *wey of the sonne* to mean the sun's apparent path on any given day.

312. After *zodiak* group β adds *for on the morowe wyl the sonne be on another degre*.

313. Rubric. *Cenyth*, azimuth.

314. *nevere moo*, A₁ B₂ *evermore*.

315. As in the mariner's compass.

where as is the first azymute above the est lyne ; and so furthe fro partie to partie til that thou come ageyn un to the est lyne. Thus maist thou understonde also the cenyth of eny sterre in whiche partie he riseth. [319]

32. *Conclusio. To knowe in whiche partie of the firmament is the conjunccyon*

Consider the tyme of the conjunccyon by the kalender, as thus :—Loke hou many houres thilke conjunccion is fro the mid-day of the day precedent, as shewith by the canoun of thy kalender. Rekenen than thilke nombre of houres in the bordure of thin Astrelabie, as thou art wont to do in knowyng of the houres of the day or of the nyght, and ley thy label over the degre of the sonne, and than wol the point of thy label sitte upon the houre of the conjunccion. Loke than in whiche azymute the degre of thy sonne sittith, and in that partie of the firmament is the conjunccion. [322]

33. *Conclusio. To knowe the cenyth of the altitude of the sonne*

This is no more to seyn but eny tyme of the day take the altitude of the sonne, and by the azymut in whiche he stondith maist thou seen in whiche partie of the firmament he is. And the same wise maist thou seen by night of eny sterre, whether the sterre sitte est or west, or north or southe, or eny partie bitwene, after the name of the azimute in whiche the sterre stondith. [324]

34. *Conclusio. To knowe sothly the degre of the longitude of the mone, or of eny planete that hath no latitude for the tyme fro the ecliptik lyne*

Take the altitude of the mone, and rekne thy altitude up amonge thyn almykanteras on whiche syde that the mone

318. *above the est lyne.* Because the points of the compass were reversed on the Astrolabe.

323. *eny tyme, $M_2 R_2$ on lyne.*

325. *altitude of the mone, $A_2 B_2$ latitude of the mone.*

stondith, and sette there a prikke. Take than anon right upon the mones syde the altitude of any sterre fixe whiche that thou knowist, and sett his centre upon his altitude amonge thyn almykanteras there the sterre is founde. Wayte than whiche degre of the zodiak touchith the prykke of the altitude of the mone, and take there the degre in whiche the mone stondith. This conclusioun is verrey sothe, yf the sterres in thin Astrelabie stonden after the trouthe. Comoun tretes of the Astrelabie ne maken non excepcioun whether the mone have latitude or noon, ne on wheyther syde of the mone the altitude of the sterre fixe be taken.

And *nota* that yf the mone shewe himself by light of day, than maist thou wyrke this same conclusioun by the sonne, as wel as by the fixe sterre. [330]

35. *Conclusio. This is the wyrkyng of the conclusioun to knowe yf that eny planete be directe or retrograde*

Take the altitude of any sterre that is clepid a planete, and note it wel ; and take eke anon the altitude of any sterre fixe that thou knowist, and note it wel also. Come than ageyn the thridde or the ferthe nyght next folewing, for than shalt thou perceyve wel the moeving of a planete, whether so he moeve forward or bakward. Awayte wel than whan that thy sterre fixe is in the same altitude that she was whan thou toke hir firste altitude. And take than eft sones the altitude of the forseide planete and note it wel ; for truste wel yf so be that the planete be on the right syde of the meridional lyne, so that his secunde altitude be lasse than hys first altitude was, than is the planete directe ; and yf he be on the west syde in that condicioun, than is he retrograde. And yf so be that this planete be upon the est side whan his altitude is taken, so that his secunde altitude be more than his first altitude, than is he retrograde. And if he be on the west syde, than is he direct. But the contrarie of these parties is of

the cours of the mone ; for certis the mone moeveth the contrarie from othre planetes as in hir epicicle, but in noon othir manere. [337]

36. *Conclusio. The conclusioun of equaciouns of houses after the Astrelabie*

Sette the begynnnyng of the degre that ascendith upon the ende of the 8 houre inequal, than wol the begynnnyng of the 2 hous sitte upon the lyne of mydnight. Remove than the degre that ascendith, and sette him on the ende of the 10 houre inequal, and than wol the begynnnyng of the 3 hous sitte up on the mydnight lyne. Bringe up ageyn the same degre that ascended first, and sette him upon the est orisonte, and than wol the begynnnyng of the 4 hous sitte upon the lyne of mydnight. Take than the nader of the degre that first ascendid, and sette him in the ende of the 2 houre inequal; and than wol the begynnnyng of the 5 hous sitte upon the lyne of mydnight. Sette than the nader of the ascendent in the ende of the 4 houre inequal, and than wol the begynnnyng of the 6 hous sitte on the mydnight lyne. The begynnnyng of the 7 hous is nader of the ascendent, and the begynnnyng of the 8 hous is nader of the 2 hous, and the begynnnyng of the 9 hous is nader of the 3, and the begynnnyng of the 10 hous is nader of the 4, and the begynnnyng of the 11 hous is nader of the 5, and the begynnnyng of the 12 hous is nader of the 6. [343]

37. *Conclusio. Another maner of equaciouns of houses by the Astrelabie*

Take thin ascendent, and than hast thou thy 4 angles; for wel thou wost that

337. *certis*, R₁ *sothly*; M₁ Dd₁ *he settes*; A₂ omits.

338. After conclusion 35 the MSS. vary. The text represents MSS. B₁ M₁ Dd₁ R₁. R₂ ends with conclusion 35, B₂ with 36. Of the other MSS. some insert a number of spurious conclusions between 35 and 36; others place them after conclusion 40. The evidence that these are spurious is found in the fact that (a) they occur only in late MSS., and (b) are in a style quite different from Chaucer's.

the opposite of thin ascendent, that is to seyn, the begynnnyng of the 7 hous, sitt upon the west orisonte, and the begynnnyng of the 10 hous sitt upon the lyne meridional, and his opposyt upon the lyne of mydnight. Than ley thy label over the degre that ascendith, and rekne fro the point of thy label alle the degrees in the bordure tyl thou come to the meridional lyne; and departe alle thilke degrees in 3 evene parties, and take there the evene equacions of 3 houses; for ley thy label over everiche of these 3 parties, and than maist thou se by [ther] thy label lith in the zodiak, the begynnnyng of everiche of these same houses fro the ascendent; that is to seyn the begynnnyng of the 12 hous next above thin ascendent, the begynnnyng of the 11 hous, and than the 10 upon the meridional lyne, as I first seide. The same wise wirke thou fro the ascendent down to the lyne of mydnyght, and thus hast thou othre 3 houses; that is to seyn, the begynnnyng of the 2, and the 3, and the 4 hous. Than is the nader of these 3 houses the begynnnyng of the 3 houses that folewen. [350]

38. *Conclusio. To fynde the lyne meridional to dwelle fixe in eny certeyn place*

Take a rounde plate of metal, for werpyng the brodder the better; and make there upon a just compas a lite with in the bordure. And ley this rounde plate upon an evene grounde, or on an evene ston, or on an evene stok fixe in the grounde; and ley it evene by a level. And in the centre of the compas styke an evene pyn, or a wyre, upright, the smaller the better; sette thy pyn by a plom-rule evene upright, and lete thy pyn be no lenger than a quarter of the dyametre of thy compas, fro the centre a-middes. And wayte bisely about 10 or 11 of the klokke, whan the sonne shineth, whan the shadewe of the pyn entrieth any thyng with in the cercle

348. *same*, M₂ 12; R₁ 3.

351. *a just compas*, an exact circle.

353. *the centre a-middes*, R₁ *the pyn*.

of thy compas an heer mele; and marke there a pricke with inke. Abide than stille waiting on the sonne til after 1 of the klokke, til that the shadwe of the wyre, or of the pyn, passe any thing oute of the cercle of the compas, be it nevere so lyte, and sette there another pricke of ynke. Take than a compas, and mesure evene the myddel bitwexe bothe prickes, and sette there a prikke. Take me than a rule and drawe a strike evene a-lyne, from the pyn unto the middel prikke; and take there thi lyne meridional for evermore as in that same place. And yif thou drawe a crosse lyne over-thwart the compas justly over the lyne meridional, than hast thou est and west and south, and par consequens, the opposite of the southe lyne is the northe. [358]

39. *Conclusio. The Description of the meridional lyne, of longitudes and latitudes of Citees and Townes, as wel as of Climates*

This lyne meridional is but a manere descripcioun, or lyne ymaged, that passith upon the poles of this world and by the cenyth of oure heved. And it is cleped the lyne meridional, for in what place that any man ys at any tyme of the yere, whan that the sonne, by mevyng of the firmament, cometh to his verrey meridional place, than is it verrey mydday, that we clepen oure none, as to thilke man. And therefore is it cleped the lyne of mydday.

And *nota* that evermore of any 2 cytes or 2 townes, of which that oo town approachith neer the est than doth that othir town, truste wel that thilke townes han diverse meridians. [362]

Nota also that the arch of the equinoxial that is contened or bownded bitwixe the 2 meridians is clepid the longitude of the

359. From this point B₁ is copied from a MS. like M₁ Dd₁. The readings of all three are very poor; so that for the remaining conclusions the text is that of B₁ collated with R₁.

359. Conclusio 39 is taken largely from Sacrobosco.

toun. And yf so be that two townes have ilike meridian or oon meridian, than is the distaunce of hem both ilike fer fro the est, and the contrarie; and in this manere thei change not her meridian. But sothly thei chaungen her almykanteras, for the enhaunsyng of the pool and the distance of the sonne. [365]

The longitude of a climat is a lyne ymaged from est to west ilike distant from the equinoxiall. And the latitude of a climat may be cleped the space of the erthe fro the begynnyng of the first clymat unto the verrey ende of the same clymat evene direct ageyns the pool artyke. Thus sayn somme auctours; and somme of hem sayn that yf men clepe the latitude of a cuntry the arch meridian that is contened or intercept bitwixi the cenyth and the equinoxial, than say they that the distance fro the equinoxial unto the ende of a climat evene ageynst the pool artik is the latitude of a clymat forsoothe. [368]

40. *Conclusio. To knowe with whiche degre of the zodiak that any planete ascendith on the orisonte, whether so that his latitude be north or south*

Knowe by thin almenak the degre of the ecliptik of any signe in whiche that the planete is rekned forto be, and that is clepid the degre of his longitude. And knowe also the degre of his latitude fro the ecliptik north or southe. And by these ensamples folewyng in special maist thou wirke forsothe in every signe of the zodiak:— [371]

The degre of the longitude peraventure of Venus or of a nother planete was 6 of Capricorne, and the latitude of hir was northward 4 degrees fro the ecliptik lyne. Than toke I a subtile compas, and clepid that oo point of my compas A, and that othir point F. Than toke I the point of

366. *evene direct*, etc., 'versus polum arcticum.'
371. Dd₁ has different set of figures (in R₁ the figures have not been filled in), giving longitude 6 and latitude 2. In M₁ not all figures filled in.

372. 6 of Capricorne, B₁ 1 degree of Capricorne; R₁ of Capricorne (in R₁ the figures have not been filled in); M₁ planete.

A and sette it in the ecliptik lyne in my zodiak in the degre of the longitude of Venus, that is to seyn, in the 1 degre of Capricorne; and than sette I the point of F upward in the same signe by cause that latitude was north upon the latitude of Venus, that is to seyn, in the 4 degre fro the heved of Capricorne; and thus have 4 degrees bitwixe my two prickes. Than leide I down softly my compas, and sette the degre of the longitude upon the orisonte; tho toke I and waxed my label in manere of a peire tables to receyve distinctly the prickes of my compas. [376] Tho toke I thys forseide label, and leyde it fixe over the degre of my longitude; tho toke I up my compas and sette the point of A in the waxe on my label, as evene as I koude gesse, over the ecliptik lyne in the ende of the longitude, and sette the point of F endelonge in my label upon the space of the latitude, inward and over the zodiak, that is to seyn northward fro the ecliptik. Than leide I doun my compas, and loked wel in the wey upon the prickes of A and of F; tho turned I my ryet til that the pricke of F satt upon the orisonte; than sawe I wel that the body of Venus in hir latitude of degrees septemtrionals ascendid in the ende of the 8 degre fro the heved of Capricorne.

And *nota* that in this manere maist thou wirke with any latitude septemtrional in alle signes. But sothly the latitude meridional of a planete in Capricorne ne may not be take by cause of the litel space bitwixe the ecliptyk and the bordure of the Astrelabie; but sothely in all othre signes it may. [382]

375. 4 degrees, Dd₁ 2 degrees.

381. 8 degre fro, Dd₁ 6 degre in.

2 pars hujus conclusio

Also the degre peraventure of Iupiter, or of a nother planete, was in the first degre of Piscis in longitude, and his latitude was 2 degrees meridional; tho toke I the point of A and sette it in the first degre of Piscis on the ecliptike; and than sette I the point of F downward in the same signe by cause that the latitude was south 2 degres, that is to seyn, fro the heved of Piscis; and thus have 2 degres bitwixe bothe prikkes. Than sette I the degre of the longitude upon the orisonte; tho toke I my label, and leide it fixe upon the degre of the longitude; tho sette I the point of A on my label evene over the ecliptik lyne in the ende of the degre of the longitude, and sette the point of F endelonge in my label the space of 2 degres of the latitude outward fro the zodiak (this is to seyn southward fro the ecliptik toward the bordure), and turned my riet til that the pricke of F saat upon the orisonte. Than say I wel that the body of Iupiter in his latitude of 2 degres meridional ascendid with 8 degres of Piscis *in horoscopo*. And in this manere maist thou wirke with any latitude meridional, as I first seide, save in Capricorne. And yf thou wilt pleye this crafte with the arisyng of the mone, loke thou rekne wel hir cours houre by houre, for she ne dwellith not in a degre of his longitude but litel while, as thow wel knowist. But natheles yf thou rekne hir verrey moevyng by thy tables houre after houre— [391]

(Left unfinished.)

383. 2 degrees, Dd₁ 3 degrees. Similarly in 384, 386, 388 (M₁ agrees with B₁).

388. 8 degres, Dd₁ 14 degres; M₁ 6 degres.

THE ROMAUNT OF THE ROSE

MANY men sayn that in sweveninges
 Ther nys but fables and lesynges ;
 But men may some swevenes sene
 Whiche hardely that false ne bene,
 But afterwarde ben apparaunt.
 This maye I drawè to warraunt
 An authour that hight Macrobes,
 That halte nat dremès false ne lees,
 But undothe us the avysioun
 That whilom mettè kyng Cipiou. 10
 And who-so saith, or weneth it be
 A jape, or ellès nyctey;
 To wene that dremès after falle,
 Lette who so lyste a fole me calle.
 For this trowe I, and say for me,
 That dremès signifauncè be
 Of good and harme to many wightes,
 That dremen in her slepe a nyghtes
 Ful many thyngès covertly,
 That fallen after al openly. 20
 Within my twenty yere of age,
 Whan that Love taketh his cariage
 Of yongè folke, I wentè soone
 To bedde, as I was wont to done,
 And faste I slepte ; and in slepyng
 Me mettè suche a swevenyng
 That lykéd me wonder wele.
 But in that sweven is never a dele
 That it nys afterwarde befallè,
 Ryght as this dreme wol tel us alle. 30
 Nowe this dreme wol I ryme a-right
 To make your hertès gaye and lyght,
 For Love it prayeth and also
 Commaundeth me that it be so.
 And if there any askè me,
 Whether that it be he or she,

Howe [wil I] this booke whiche is here
 Shal hattè, that I rede you here ;
 It is the Romance of the Rose,
 In whiche al the Arte of Love I close. 40
 The mater fayre is of to make :
 God graunt me in gree that she it take
 For whom that it begonnen is !
 And that is she that hath y-wis
 So mochel pris, and therto she
 So worthy is biloved to be
 That she wel ought of pris and ryght
 Be clepéd Rose of every wight.

That it was May me thoughtè tho—
 It is .V. yere or more ago— 50
 That it was May thus dreméd me,
 In tyme of love and jolite,
 That al thing gynneth waxen gay.
 For ther is neither busk nor hay
 In May that it nyl shrouded bene,
 And it with newè levès wrene.
 These wodès eek recoveren grene
 That drie in wynter ben to sene.
 And the erthè wexith proude withalle
 For swotè dewes that on it falle, 60
 And [al] the pore estat forgette
 In which that wynter had it sette.
 And than bycometh the ground so proude,
 That it wole have a newè shroude,
 And makith so queynt his robe and faire
 That it hath hewes an hundred payre,
 Of gras and flouris, ynde and pers,
 And many hewès ful dyvers.
 That is the robe I mene, y-wis, 69
 Through whiche the ground to preisen is.

The byrdès that han lefte her song
 While thei suffridè cold so strong,
 In wedres gryl and derk to sight,

1. For vv. 1-44 Thynne's edition is sole authority.

4. *that false, ? to falseen ben, 'mensongier.'*

7. *Macrobes, cp. Dethe of Blaunche, l. 284, note.*

12. *Th. els.*

22. *cariage (Th. corage), i.e. toll, 'paage.'*

37. *wil I, supplied from Fr. 'ge veil.'*

67. *al, supplied by Skeat ; but perhaps poure.*

66. *hath, MSS. had.*

71. *MS., which is imperfect in vv. 69-72, . . . en.*

72. *Th. han suffred.*

Ben in May, for the sonnè bright,
 So glade that they shewe in syngyng,
 That in her hertis is sich lykynge,
 That they mote syngen and be light.
 Than doth the nyghtyngale hir myght
 To makè noyse and syngen blythe ;
 Thán is blisful many sithe 80
 The chelaundre and [the] papyngay.
 Than yongè folk entenden ay
 Forto ben gay and amorous.
 The tyme is than so saverous,
 Hard is the hert that loveth nought
 In May, whan al this mirth is wrought ;
 Whan he may on these braunches here
 The smalè briddès syngen clere
 Her blesful swetè song pitous.
 And in this sesoun delytous, 90
 Whan love affraieth allè thing,
 Me thoughte a-nyght, in my sleping
 Right in my bed, ful redily
 That it was by the morowe erly,
 And up I roos, and gan me clothe.
 Anoon I wisshe myn hondis bothe.
 A sylvre nedle forth y droughe
 Out of an aguler queynt ynoughe,
 And gan this nedlè threde anon ;
 For out of toun me list to gon 100
 The song of briddès forto here,
 That in these buskès syngen clere.
 And in the swete seson that lefe is,
 With a threde bastyng my slevis,
 Alone I wente in my playyng,
 The smalè foulès song harknyng,
 That peynéd hem ful many peyre
 To syng on bowès bloméd feyre.
 Iolyf and gay, ful of gladnesse,
 Toward a ryver gan I me dresse, 110
 That I herd renné fastè by,
 For fairer playyng non saugh I
 Than playen me by that ryvere.
 For from an hill that stood ther nere,
 Cam down the streme ful stif and bold ;
 Cleer was the water and as cold

As any welle is, soth to seyne.
 And somdele lasse it was than Seyne,
 But it was straughter, wel away ;
 And never saugh I, er that day, 120
 The watir that so wel lykéd me,
 And wondir glad was I to se
 That lusty place and that ryvere.
 And with that watir that ran so clere
 My face I wysshe. Tho saugh I well
 The botmè pavéd everydell
 With gravel ful of stonès shene.
 The medewe softè, swote, and grene,
 Béet right on the watir syde.
 Ful clere was than the morowtyde, 130
 And ful attempre, out of drede.
 Tho gan I walkè thorough the mede,
 Dounward ay in my pleiyng
 The ryver sydè costeiynge.
 And whan I had a whilè goon,
 I saugh a gardyn right anoon,
 Ful long and brood, and euerydell
 Encloséd was, and walléd well
 With highè wallès enbatailled,
 Portraied without and wel entailed 140
 With many richè portraitures.
 And bothe the ymages and peyntures
 Gan I biholdè bysily ;
 And I wole telle you redyly
 Of thilk ymagès the semblaunce,
 As fer as I have remembrance.
 Amyddè saugh I HATÉ stonde,
 That for hir wrathè, yre, and onde
 Seme to ben a meveresse, 150
 An angry wight, a chideresse ;
 And ful of gyle and felle corage
 By semblaunt was that ilk ymage.
 And she was no thyng wel arraied,
 But lyk a wode womman affraied.
 Y-frounced foule was hir visage
 And grennyng for dispitous rage ;
 Hir nosè snorted up for tene.
 Ful hidous was she forto sene,
 Ful foule and rusty was she this ;

76. Th. *herte*.81. *chelaundre*, a kind of lark.84. *saverous*, Fr. 'saverous,' G *faverous*.91. *affraieth*, arouses ; cp. *B. of D.* 296.103. As in *Thynne* ; MS. *And in [erasure] swete seson that swete over erasure is*. The Fr. is 'En icele saison novele,' which makes one suspect that *And in that sesoun that newe is* was the original form of the line.119. *straughter*, 'espandue.'142. G *the peyntures*.146. G in *remembrance*.149. *meveresse*, MSS. *mynoresse* ; Fr. 'moveresse,' fem. of *mouveau*, 'a troublesome fellow' (Cotgr.).

159. A similar repetition of subject in v. 880.

Hir heed y-writhen was, y-wis, 160
 Ful grymly with a greet towayle.
 An ymage of another entayle
 A lyft half was hir fastè by ;
 Hir nàme above hir heed saugh I,
 And she was callèd FELONYE.
 Another ymagè, that VILANYE
 Y-clepid was, saugh I and fonde
 Upon the wal on hir right honde.
 Vilany was lyk somdel
 That other ymage, and, trustith wel, 170
 She semede a wikked créature.
 By countenance in portrayture
 She semèd be ful dispitous,
 And eek ful proude and outragious.
 Wel coude he peynte, I undirtake,
 That sich ymagè coude make.
 Ful foule and cherlysshe semèd she,
 And eek vylayneus forto be,
 And litel coude of norriture
 To worshiþe any créature. 180
 And next was peynted COVEITISE,
 That eggith folk in many gise
 To take and yeve right nought ageyne,
 And gret tresouris up to leyne.
 And that is she that for usure
 Leneth to many a créature,
 The lassè for the more wyunning,
 So coveteise is her brennyng.
 And that is she for penyes fele,
 That techith forto robbe and stele 190
 These thevès and these smale harlotes ;
 And that is routh, for by her throtes
 Ful many oon hangith at the laste.
 She makith folk compasse and caste
 To taken other folkis thyng
 Through robberie or myscounting.
 And that is she that makith trechoures
 And she makith falsè pleadoures,
 That, with hir termès and hir domes,
 Doon maydens, children, and eek gromes
 Her heritagè to forgo. 201
 Ful croked were hir hondis two,
 For coveteise is evere wode
 To gripen other folkis gode ;

Coveitise for hir wyunning
 Ful leef hath other mennès thing.
 Another ymage set saugh I
 Next Coveitise fastè by,
 And she was clepid AVARICE.
 Ful foule in peyntyng was that vice, 210
 Ful fade and caytif was she eek,
 And also grene as ony leek.
 So yvel hewed was hir colour
 Hir semed to have lyved in langour ;
 She was lyk thyng for hungre deed,
 That ladde hir lyf oonly by breed
 Kneden with eisel strong and egre ;
 And therto she was lene and megre.
 And she was clad ful porèly
 Al in an old torn courtèpy, 220
 As she were al with doggis torne ;
 And both bihynde and eke biforne
 Clouted was she beggarly.
 A mantyl henge hir fastè by,
 Upon a perchè weike and small ;
 A burnet cote henge therwith-all,
 Furrèd with no menyvere
 But with a furrè rough of here,
 Of lambè skynnès hevy and blake ;
 It was ful old I undirtake, 230
 For Avarice to clothe hir well
 Ne hastith hir neveradell.
 For certeynly it were hir loth
 To weren ofte that ilkè cloth ;
 And if it were forwerèd she
 Wolde have ful gret necessite
 Of clothyng, er she bought hir newe,
 Al were it bad of woll and hewe.
 This Avarice hilde in hir hande
 A purs that henge [doun] by a bande, 240
 And that she hidde and bonde so
 strong,
 Men must abyde wondir long,
 Out of that purs er ther come ought ;
 For that ne cometh not in hir thought.
 It was not, certein, hir entent
 That fro that purs a peny went.
 And by that ymage nygh ynough

208. MSS. *fastè by*, also in 224, and frequently.

211. MSS. *sad*, but Fr. 'megre'; cp. 311, where it translates *megré*.

212. *also*, just as.

220. Th. omits *old*; Fr. 'vies et desrumpue.'

240. Perhaps *hengde*.

166. *Another ymage*, etc.; cp. 162, 170, 207.

179. MSS. *norture*.

185. G omits *she*.

188. *coveteise*, Th. *covetous*.

196. *myscounting*, 'mesconter,' Kaluza's

emendation for *myscoueting* of MSS.

Was peynted ENVYE, that never lough,
 Nor never wel in hir herte ferde,
 But if she outhr saugh or herde 250
 Som gret myschaunce, or gret disece.
 Nô thyng may so moch hir plese
 As myschef and mysaventure ;
 Or whan she seeth discomfiture
 Upon ony worthy man falle,
 That likith hir wel with alle.
 She is ful glade in hir corage,
 If she se any grete lynage
 Be brought to nought in shamful wise.
 And if a man in honour rise, 260
 Or by his witte or by his prowesse,
 Of that hath she gret hevynesse.
 For trustith wel she goth nygh wode,
 Whan any chaungé happith gode.
 Envie is of such crueltee
 That feith ne trouth[é] holdith she
 To freend ne felawé, bad or good.
 Ne she hath kynne noon of hir blood,
 That she nys ful her enemye ;
 She nolde, I dar seyn hardelye, 270
 Hir owné fadir ferdé well.
 And sore abieth she everydell
 Hir malice and hir male talent,
 For she is in so gret turment
 And hath such [wo] whan folk doth good,
 That nygh she meltith for pure wood ;
 Hir herté kervyth and so brekith,
 That god the puple wel a-wrekeith.
 Envie, i-wis, shal nevere lette
 Som blame upon the folk to sette ; 280
 I trowe that if Envie, i-wis,
 Knewe the besté man that is
 On this side, or byonde the see,
 Yit somewhat lakken hym wolde she ;
 And if he were so hende and wis,
 That she ne myght al abate his pris,
 Yit wolde she blame his worthynesse,
 Or by hir wordis make it lesse.
 I saugh Envie in that peyntnyng
 Hádde a wondirful lokyng, 290
 For she ne lokidé but awrie,

248. Kaluza reads *peynte* to avoid slurring *envye*, but *peynted* is the form in ll. 301, 349, 450, 807, 935.

256. MSS. *Than*, but Fr. 'Ice.' If anything is to be added to the verse, it should be *to se* after *wel*; Fr. 'a veoir.'

266. *ne*, MSS. omit.

275. *wo*, supplied from Fr.

Or overthart all baggyngly.
 And she hadde a foule usage,
 Slike myght loke in no visage
 Of man or womman forth-right pleyn,
 But shette hir one eye for disdeyn ;
 So for Envié brennéð she,
 Whan she myght any man y-se
 That faire or worthi were, or wise,
 Or ellés stode in folkis pryse. 300

SORWÉ was peynted next Envie
 Upon that wall of masonrye,
 But wel was seyn in hir colour
 That she hadde lyvéd in langour ;
 Hir seméde to havé the jaunyce.
 Nought half so pale was Avarice,
 Nor no thyng lyk [as] of lenesse ;
 For sorowé, thought, and gret distresse,
 That she hadde suffred day and nyght,
 Made hir ful yolwe and no thyng bright,
 Ful fadé, pale, and megre also. 311
 Was never wight yit half so wo
 As that hir seméde forto be,
 Nor so fulfilled of ire as she.
 I trowe that no wight myght hir please,
 Nor do that thyng that myght hir ease ;
 Nor she ne wolde hir sorowé slake
 Nor comfort noon unto hir take,
 So depé was hir wo bigonnen
 And eek hir hert in angre ronnen. 320
 A sorowful thyng wel seméð she,
 Nor she hadde no thyng slowé be
 Forto forcracchen al hir face,
 And forto rent in many place
 Hir clothis, and forto tere hir swire,
 As she that was fulfilled of ire.
 And al to-torn lay eek hir here
 Aboute hir shuldris here and there,
 As she that hadde it al to-rent
 For angre, and for maltalent. 330
 And eek I telle you certeynly
 How that she wepe ful tendirly.
 In worlde nys wyght so harde of herte
 That had [he] sene her sorowes smerte,
 That nolde have had of her pyte,

292. *baggyngly*, 'borgnoiant' (Cotgr. 'to loure'); cp. *B. of D.* v. 623.

296. *one eye*, MS. *eien*; Fr. 'un oeil.'

298. *y-se*, MSS. *se*; cp. 1401.

305. Either omit *to*, or read *to have* as two syllables.

325. *swire*, throat; nothing in Fr. corresponding.

So wo begone a thyng was she.
 She al to-dassht her-selfe for woo,
 And smote togyder her hondès two.
 To sorowe was she ful ententyfe
 That woful rechélesse caytyfe ; 340
 Her roughté lytel of playing
 Or of clypping, or [of] kissing ;
 For who so sorouful is in herte,
 Him lusté not to play ne sterte,
 Ne for to dauncen, ne to syngé,
 Ne may his herte in temper bringe,
 To maké joye on even or morowe,
 For joy is contrarie unto sorowe.
 ELDE was paynted after this,
 That shorter was a foote, i-wys, 350
 Than she was wonte in her yonghede.
 Unneth her selfe she mighté fede ;
 So feble and eke so olde was she
 That faded was al her beaute.
 Ful salowe was waxen her colour ;
 Her heed for hore was whyte as flour,
 I-wys great qualme ne were it none,
 Ne synne, al though her lyfe were gone ;
 Al woxen was her body unwelde,
 And drie and dwnéd al for elde. 360
 A foule forwelkéð thyng was she,
 That whylom rounde and softe had be ;
 Her eerès shoken faste withall,
 As from her heed they woldé fall ;
 Her facé frouncéd and forpyned,
 And bothe her hondès lorne, fordwyned.
 So olde she was that she ne went
 A foote, but it were by potent.
 The tyme that passeth nyght and daye,
 And restélesse travayleth aye, 370
 And steleth from us so privély,
 That to us semeth so sykerly
 That it in one poynt dwelleth ever ;
 And certes it ne resteth never,
 But gothe so faste, and passeth aye,
 That there nys man that thynké may
 What tymé that nowé present is ;
 Ásketh at these clerkés this.
 For [or] men thynke it redily
 Thre tymés ben y-passed by. 380
 The tymé that may not sojourne,

But goth and may never retourne,
 As watir that doun renneth ay,
 But never drope retourné may.
 Ther may no thing as tyme endure,
 Metall nor erthely créature ;
 For allé thing it frette and shall.
 The tyme eke that chaungith all,
 And all doth waxe and fostred be,
 And allé thing distroieth he ; 390
 The tyme that eldith our auncessours,
 And eldith kynges and emperours,
 And that us alle shal overcomen
 Er that deth us shal have nomen ;
 The tymé, that hath al in welde
 To elden folk, had maad hir elde
 So ynly, that to my witing,
 She myght[é] helpe hir silf no thing,
 But turned ageyn unto childhede.
 She had no thing hir silf to lede, 400
 Ne witte ne pithé in hir holde
 More than a child of two yeer olde.
 But nathéles I trowe that she
 Was faire sumtyme, and fresh to se,
 Whan she was in hir rightful age ;
 But she was past al that passage,
 And was a doted thing bicomen.
 A furréd cope on had she nomen,
 Wel had she clad hir silf and warme,
 For colde myght ellés don hir harme. 410
 These oldé folk have alwey colde,
 Her kynde is sich whan they ben
 olde.

Another thing was don there write,
 That seméde lyk an ipocrite,
 And it was clepid POOPE HOLY.
 That ilk is she that pryvely
 Ne spareth never a wikked dede
 Whan men of hir taken noon hede.
 And maketh hir outward precious
 With palé visage and pitous, 420
 And semeth a simple créature.
 But ther nys no mysaventure
 That she ne thenkith in hir corage.
 Ful lyk to hir was that ymage,
 That makid was lyk hir semblaunce.
 She was ful symple of countenaunce
 And she was clothéd and eke shod
 As she were, for the love of god,

348. Perhaps read *contraire* ; cp. 991.368. *by potent*, with a crutch.380. *i.e.* three moments are gone while one is thinking about it.401. *in hir holde*, in her possession.413. *don there write*, 'empres (apres ?) escrie.'

Yolden to relygioun,
 Sich semède hir devocioun. 430
 A sauter helde she faste in honde,
 And bisily she gan to fonde
 To makè many a feynt priere
 To god, and to his seyntis dere.
 Ne she was gay, ne fresh, ne jolyf,
 But semede to be ful ententyf
 To gode wèrkis and to faire,
 And therto she had on an haire ;
 Ne certis she was fatt no thing,
 But semed wery for fasting ; 440
 Of colour pale and deed was she.
 From hir the gate ay wernéd be
 Of Parádys, that blisful place.
 For sich folk maketh lene her face,
 As Crist seith in his Evangile,
 To getè prys in toun a while ;
 And for a litel glorie veigne
 They lesen god and ek his reigne.

And alderlast of everychon
 Was peynted POVERT al aloon, 450
 That not a peny hadde in holde,
 All though she hir clothis solde,
 And though she shulde an hongéd be ;
 For nakid as a worme was she,
 And if the wedir stormy were,
 For colde she shulde have dyéd there.
 She nadde on but a streit olde sak,
 And many a cloute on it ther stak ;
 This was hir cote and hir mantell,
 No more was there, never a dell, 460
 To clothe hir with, I undirtake ;
 Grete leyser haddé she to quake.
 And she was putt, that I of talke,
 Fer fro these other, up in an halke ;
 There lurkéd and there couréd she.
 For pover thing, where so it be,
 Is shamefast and dispiséd ay ;
 Acurséd may wel be that day
 That povere man conceyvéd is,
 For god wote al to selde, i-wys, 470
 Is ony povere man wel fedde

437. *to faire*, 'bonnes ovres faire'; 'faire' carelessly misread?

438. *haire*, O.F. 'haire,' a sleeveless shirt of hair worn as a penance.

442. *gate*, perhaps plural.

444. *face*, 'vis'; MSS. *grace*.

451. *holde*, G *wolde*; but cp. 395.

454. *nakid as a worme*, 'nue comme vers'; cp. *Tales*, E 88o.

Or wel araiéd or [wel] cledde,
 Or welbilovéd in sich wise
 In honour that he may arise.
 Alle these thingis well avised,
 As I have you er this devysed,
 With gold and asure over all
 Depeyntéd were upon the wall.
 Square was the wall and high sumdell.
 Enclosed and barred well, 480
 In stede of hegge, was that gardyne ;
 Come nevere shepherdè therynne.
 Into that gardyn wel y-wrought
 Wño so that me coude have brought
 By laddre, or ellès by degre,
 It woldè wel have likéd me,
 For sich solace, sich joie and play
 I trowe that nevere man ne say,
 As was in that place delytous.
 The gardeyn was not dangerous 490
 To herberwe briddès many oon,
 So riche a yerde was nevere noon
 Of briddès songe and braunches grene ;
 Therynne were briddès mo I wene
 Than ben in all the rewme of Fraunce.
 Ful blisful was the accordaunce
 Of swete and pitous songe thei made ;
 For all this world it owghtè glade.
 And I my-silf so mery ferde,
 Whan I her blisful songès herde, 500
 That for an hundreth pounce nolde I,
 If that the passage opunly
 Haddé be unto me free,
 That I nolde entren forto se
 Thassemble—god kepe it fro care—
 Of briddis whiche therynnè ware.
 That songen thorough her mery throtes
 Dauncis of love and mery notes.
 Whan I thus herdè foulès synge,
 I felle fast in a weymentyng, 510
 By which art, or by what engyne,
 I myght come into that gardyne.
 But way I couthè fyndè noon
 Into that gardyne for to goon.
 Ne nought wist I if that ther were

472. MSS. omit *wel*.

480. The verse has apparently but three accents.

492. MSS. *vere*.

501. MSS. *wolde*; *i.e.* I wouldn't take a hundred pounds not to enter.

505. Prof. Skeat changes *god kepe it fro care* to *god it kepe and were* on account of the un-Chaucerian rhyme.

Eýther hole or placé where,
 Bý which I myght have entre.
 Ne ther was noon to teché me,
 For I was al aloone i-wys,
 For-wo and angwishis of this. 520
 Til atté last bithought I me,
 That by no weye ne myght it be
 That ther nas laddre, or wey to passe,
 Or hole, into so faire a place.
 Tho gan I go a full grete pas,
 Envyronyng evene in compas
 The closing of the squaré wall,
 Tyl that I fonde a wiket small,
 So shett that I ne myght in gon,
 And other entre was ther noon. 530
 Uppon this dore I gan to smyte
 That was [so] fetys and so lite,
 For other weye coude I nót seke.
 Ful long I shof, and knokkide eke,
 And stood ful long and oft herknyng,
 If that I herde ony wight comyng,
 Til that dore of thilk entre
 A mayden curteys openyde me.
 Hir heer was as yelowe of hewe
 As ony basyn scouréd newe, 540
 Hir flesh [as] tendre as is a chike,
 With benté browis smothe and slyke ;
 And by mesure largé were
 The openyng of hir yén clere ;
 Hir nose of good proporcioun,
 Hir yén grey as is a faucoun ;
 With sweté breth and wel savoured,
 Hir facé white and wel coloured,
 With litel mouth and rounde to see ;
 A clové chynne eke haddé she, 550
 Hir nekké was of good fasoun,
 In lengthe and gretnesse by resoun,
 Withoute bleyné, scabbe, or royne ;
 Fro Iersalem unto Burgoyne
 Ther nys a fairer nekke, i-wys,
 To fele how smothe and softe it is.
 Hir throte also white of hewe
 As snowe on braunché snowéd newe.
 Of body ful wel wrought was she,
 Men neded not in no cuntre 560

516. Perhaps read *there* for *where*.
 520. *For-wo*, very weary ; but perhaps mistake for *ful wo*.

535. *and oft* (Th. *al*, G *and of*) *herknyng*, 'par maintes fois escoutai.'

557. *also*, as. Perhaps read *was also*.

A fairer body forto seke.
 And of fyn orfrays hadde she eke
 A chapélet so semly oon
 Ne weréde never mayde upon.
 And faire above that chapélet
 A rosé gerland had she sett.
 She hadde [in honde] a gay mirroure,
 And with a riché gold tresour
 Hir heed was tresséd; queyntély.
 Hir slevés sewid fetously, 570
 And forto kepe hir hondis faire
 Of glovès white she had a paire.
 And she hadde on a cote of grene
 Of cloth of Gaunt, withouten wene.
 Wel semyde by hir apparayle
 She was not wont to gret travayle ;
 For whan she kempte was fetisly,
 And wel arayed and richély,
 Thanne had she don al hir journe.
 For merye and wel bigoon was she, 580
 She ladde a lusty lyf in May ;
 She hadde no thought by nyght ne day
 Of no thyng, but it were oonly
 To graythe hir wel and uncouthly.
 Whan that this dore hadde opened me
 This may[dé] semely forto see,
 I thankéd hir as I best myght,
 And axide hir how that she hight,
 And what she was I axide eke.
 And she to me was nought unmeke, 590
 Ne of hir answer daungerous,
 But faire answeride, and seidé thus :—
 'Lo, sir, my name is YDELNESSE ;
 So clepé men me, more and lesse ;
 Ful myghty and ful riche am I,
 And that of oon thyng namély,
 For I entendé to no thyng,
 But to my joye, and my playyng,
 And forto kembe and tressé me.
 Aqueynted am I and pryve 600
 With Myrthé, lord of this gardyne,
 That fro the lande Alexandryne
 Madé the treës hidre be fette

564. *upon*, adverb ; cp. 1085, *Tales*, D 568.

567. MSS. omit *in honde* ; 'en sa main.'

574. *Gaunt*, Ghent.

579. *journe*, day's work.

593. Cp. *Tales*, G 1-7, A 1940.

602. MSS. of *Alex*.

603. *be fette*, perhaps omit *be* ; cp. 607, 609, where the infinitives are passive, Fr. 'fist . . . faire,' 'fist portraire.'

That in this gardyne ben y-sette.
 And whan the trees were woxen on hight,
 This wall, that stant heere in thi sight,
 Dide Myrthe enclosen al aboute.
 And these ymagés al withoute
 He dide hem bothe entaile and peynte,
 That neithir ben jolyf ne queynte, 610
 But they ben ful of sorowe and woo,
 As thou hast seen a while agoo.
 And oft tyme hym to solace
 Sir Myrthé cometh into this place,
 And eke with hym cometh his meyne,
 That lyven in lust and jolite.
 And now is Myrthe therynne to here
 The briddis, how they syngen clere,
 The mavys and the nyghtyngale,
 And other joly briddis smale. 620
 And thus he walketh to solace
 Hym and his folk, for swetter place
 To pleyen ynne he may not fynde,
 Al though he sought oon in-tyl Ynde.
 The alther-fairest folk to see
 That in this world may foundé be
 Hath Mirthé with hym in his route,
 That folowen hym always aboute.
 Whan Ydelnesse had tolde al this,
 And I hadde herkned wel y-wys, 630
 Thanne seide I to dame Ydelnesse :
 ' Now also wisly god me blesse,
 Sith Myrthe that is so faire and fre
 Is in this yerde with his meyne,
 Fro thilk assemble, if I may,
 Shal no man werné me to-day,
 That I this nyght ne mote it see.
 For wel wene I there with hym be
 A faire and joly companye,
 Fulfilléd of all curtesie.' 640
 And forth, withouté wordis mo,
 In at the wiket went I tho,
 That Ydelnesse hadde opened me,
 Into that gardyne faire to see.
 And whan I was inne i-wys,
 Myn herté was ful glad of this.
 For wel wende I ful sikerly
 Have ben in Paradys erthly ;
 So faire it was that, trusteth wel,
 It semede a place esprituel. 650
 For certys, as at my devys,
 Ther is no place in Paradys

645. Perhaps insert *ther* before *inne*.

So good inne forto dwelle or be,
 As in that gardyne, thoughté me.
 For there was many a bridde syngyng
 Thorough-out the yerde al thringyng.
 In many places were nyghtyngales,
 Alpés, fynchés, and wodéwales,
 That in her sweté song deliten.
 In thilké places as they habiten, 660
 There myght[e] men see many flokkes
 Of turtles and [of] laverokkes.
 Chalaundres felé sawe I there,
 That wery, nygh forsongen were.
 And thrustles, terins, and mavys,
 That songen forto wynne hem prys,
 And eke to sormounte in hir songe
 That otheré briddés hem amonge.
 By noté madé faire servyse
 These briddés that I you devise ; 670
 They songe her songe as faire and wele
 As angels don esprituel.
 And, trusteth wel, than I hem herde,
 Ful lustily and wel I ferde,
 For never yitt sich melodye
 Was herd of man that myghté dye.
 Sich sweté song was hem amonge,
 That me thought it no briddis songe,
 But it was wondir lyk to be
 Song of mermaydens of the see, 680
 That, for her syngyng is so clere,
 Though we mermaydens clepe hem here
 In English as is oure usaunce,
 Men clepé hem serneys in Fraunce.
 Ententif weren forto synge
 These briddis, that nought unkunnyng
 Were of her craft and apprentys,
 But of song sotil and wys.
 And certis, whan I herde her songe,
 And sawe the grené place amonge, 690
 In herte I wexe so wondir gay,
 That I was never erst er that day
 So jolyf, nor so wel bigoo,
 Ne merye in herte, as I was thoo.
 And than wist I and sawe ful well,
 That Ydelnesse me servéd well,
 That me putte in sich jolite.

658. *Alpes*, bullfinches. *wodewales*, orioles (?).

668. *That otheré* (MSS. *other*) can be used with plural nouns; cp. 991.

673. *than* (Th. *whan*, G. *that*), *whan*.

680. Chaucer calls them *mermaids* in *Boece* 32, where the French version has *seraines*.

Hir freend wel ought I forto be
 Sith she the dore of that gardyne
 Hadde openéd, and me leten inne. 700
 From hennés forth how that I wroughte,
 I shal you tellen as me thoughte.
 First wherof Myrthé servéd there,
 And eke what folk there with hym
 were,

Withouté fable I wole discryve ;
 And of that gardyne eke as blyve
 I wole you tellen aftir this
 The fairé fasoun all y-wys,
 That wel y-wrought was for the nones.
 I may not telle you all at ones, 710
 But as I may and can, I shall
 By ordre tellen you it all.

Ful faire servise, and eke ful swete,
 These briddis maden, as they sete ;
 Layés of love ful wel sownyng,
 They songen in their jargonnyng ;
 Summe high and summe eke lowé songe
 Upon the braunches grene y-spronge.

The swetnesse of her melodye
 Made al myn herte in reverye. 720

And whan that I hadde herde, I trowe,
 These briddis syngyng on a rowe,
 Than myght I not withholdé me
 That I ne wente inne forto see
 Sir Myrthé ; for my desiryng
 Was hym to seen, over allé thyng ;
 His countenaunce and his manere,
 That sighté was to me ful dere.

Tho wente I forth on my right honde
 Doun by a lytel path I fonde, 730
 Of mentés full and fenell grene.

And fasté by, withouté wene,
 Sir Myrthe I fonde, and right anoon
 Unto sir Myrthé gan I goon,
 There as he was, hym to solace.

And with hym in that lusty place
 So faire folk and so fresh had he,
 That whan I sawe I wondred me
 Fro whennés siché folk myght come,
 So faire they weren all and some, 740
 For they were lyk, as to my sighte,
 To angels that ben fethered brighte.

This folk, of which I telle you soo,
 Upon a karole wenten thoo.

742. *fethered brighte*, with bright wings.

744. *karole*, a ring-dance to song.

A lady karolede hem, that hyght
 GLADNESSE, [the] blisfull and the light.
 Wel coude she syngé and lustyly ;
 Noon half so wel and semély,
 Couthe make in song sich refreynyngé.
 It sat hir wondir wel to syngé ; 750
 Hir voice ful clere was and ful swete,
 She was noight rudé ne unmete,
 But couthe ynow of sich doying
 As longeth unto karolyng.
 For she was wont in every place
 To syngen first, folk to solace,
 For syngyng moost she gaf hir to,
 No craft had she so leef to do.
 Tho myghtist thou karoles sene,
 And folk daunce and mery bene, 760
 And maké many a faire tournyng
 Upon the grené gras springyng.
 There myghtist thou see these flowtours,
 Mynstrales, and eke jogélours,
 That wel to syngé dide her peyne ;
 Somme songé songés of Loreyne,
 For in Loreyn her notés bee
 Full swetter than in this contre.
 Thère was many a tymbester,
 And saillouris that I dar wel swere, 770
 Cúthe her craft ful parfityly ;
 The tymbres up ful sotilly,
 They caste and hente full ofte,
 Upon a synger faire and softe,
 That they [ne] failide never mo.
 Ful fetys damysellés two,
 Ryght yonge and full of semelyhede,
 In kirtles and noon other wede
 And fairé tresséd every tresse,
 Hadde Myrthé doon, for his noblesse, 780
 Amydde the karole forto daunce.
 But herof lieth no remembraunce
 How that they dauncéd queyntély ;
 That oon wolde come all pryvyly
 Agayn that other, and whan they were
 To-gidre almost, they threwe yfere
 Her mouthis so that through her play
 It seméd as they kiste away.

749. MSS. *And couthe*.

768. *this contre*, Orleans.

770. *saillouris*, dancers.

771. *that* possibly belongs before *couthe* in next verse ; Fr. 'Qui moult savoient.'

773. *They casten and [hem] hente sul ofte* ; but perhaps a 3-beat line, cp. 480, 802.

To dauncen well koude they the gise,
 What shulde I more to you devyse ; 790
 Ne bode I never thennés go,
 Whiles that I sawe hem dauncé so.

Upon the karoll wonder faste
 I gan biholde, til atté laste
 A lady gan me forto espie ;
 And she was clepéd CURTESIE
 The worshipfull, the debonaire,
 I pray to god evere falle hir faire.
 Ful curteisly she calléde me,
 'What do ye there, Beau ser?' quod she,
 'Come [here], and if it lyké yow 801
 To dauncen, dauncith with us now.'

And I withouté tariyng
 Wénte into the karolyng.
 I was abasshéd never a dell,
 But it to me likéd right well
 That Curtesie me clepéd so,
 And bad me on the dauncé go.
 For if I haddé durst, certeyn
 I wolde have karoléd right fayn, 810
 As man that was to dauncé blithe.
 Thanne gan I loken ofté sithe
 The shape, the bodies, and the cheres,
 The countenance, and the maneres
 Of all the folk that dauncéd there ;
 And I shal tell [you] what they were.

Ful faire was Myrthe, ful longe and high,
 A fairer man I nevere sigh ;
 As rounde as appille was his face,
 Ful rody and white in every place. 820
 Fetys he was and wel beseye,
 With metely mouth and yén greye,
 His nose by mesure wrought ful right.
 Crispe was his heer, and eek ful bright,
 Hise shuldris of a largé brede,
 And smalish in the girdilstede.
 He seméd lyke a portreiture,
 So noble he was of his stature,
 So faire, so joly and so fetys,
 With lymés wrought at poynt devys, 830
 Délyver, smért, and of grete myght ;
 Ne sawe thou nevere man so lyght.
 Of berde unnethe hadde he no thyng,
 For it was in the firsté spryng.

791. *bode*, mistake for *bede*, or *bad*; cp. 808.
 The same Fr. is differently rendered at 1854.

801. *here*, MSS. omit; Fr. 'ça venez.'

806. Sk. *it me likede*.

811. MSS. *right blithe*.

Ful yonge he was, and mery of thought ;
 And in samette with briddis wrought,
 And with gold beten ful fetysly,
 His body was clad ful richély.
 Wrought was his robe in straungé gise
 And al to-slytered for queyntise 840
 In many a placé lowe and hie ;
 And shode he was with grete maistrie,
 With shoon decopéd and with laas.
 By druéry and by solas,
 His leef a rosyn chapélet
 Hadde made and on his heed it set.

And wité ye who was his leef?
 Dame Gladnesse there was hym so leef,
 That syngith so wel with glad courage,
 That from she was .XII. yeer of age, 850
 She of hir lové graunt hym made.
 Sir Mirthe hir by the synger hadde
 Dáunsyng, and she hym also ;
 Grete lové was atwixe hem two.
 Bothe were they faire and bright of hewe ;
 She seméde lyke a rosé newe
 Of colour, and hir flesh so tendre
 That with a breré smale and slendre
 Men myght it cleve, I dar wel seyn ; 860
 Hir forheed frouncéles, al pleyn ;
 Bent were hir [browné] browis two,
 Hir yén greye and glad also,
 That laugheden ay in hir semblaunt
 First or the mouth, by covaunaunt.
 I not what of hir nose descryve,
 So faire hath no womman alyve.
 Hir heer was yelowe, and clere shynyng,
 I wot no lady so likyng.
 Of ofrays fresh was hir gerland ;
 I, which seyen have a thousand, 870
 Saugh never y-wys no gerlond yitt,
 So wel y-wrought of silk as it.
 And in an overgilt samit
 Cladde she was, by grete delit,
 Of which hir leef a robé werede ;
 The myrier she in hir herté ferede.

And next hir wente, in hir other side,
 The GOD OF LOVE, that can devyde
 Love, and as hym likith it be,
 But he can cherles daunten, he, 880

861. *browne*, supplied from Fr.

865. MSS. insert *wot* before *not* and *I shal* before *descryve*.

873. *samit*, robe of samite.

And maken folkis pridè fallen,
 And he can wel these lordis thrallen,
 And ladyes putt at lowe degre,
 When he may hem to proudè see.
 This God of Love of his fasoun
 Was lyke no knavè, ne quystroun.
 His beaute gretly was to preyse,
 But of his robè to devise
 I drede encombred forto be ;
 For nought y-clad in silk was he, 890
 But all in floures and in flourettes,
 I-paynted all with amorettes.
 And with losengès, and scochouns,
 With briddès, lybardes, and lyouns,
 And other beestis wrought ful well,
 His garnèment was everyddell
 Y-portreid, and wrought with floures,
 By dyvers medlyng of coloures.
 Floures there were of many gise,
 Y-sett by compas in assise ; 900
 Ther lakkide no flour to my dome,
 Ne nought so mych as flour of brome,
 Ne violete, ne eke pervynke,
 Ne flour noon that man can on thynke ;
 And many a rosè-leef ful longe,
 Was entermelled ther amonge,
 And also on his heed was sette
 Of roses reed a chapèlett.
 But nyghtyngales, a full grete route
 That flyen over his heed aboute, 910
 The leeves felden as they flyen ;
 And he was all with briddès wryen,
 With popynjay, with nyghtyngale,
 With chalaundre, and with wodèwale,
 With fynche, with lark, and with arch-
 aungell.
 He semede as he were an aungell,
 That doun were comen fro hevene
 clere.

Love hadde with hym a bachelere,
 That he made alleweys with hym be ;
 SWETE LOKYNG clepèd was he. 920
 This bachelere stode biholdyng
 The daunce ; and in his honde holdyng

886. *quystroun* (O.F. *coistron*), scullion.

892. Found only in Th.

892. *with amorettes*, 'by amorous girls'; cp. 4755. 'With' in this sense is common in Middle English; cp. *Troilus*, iv. 80.

915. *archaungell*; Fr. 'mesanges,' which Cotgrave defines as titmouse.

Turkè bowès two had he.
 That oon of hem was of a tree
 That bereth a fruyt of savour wykke,
 Ful crokid was that foulè stikke ;
 And knotty here and there also,
 And blak as bery, or ony slo.
 That other bowe was of a plante
 Withouten wem, I dar warante, 930
 Ful evene, and by proporcioun
 Treitys and long, of good fasoun ;
 And it was peynted wel and thwyten,
 And over al diapred and wryten
 With ladyes and with bachelers,
 Full lyghtsom and glad of cheris.
 These bowès two helde Swete-lokyng,
 That semède lyk no gadélyng,
 And ten brode arowis hilde he there,
 Of which .V. in his righthond were ; 940
 But they were shaven well and dight,
 Nokkèd and fetherèd aright,
 And all they were with gold bygoon,
 And strongè poynted everychoon,
 And sharpèd forto kerven well.
 But iren was ther noon, ne steell,
 For al was golde, men myght it see,
 Out-take the fetherès and the tree.
 The swiftest of these arowis fyve
 Out of a bowè forto dryve, 950
 And bestè fetherèd for to fleë,
 And fairest eke, was clepid Beaute ;
 That other arowe that hurteth lesse
 Was clepid, as I trowe, Symplesse ;
 The thriddè clepèd was Fraunchise
 That fethrèd was in noble wise,
 With valour and with curtesye ;
 The fourthe was cleped Compaignye,
 That hevye forto shoten ys ;
 But who so shetith right y-wys, 960
 May therwith doon grete harme and wo.
 The fife of these, and laste also,
 Faire-Semblaunt men that arowe calle,
 The leestè grevous of hem alle,
 Yit can it make a ful grete wounde.
 But he may hope his soris sounde,
 That hurt is with that arowe y-wys ;
 His wo the bette bistowèd is,

923. *Turke bowes*, etc. MSS. add *full wel devysed* (not in Fr.) after *two*. Cp. *Tales*, A 2895, where 'Turkeis.'

932. MSS. *ful good*; Fr. 'de bone façon.'

For he may sonner have gladnesse ;
 His langour oughte be the lesse. 970
 Five arowis were of other gise,
 That ben ful foulé to devyse,
 For shaft and ende, soth forto telle,
 Were also blak as fende in helle.
 The first of hem is calléd Pride,
 That other arowe next hym biside,
 It was [y-]clepéd Vylanye.
 That arowe was al with felonye
 Envenymed, and with spitous blame.
 The thridde of hem was clepéd Shame,
 The fourthé Wanhope clepéd is, 981
 The fifté Newé-thought, y-wys.
 These arowis that I speke of heere
 Were allé fyve on oon maneere,
 And allé were they resemblable.
 To hem was wel sitting and able,
 The foulé croked bowe hidous
 That knotty was, and al roynous ;
 That bowé seméde wel to shete
 These arowis fyve, that ben unmete 990
 And contrarye to that other fyve.
 But though I tellé not as blyve
 Of her power, ne of her myght,
 Herafter shal I tellen right
 The soothe, and eke signifyaunce ;
 As fer as I have remembraunce
 All shal be seid, I undirtake,
 Er of this book an ende I make.
 Now come I to my tale ageyn.
 But aldirfirst I wole you seyn 1000
 The fasoun and the countenaunces
 Of all the folk that on the daunce is.
 The God of Love, jolyf and lyght,
 Ladde on his honde a lady bright,
 Of high prys and of grete degre ;
 This lady calléd was Beaute,
 As an arowe of which I tolde,
 Ful wel [y-]thewéd was she holde ;
 Ne she was derk, ne broun, but bright,
 And clere as [is] the moné lyght, 1010
 Ageyn whom all the sterrés semen
 But smalé candels, as we demen.
 Hir flesh was tendre as dewe of flour,
 Hir chere was symple as byrde in bour,
 As whyte as lylve or rose in rys ;

978. MSS. read *as for al*, 'toute.'991. Perhaps read *contraire*; cp. 348.1014. *byrdé*, bride.

Hir facé gentyl and tretys,
 Fetys she was, and smale to se ;
 No wyntred browis haddé she,
 Ne poppéd hir, for it nedéd nought 1019
 To wyndre hir, or to peynte hir ought.
 Hir tresses yelowé, and longé straughten,
 Unto hir helys doun they raughten ;
 Hir nose, hir mouth, and eyhe, and cheke
 Wel wrought, and all the remenaunt eke.
 A ful grete savour and a swote
 Me toucheth in myn herté rote,
 As helpe me god, whan I remembre
 Of the fasoun of every membre.
 In world is noon so faire a wight ;
 For yonge she was, and hewéd bright,
 Sore plesaunt, and fetys with all, 1031
 Gente, and in hir myddill small.
 Bisidé Beaute yede richesse,
 An high lady of gret noblesse,
 And gret of prys in every place ;
 But who so durste to hir trespace,
 Or til hir folk, in word or dede,
 He were full hardy, out of drede.
 For bothe she helpe and hyndre may ;
 And that is nought of yisterday, 1040
 That riché folk have full gret myght
 To helpe, and eke to greve a wyght.
 The leste and grettest of valour
 Diden Rychesse ful gret honour,
 And besy weren hir to serve,
 For that they wolde hir love deserve.
 They clepéd hir 'Lady,' grete and small ;
 This widé world hir dredith all,
 This world is all in hir daungere.
 Hir court hath many a losengere, 1050
 And many a traytout envyous,
 That ben ful besy and curyous
 Forto dispreisen and to blame

1018. *wyntred*, 'guignie, not elsewhere found in English unless in 'winrede braves,' O.E. Homilies (Morris) ii. 213, where the meaning seems to be 'ogling glances' as here. Sk. changes to *wyndred* as in 1020.1019. *poppéd*, defined by Coles (1713) 'drest fine.' v. Dyce's Skelton ii. 239, where *popte fole* is quoted.1020. *wyndre*, to trim (the hair), Coles, cp. 1018.1026. *toucheth*, Kaluza's emendation for *thought*: of the MSS.1037. MSS. *werk*, 'par fais ou par dis.'1043. MSS. *beste* for *leste*, 'li greignor et li menor.'

That best deserven love and name.
 Bifore the folk, hem to bigilen,
 These losengeris hem preyse, and smylen,
 And thus the world with word anoynten;
 And aftirward they prille, and poynten
 The folk right to the baré boon,
 Bihynde her bak whan they ben goon,
 And foule abate the folkis prys. 1061
 Ful many a worthy man, y-wys
 An hundrid, havé do to dye
 These losengers thorough flaterye;
 And maké folk ful straungé be
 There hem oughté be pryve.
 Wel yvel mote they thryve and thee,
 And yvel arryvéd mote they be,
 These losengers ful of envye;
 No good man loveth her companye. 1070
 Richesse a robe of purpur on hadde,
 Ne trowe not that I lye or madde,
 For in this world is noon hir lyche,
 Ne by a thousand deel so riche,
 Ne noon so faire; for it ful well
 With orfrays leyd was everydeell
 And portraied in the ribanynges
 Of dukés storyes, and of kynges,
 And with a bend of gold tasseled,
 And knoppis fyne of gold ameled. 1080
 Aboute hir nekke of gentyl entayle
 Was shete the riché chevesaile,
 In which ther was full gret plente
 Of stones clere and bright to see.
 Rychesse a girdell hadde upon,
 The bokele of it was of a stoon,
 Of vertu gret and mochel of myght;
 For who so bare the stoon so bright,
 Of venym durst hym no thing doute,
 While he the stoon hadde hym aboute.
 That stoon was gretly forto love, 1091
 And, tyl a riché mannys byhove,
 Worth all the gold in Rome and Frise.
 The mourdaunt wrought in noble wise

1058. *prille* (Th. *prill*, G. *prile*), Fr. 'poignant,' may be right (cp. sb. *prill*, a top), and mean 'pirouette.' But probably the scribe's mistake for *thrill*, pierce; cp. 5556, where *depe* for *dothe*.

1065. *And make*, Th. *And maketh*; G *have maad*, 'car il tout,' etc.

1068. *arryved*, G *achyved*.

1089. *durst*, need. The forms of *durren* and *tharj* were confused in Middle English; cp. 1324, 1360.

1094. *mourdaunt*, the pendant of the girdle.

Was of a stoon full precious,
 That was so fyne and vertuous
 That hole a man it koudé make
 Of palasie, and [of] tothe ake.
 And yit the stoon hadde such a grace
 That he was siker in every place, 1100
 All thilké day not blynde to bene,
 That fastyng myght that stoon [have]sene.
 The barres were of gold ful fyne
 Upon a tyssu of satyne,
 Full hevvy, gret, and no thyng lyght,
 In everiche was a besaunt-wight.
 Upon the tresses of Richesse
 Was sette a cercle, for noblesse,
 Of brend gold that full lyghté shoon,
 So faire trowe I was never noon. 1110
 But she were kunnyng for the nonys,
 That koude devysé alle the stonys,
 That in that cercle shewen clere.
 It is a wondir thing to here,
 For no man koudé preyse or gesse
 Of hem the valewe or richesse.
 Rubyes there were, saphires, jagounces,
 And emeraudes more than two ounces.
 But all byfore ful sotilly
 A fyn charboncle sette saugh I; 1120
 The stoon so clere was and so bright,
 That also soone as it was nyght,
 Men myght[é] seen to go for nede
 A myle or two in lengthe and brede.
 Sích lyght sprang oute of the stone,
 That Richesse wondir brighté shone,
 Bóthe hir heed and all hir face,
 And eke aboute hir al the place.

Dame Richesse on hir honde gan lede
 A yong man full of semelyhede, 1130
 That she best loved of any thing.
 His lust was mych in housholding,
 In clothyng was he ful fetys,
 And loved to have well hors of prys;
 He wende to have reproved be
 Of theft or moordre, if that he
 Hadde in his stable any hakeney.
 And therfore he desired ay

1102. *have*, supplied from Fr., 'l'avoit veüe.'
 1106. *besaunt*, a gold coin worth about a half-sovereign.

1117. *jagounces*, cp. 'There is a stone whiche called is jagoune. . . . Cytryne of colour, lyke garnettes of entayle.' Lydgate's *Minor Poems*, p. 188.

To be aqueynted with Richesse,
 For all his purpos, as I gesse, 1140
 Was forto maké gret dispense
 Withouté wernyng or diffense;
 And Richesse myght it wel sustene
 And hir dispencé well mayntene,
 And hym alwey sich plenté sende
 Of gold and silver forto spende
 Withouté lakking or daunger,
 As it were poured in a garner.

And after on the dauncé wente
 LARGESSE, that sette al hir entente 1150
 Forto be honourable and free.
 Of Alexandres kyn was she;
 Hir mosté joyé was y-wys
 Whan that she yaf, and seide, 'Have
 this.'

Not Avarice, the foule caytyf,
 Was half to gripe so ententyf,
 As Largesse is to yeve and spende;
 And god ynough alwey hir sende,
 So that the more she yaf away
 The more y-wys she hadde alwey. 1160
 Gret loos hath Largesse and gret pris,
 For bothé wyse folk and unwys
 Were hooly to hir baundon brought,
 So wel with yiftés hath she wrought.
 And if she hadde an enemy,
 I trowe that she coude tristely
 Make hym full soone hir freend to be,
 So large of yift and free was she.
 Therefore she stode in love and grace
 Of riche and pover in every place. 1170
 A full gret fool is he y-wys
 That bothé riche and nygart is;
 A lord may have no maner vice
 That greveth more than avarice;
 For nygart never with strengthe of
 honde

May wynné gret lordship or londe;
 For freendis all to fewe hath he
 To doon his will perfourméd be.
 And who so wole have freendis heere,
 He may not holde his tresour deere. 1180
 For by ensample I tellé this,
 Right as an adamaund y-wys
 Can drawn to hym sotylly
 The yren that is leid therby,

1158. *sende*, sent.1166. *tristely*, Th. *craftely*.

So drawith fólkés hertis y-wis
 Silver and gold that yeven is.
 Largesse hadde on a robé fresh
 Of riché purpur Sarsynesh.
 Wel fourméd was hir face and cleere,
 And opened hadde she hir colere; 1190
 For she right there hadde in present
 Unto a lady maad present
 Of a gold broché, ful wel wrought.
 And certys it myssatte hir nought,
 For thorough hirmsokké wrought with silk
 The flesh was seen as white as mylk.
 Largesse, that worthy was and wys,
 Hilde by the honde a knyght of prys,
 Was sibbe to Artour of Britaigne,
 And that was he that bare the ensaigne
 Of worship, and the gounfanoun. 1201
 And yit he is of sich renoun
 That men of hym seye fairé thynges
 Byforé barouns, erles, and kynges.
 This knyght was comen all newly
 Fro [a] tourneying fasté by.

Ther hadde he don gret chyvalrie
 Through his vertu and his maistrie,
 And for the love of his lemman
 He caste doun many a doughty man. 1210
 And next hym daunced dame FRAUNCHISE,
 Arayed in full noblé gyse.
 She was not broune ne dunne of hewe,
 But white as snowe y-fallen newe.
 Hir nose was wrought at poynt devys,
 For it was gentyl and tretys,
 With eyen gladde and browés bente,
 Hir here doun to hir helis wente;
 And she was symple as downe on tree.
 Ful debonaire of herte was she; 1220
 Ské durst neither seyn ne do
 Bút that that hir longéd to.
 And if a man were in distresse,
 And for hir love in hevynesse
 Hir herte wolde have full gret pite,
 She was so amiable and free.
 For were a man for hir bistadde,
 She woldé ben right sore adradde
 That she dide over gret outrage;
 But she hym holpe his harme to aswage,

1185. *hertis*, as in v. 76, is to be read as one syllable.1188. MSS. *Sarlynysh*.1199. *i.e.* Who was sib, etc.1206. MSS. omit *a*; Fr. 'd'un tornoiement.'

Hir thought it ell a vylanye. 1231
 And she hadde on a sukkenye
 That not of hempe ne heerdis was ;
 So fair was noon in all Arras.
 Lord, it was riddled fetysly !
 Ther nas nat a poynt trewely
 That it nas in his right assise.
 Full wel y-clothed was Fraunchise,
 For ther is no cloth sittith bet
 On damysell than doth roket ; 1240
 A womman wel more fetys is
 In roket than in cote y-wis.
 The whytè roket, rydled faire,
 Bitokeneth that full debonaire
 And swetè was she that it bere.
 BÍ hir daunced a bachelere ;
 I can not telle you what he hight,
 But faire he was and of good hight,
 All hadde he be, I sey no more,
 The lordis sone of Wyndésore. 1250
 And next that dauncéd CURTESYE,
 That preiséd was of lowe and hye,
 For neither proude ne foole was she.
 She forto dauncéd calléd me,
 I pray god yeve hir right good grace !
 Whanne I come first into the place,
 She was not nycè ne outrageous,
 But wys and ware and vertuuous ;
 Of faire speche and of faire answeré,
 Was never wight mysseid of here, 1260
 Ne she bar rancour to no wight.
 Clere broune she was and therto bright
 Of face, of body avenaunt ;
 I wot no lady so plesaunt.
 She were worthy forto bene
 An emperesse or crowned quene.
 And by hir wente a knyght dauncyng,
 That worthy was and wel spekyng,
 And ful wel koude he don honour.
 The knyght was faire and styf in stour,
 And in armure a semely man, 1271
 And welbiloved of his lemman.
 Faire IDILNESSÉ thanne saugh I,
 That thalwy was me fasté by ;
 Of hir have I withouté fayle

1232. *sukkenye*, 'sorquanie,' a canvas jacket, frock, or gaberdine (Cotgr.).

1236. *a poynt*, one point.

1250. *i.e.* Edward I. the son of Henry III. of England.

1265. *were* (G omits) ; Kaluza reads *wel was*.

Told yow the shap and apparayle.
 For, as I seide, loo that was she
 That dide to me so gret bounte,
 That she the gate of the gardyn
 Undide and lete me passen in. 1280
 And after dauncéd, as I gesse,
 YOUTHE fulfilled of lustynesse,
 That nas not yit XII yeer of age,
 With hertè wyldè and thought volage.
 Nycè she was, but she ne mente 1290
 Noon harme ne slight in hir entente,
 But oonly lust and jolyte ;
 For yongè folk wele witen ye
 Have lytel thought but on her play.
 Hir lemman was biside alway 1290
 In sich a gise that he hir kyste
 At allè tymés that hym lyste ;
 That all the dauncéd myght it see,
 They make no force of pryvete ;
 For who spake of hem yvel or well,
 They were ashamed neveradell,
 But men myght seen hem kissè there,
 As it two yongè dowves were.
 For yong was thilkè bachelere,
 Of beaute wot I noon his pere, 1300
 And he was right of sich an age
 As Youthe his leef, and sich corage.
 The lusty folk that dauncéd there,
 And also other that with hem were,
 That weren all of her meyne,
 Ful hendè folk and wys and free
 And folk of faire port trewely
 They weren allè comunly.
 Whanne I hadde seen the countenaunces
 Of hem that ladden thus these daunces,
 Thanne hadde I will to gon and see 1311
 The gardyne that so lykéd me,
 And loken on these fairè lorers,
 On pyntrees, cedres, and olmeris.
 The daunces thanne y-ended were,
 For many of hem that dauncéd there
 Were with her lovès went away,
 Undir the trees to have her play.
 A lord, they lyvèd lustyly !
 A gret fool were he sikirly 1320

1282. *Youthe* (MSS. *And she*), proposed by Ten Brink.

1308. *They*, MSS. *There*.

1314. *olmeris* (G *oliveris* ?), elms. 'Moriers' was perhaps read as *ormiers* ; but *olyveris* in v. 1381 translates 'oliviers.'

That nolde his thankès such lyf lede.
 For this dar I seyn oute of drede,
 That who so myghte so wel fare,
 For better lyf durst hym not care ;
 For ther nys so good paradys
 As to have a love at his devys.
 Oute of that placé wente I thoo,
 And in that gardyn gan I goo,
 Pleyyng alonge full meryly.
 The God of Love full hastily 1330
 Unto hym Swetè-Lokyng clepte.
 No lenger wolde he that he kepte
 His bowe of gold, that shoon so bright ;
 He bad hym bend it anoon ryght.
 And he full soonè sette an-ende,
 And at a braid he gan it bende ;
 And toke hym of his arowes fyve,
 Full sharp and redy forto dryve.
 Now god that sittith in mageste,
 Fro deedly woundes he kepè me, 1340
 If so be that he hadde me shette !
 For if I with his arowe mette,
 It hadde me grevèd sore y-wys.
 But I, that no thyng wist of this,
 Wente up and down full many away,
 And he me folwed faste alwey ;
 But no where wolde I restè me,
 Till I hadde in all the gardyn be.
 The gardyn was by mesuryng
 Right evene and square ; in compassing
 It was as long as it was large. 1351
 Of fruyt hadde every tree his charge,
 But it were any hidous tree,
 Of which ther werè two or three.
 There were, and that wote I full well,
 Of pome garnettys a full gret dell,
 That is a fruyt full well to lyke,
 Namely to folk whanne they ben sike.
 And trees there were of gret foisoun
 That baren nottes in her sesoun 1360
 Such as men notè myggès calle,
 That swote of savour ben withalle ;
 And almandèrés gret plente,

1321. *his thanks*, willingly.1326. *his* is often indefinite in Middle English.1336. *at a braid*, immediately.1341. Skeat reads *wol* for *hadde*; Fr. 'Se il fait tant que a moi traie.' Perhaps join with the next line by reading *Or* for *For* in 1342.1363. *almanderes*, MSS. *almandres*, Fr. 'alemandiers.'

Fygès, and many a datè tree,
 There wexen, if men haddè nede,
 Thorough the gardyn in length and brede.
 Ther was eke wexyng many a spice,
 As clowe-gelofre, and lycorice,
 Gyngevre, and greyn de Paradys,
 Canell, and setèwale of prys, 1370
 And many a spicè delitable
 To eten whan men rise fro table.
 And many homly trees ther were
 That peches, coynes, and apples beere,
 Médlers, plowmes, perys chesteynis,
 Ckerys, of which many oon fayne is,
 Nótes, aleys, and bolas,
 That forto seen it was solas ;
 With many high lorer and pyn
 Was renged clene all that gardyn, 1380
 With cipres and with olyveris,
 Of which that nygh no plente heere is.
 There were elmès grete and stronge,
 Maples, asshe, oke, aspè, planes longe,
 Fyne ew, popler, and lyndes faire,
 And other trees full many a payre—
 What shulde I tel you more of it ?
 There were so many treès yit,
 That I shulde al encombred be
 Er I had rekened every tree. 1390

These trees were sette, that I devyse,
 One from another in assyse
 Fyve fadome or sixe, I trowè so ;
 But they were hye and great also,
 And for to kepe out wel the sonne,
 The croppès were so thicke y-ronne,
 And every braunche in other knette,
 And ful of grenè leves sette,
 That sonnè myght there none discende,
 Lest [it] the tender grasses shende. 1400
 There myght men does and roes y-se,
 And of squyrels ful great plente
 From bowe to bowe alwaye lepyng ;
 Connès there were also plaiynge,
 That comyn out of her clapers,
 Of sondrie colours and maners,
 And maden many a tourneyng
 Upon the fressshè grasse spryngyng.

In places sawe I wellès there
 In whichè there no froggès were, 1410
 And fayre in shadowe was every welle.
 But I ne can the nombre telle

1411. *shadowe*, perhaps read *shade*.

Of stremys smal, that by devyse
Myrthe had done come through condyse;
Of whiche the water in rennyng
Gan make a noysé ful lykyng.

About the brinkés of these welles
And by the stremés over al elles
Sprange up the grasse, as thicke y-set
And softe as any veluet, 1420
On whiche men myght his lemman ley
As on a fetherbed to pley,
For the erthè was ful softe and swete.
Through moisture of the wellè wete
Spronge up the soté grenè gras
As fayre, as thicke, as myster was.
But moche amended it the place
That therthè was of suche a grace
That it of flourés hath plente,
That bothe in somer and wynter be. 1430
There sprange the vyolet al newe,
And fresshe pervynké riche of hewe,
And floures yelowe, white, and rede,
Suche plente grewe there never in mede.
Ful gaye was al the grounde, and queynt
And poudred, as men had it peynt
With many a fresshe and sondrie floure,
That casten up ful good savour.

I wol nat longe holde you in fable
Of al this garden delectable, 1440
I mote my tongè stynten nede;
For I ne maye withouten drede
Naught tellen you the beaute al,
Ne halfe the bounte there with al.

I went on right honde and on lefte
About the place; it was nat lefte
Tyl I had al the garden [in] bene,
In the esters that men myghtè sene.
And thus while I wente in my playe
The God of Love me folowed aye, 1450
Right as an hunter can abyde
The beest, tyl he seèth his tyde
To shoten at good messe to the dere,
Whan that hym nedeth go no nere.

And so befyl I rested me
Besydes a wel under a tree,
Whiche tree in Fraunce men cal a pyne;

1420. *veluet*, trisyllabic.

1426. *myster*, need; cp. vv. 6519, 6581, 7324.

1429. *hath*; cp. 1652 for a similar change of tense.

1436. *poudred*, 'piolee.'

1447. Cp. v. 1348.

But sithe the tyme of kyng Pepyne,
Ne grewe there tree in mannés syght
So fayre, ne so wel woxe in hight, 1460
In al that yarde so high was none.
And springyng in a marble stone
Had nature set, the sothe to telle,
Under that pynè tree a welle;
And on the border al withoute
Was written in the stone aboute
Letters smal, that sayden thus:
'Here starfe the fayrè Narcisus.'

Narcisus was a bachelere 1469
That Love had caught in his daungere,
And in his nette gan hym so strayne,
And dyd him so to wepe and playne,
That nede him must his lyfe forgo.
For a fayre lady that hight Echo
Him loved over any créature,
And gan for hym suche payne endure,
That on a tymè she him tolde
Thát, if he her loven nolde,
That her behovéd nedès dye,
There laye none other remedye. 1480

But nathèlesse for his beaute
So feirs and daungerous was he
That he nolde grauntè hir askyng,
For wepyng ne for faire praiyng.
And whanne she herd hym wernè soo,
She hadde in hertè so gret woo,
And took it in so gret dispite,
That she withoutè more respite
Was deed anoon. But er she deied
Full pitously to god she preied, 1490
That proudè-hertid Narcisus,
That was in love so daungerous,
Myght on a day be hampred so
For love, and ben so hoot for woo,
That never he myght to joye atteyne,
Than he shulde feele in every veyne
What sorowe trewè lovers maken
That ben so velaynesly forsaken.
This prayer was but resonable,
Therefore god helde it ferme and stable.
For Narcisus, shortly to telle, 1501
By aventure come to that welle,
To resten hym in that shadowyng
A day whanne he come fro huntyng.

1470. *daungere*, dominion.

1473. *nede*, adverbial.

1496. *Than*, when.

This Narcisus hadde suffred paynes
 For rennyng alday in the playnes,
 And was for thurst in grete distresse
 Of heet, and of his werynesse
 That hadde his breth almost bynomen.
 Whanne he was to that welle y-comen,
 That shadowid was with braunches grene,
 He thoughte of thilkè water shene 1512
 To drynke, and fresshe hym wel withalle;
 And doun on knees he gan to falle,
 And forth his heed and necke out-straught
 To drynken of that welle a draught.
 And in the water anoon was sene
 His nose, his mouth, his yèn shene,
 And he therof was all abashed;
 His ownè shadowe had hym bytrashed,
 For well wende he the formè see 1521
 Óf a child of gret beaute.
 Well kouthè Love hym wreké thoo
 Of daunger and of pride also,
 That Narcisus somtyme hym beere.
 He quytte hym well his guerdoun there;
 For he musede so in the welle
 That, shortly all the sothe to telle,
 He lovede his ownè shadowe soo,
 That attè laste he starf for woo. 1530
 For whanne he saugh that he his wille
 Myght in no maner way fulfille,
 And that he was so fastè caught
 That he hym kouthè comforte nought,
 He loste his witte right in that place,
 And deyde withynne a lytel space.
 And thus his warisoun he took
 Fro the lady that he forsook.
 Ladies I preye ensample takith,
 Ye that ageyns youre love mistakith; 1540
 For if her deth be yow to wite,
 God kan ful well youre whilè quyte.
 Whanne that this lettre of which I telle
 Hadde taught me that it was the welle
 Of Narcisus in his beaute,
 I gan anoon withdrawe me,
 Whanne it felle in my remembraunce
 That hym bitiddè such myschaunce.

1537. *warisoun*, 'guerredon' (confused with *guerison*?), reward.

1538. *Fro*, MSS. *For*, 'de la meschine.'

1540. *love*, 'amis,' perhaps read *loves*; but cp.

v. 1965. *ageyns* here means 'in respect to.'

1541. *to wite*, gerundive, i.e. is to be imputed to you.

1543. *lettre*, writing.

But at the lastè thanne thought I
 That seathèles full sykerly 1550
 I myght unto the wellè goo—
 Wherof shulde I abaisshen soo?
 Unto the welle than went I me,
 And doun I loutede forto see
 The clerè water in the stoon,
 And eke the gravell which that shoon
 Down in the botme as silver fyn.
 For of the well this is the fyn,
 In world is noon so clere of hewe.
 The water is evere fresh and newe 1560
 That welmeth up with wawis bright
 The mountance of two fynger hight.
 Abouten it is gras spryngyng
 For moiste so thikke and wel likyng,
 That it ne may in wynter dye
 No more than may the see be drye.

Downe at the botmè sette sawe I
 Two cristall stonys craftèly
 In thilkè freshe and fairè welle.
 But o thing sothly dar I telle 1570
 That ye wole holde a gret mervayle
 Whanne it is tolde, withouten fayle.
 For whanne the sonnè clere in sight
 Cast in that welle his bemys bright,
 And that the heete descendid is,
 Thanne taketh the cristall stoon y-wis
 Agayn the sonne an hundrid hewis,
 Blewe, yellowe, and rede that fresh and
 newe is.

Yitt hath the merveilous cristall
 Such strengthè, that the place overall, 1580
 Bothe flour, and tree, and leves grene,
 And all the yerde in it is seene.
 And forto don you to undirstonde,
 To make ensample wole I fonde.
 Ryght as a myrroure openly
 Shewith allè thing that stont therby,
 As well the colour as the figure,
 Withouten ony coverture;
 Right so the cristall stoon shynyng,
 Withouten ony disseyng, 1590
 The estrees of the yerde accusith,
 To hym that in the water musith.
 For evere in which half that ye be

1578. *rede that fresh and newe is*, 'vermeil.'

1581. *flour*, MSS. *foule*; Fr. 'flors.'

1586. *stont*, MSS. *stondith*; read *Shew'th alle thing*, etc.

1591. *estrees* (MSS. *entrees*), 'l'estre.'

Ye may well half the gadyne se ;
 And if he turne, he may right well
 Sène the remenaunt everydell.
 For ther is noon so litil thyng
 So hidde ne closid with shitting,
 That it ne is sene as though it were
 Peyntid in the cristall there. 1600
 This is the mirrour perilous,
 In which the proudè Narcisus
 Sawe all his facè faire and bright ;
 That made hym swithe to lie upright.
 For who so loketh in that mirrour,
 Ther may no thyng ben his socour,
 That he ne shall there sene some thyng
 That shal hym lede into lovyng.
 Full many worthy man hath it
 Y-blent, for folk of grettist wit 1610
 Ben soonè caught heere and awayted ;
 Withouten respite ben they baited.
 Heere comth to folk of newè rage,
 Heere chaungith many wight corage ;
 Heere lith no rede ne witte therto,
 For Venus sone, daun Cupido,
 Hath sownen there of love the seed,
 That help ne lith there noon, ne rede,
 So cerclith it the welle aboute.
 His gynnès hath he sett withoute, 1620
 Ryght forto cacche in his panter
 These damoyseles and bachelers.
 Love will noon other briddè cacche
 Though he sette either nette or lacche.
 And for the seed that heere was sownen
 This welle is clepid, as well is knowen,
 The Welle of Love of verray right,
 Of which ther hath ful many a wight
 Spoke in bookis dyversely.
 But they shull never so verily 1630
 Descripcioun of the wellè heere,
 Ne eke the sothe of this matere,
 As ye shull, whanne I have undo
 The craft that hir bilongith to.
 Allway me likèd forto dwelle
 To sene the cristall in the welle,

That shewide me full openly
 A thousand thingès fastè by.
 But I may say in sory houre
 Stode I to loken or to poure, 1640
 For sithen [have] I sorè siked ;
 That mirrour hath me now entrieked.
 But hadde I first knowen in my wit
 The vertue and [the] strengthe of it,
 I noldè not have mused there ;
 Mé had bette bene ellis where,
 For in the snare I fell anoon
 That hath bitresshèd many oon.
 In thilkè mirrour sawe I tho,
 Among a thousand thingès mo, 1650
 A roser chargid full of rosis,
 That with an hegge aboute enclos is.
 Tho had I sich lust and envie,
 That for Parys, ne for Pavie,
 Nolde I have left to goon and see
 There grettist hepe of roses be.
 Whanne I was with this ragè hent,
 That caught hath many a man and shent,
 Toward the roser gan I go.
 And whanne I was not fer therfro, 1660
 The savour of the roses swote
 Me smote right to the hertè rote,
 As I hadde all enbawmèd be.
 And if I ne hadde endouted me
 To have ben hatid or assailed,
 My thankis wolde I not have failed
 To pulle a rose of all that route
 To beren in myn honde aboute,
 And smellen to it where I wente ;
 But ever I dredde me to repente, 1670
 And leste it grevede or forthought
 The lord that thilkè gadyrn wrought.
 Of roses ther were gretè wone,
 So fairè waxè never in rone. ♪
 Of knoppes clos some sawe I there,
 And some wel beter woxen were ;
 And some ther ben of other moysoun,
 That drowè nygh to her sesoun,
 And spedde hem fastè forto sprede.
 I lovè well sich roses rede, 1680

1595. *he* is the indefinite pronoun, *i.e.* 'one' ;
 cp. note to v. 1540.

1604. *i.e.* to lie dead ; cp. *Tales*, D 768.

1608. MSS. *laughyng*.

1610. Perhaps we should read *Y - bleint*,
 deceived ; Fr. 'mis en rage.'

1613. *of newe*, anew.

1621. *panter*, cp. *Leg. of G. W.* 131.

1641. MSS. *sighide*, cp. *Parl. of F.* 404.

1666. *My thankis* (G *Me thankis*), for my
 part.

1666. MSS. *wole*.

1673. *wone*, abundance, seems to be plural ;
 cp. Zupitza's *Guy of Warwick*, 10329.

1674. *rone* seems to be a northern word mean-
 ing 'bush.' Fr. 'sous ciaux.'

For brodé roses and open also
 Ben passéd in a day or two,
 But knoppés wille [al] freshé be
 Two dayés atté leest or thre.
 The knoppés gretly liked me,
 For fairer may ther no man se.
 Who-so myght have oon of all,
 It ought hym ben full lief withall ;
 Might I gerlond of hem geten,
 For no richesse I wolde it leten. 1690
 Among the knoppes I these oon
 So faire, that of the remenaunt noon
 Ne preise I half so well as it,
 Whanne I avise it in my wit.
 For it so well was enlumyned
 With colour reed, [and] as well fyned
 As nature couthe it maké faire ;
 And it hath levés wel fourre paire,
 That kynde hath sett thorough hisknowyng
 Aboute the redé roses spryngyng. 1700
 The stalké was as rishé right,
 And theron stode the knoppe upright,
 That it ne bowide upon no side.
 The swoté smellé spronge so wide,
 That it dide alle the place aboute.
 Whanne I haddesmelled the savour swote,
 No will hadde I fro thens yit goo ;
 Bot somdell neer it wente I thoo
 To take it, but myn hond for drede
 Ne dorste I to the rosé bede 1710
 For thesteles sharpe of many manceres,
 Netles, thornes, and hokede breres ;
 For myché they distourbled me,
 That sore I dradde to harméd be.

The God of Love with bowé bent,
 That all day sette hadde his talent
 To pursueng and to spien me,
 Was stondyng by a figé tree.
 And whanne he sawé how that I
 Hadde chosen so ententify 1720
 The bothoun more unto my paie

1683. MSS. omit *al*; Fr. 'tuit frois.'

1705. *aboute*, Fr. 'replenist.' Skeat and Kaluza think that the Chaucerian part of the translation ends here; but it is possible that the absence of rhyme is due to a later alteration of a rhyme like *swete*, vb., with *swete*, adj.; or *replete* with *swete* (*replete*, vb., is given in Levin's rhyme-list).

1713. *For*, Skeat reads *Ful*, Kaluza *Over*, but no change is necessary.

1714. *That* (MSS. *For*), Fr. 'Que.'

1721. From this point 'botoun', hitherto translated by *knoppe*, is rendered *bothoun* (= 'button')

Than ony other that I say,
 He toke an arowe full sharply whette,
 And in his bowe whanne it was sette,
 He streight up to his eré drough
 The strongé bowe, that was so tough,
 And shette att me so wondir smerte,
 That thorough myn ye unto myn herte
 The takel smote, and depe it wente.
 And therwith-all such colde me hente, 1730
 That, under clothés warme and softe,
 Sithen that day I have chevered ofte.
 Whanne I was hurt thus, in [a] stounde
 I felle doum platte unto the grounde ;
 Myn herté failed and feynted ay,
 And longé tyme a-swoone I lay.
 But whanne I come out of swounyng,
 And haddé witt and my felyng,
 I was all maate, and wende full well
 Of bloode have loren a full gret dell. 1740
 But certes the arowe that in me stode
 Of me ne drewe no drope of blode,
 For why I founde my wounde all dreye.
 Thanne toke I with myn hondis tweie
 The arowe, and full fast out it plight,
 And in the pullyng sore I sight ;
 So at the last the shaft of tree
 I drough out with the fethers thre
 But yet the hokede heed y-wis,
 The which that Beaute callid is, 1750
 Gan so depe in myn herté pace
 That I it myghté nought arace ;
 But in myn herté still it stode.
 Al bledde I not a drope of blode.
 I was bothe anguyssous and trouble
 For the perill that I sawe double.
 I nysté what to seye or do,
 Ne gete a leche my woundis to ;
 For neithir thorough gras ne rote
 Ne hadde I helpe of hope ne bote. 1760
 But to the bothoun evermo
 Myn herté drewe, for all my wo ;
 My thought was in noon other thing,
 For hadde it ben in my kepyng,
 It wolde have brought my lyf agayn.

in the curious form *bothoun*. Kaluza sees in this the evidence of a new translator. If so, the new part probably begins at v. 1715. After this the translation becomes more diffuse, the rhymes have a northern colouring, and the verses more frequently begin with an accented syllable.

1733. *in a stounde*, 'tantost.'

1750. *that*, MSS. *it*.

For certis evenly, I dar wel seyn,
 The sight onoly and the savour
 Aleggèd mych of my langour.
 Thanne gan I forto drawè me
 Toward the bothon faire to se. 1770
 And Love hadde gete hym in this throwe
 Another arowe into his bowe,
 And forto sheté gan hym dresse ;
 The arowis namè was Symplesse.
 And whanne that Love gan nyghe me mere,
 He drowe it up withouten were,
 And shette at me with all his myght ;
 So that this arowe anoon right
 Thourghout [myn] eigh, as it was founde,
 Into myn herte hath maad a wounde. 1780
 Thanne I anoon dide al my crafte,
 Fórtò drawn out the shaftè ;
 And therwith-all I sighede este,
 But in myn herte the heed was lefte,
 Which ay encreside my desire,
 Unto the bothon drawè nere.
 And evermo that me was woo,
 The more desir hadde I to goo
 Unto the roser, where that grewe
 The freysshe bothun so bright of hewe.
 Bétir me were to have laten be, 1791
 But it bihovede nedè me
 To done right as myn hertè badde,
 For evere the body must be ladde
 Aftir the herte, in wele and woo ;
 Of force togidre they must goo.
 But never this archer woldè feyne
 To shete at me with all his peyne.
 And forto make me to hym mete,
 The thridde arowe he gan to shete, 1800
 Whanne best his tyme he myght espie,
 The which was named Curtesie.
 Into myn herte it dide avale.
 A-swoone I fell bothe deed and pale,
 Long tyme I lay and stirèd nought,
 Till I abraide out of my thought.
 And faste thanne I avysede me

1766. *evenly*, equally ; cp. v. 5280. There is no *certis* in Fr.

1776. *withouten were*, Fr. 'sans menacier,' ? without warning.

1791. *laten*, let.

1794-5-6. Seems to be a quotation ; not in Fr. ; cp. vv. 2084 ff.

1797, 1798. *feyne*, *peyne* (Thyn. *fyne*, *pyne*). Either an assonance or *fyne*, *peyne* ; cp. vv. 1785, 1786, *desire*, *nere*.

To drawè out the shaftè of tree ;
 But evere the heed was left bihynde,
 For ought I couthè pulle or wynde. 1810
 So sore it stikid whanne I was hit,
 That by no craft I myght it flit.
 But anguyssous and full of thought
 I felt sich woo my wounde ay wrought,
 That somonede me alway to goo
 Toward the rose, that plesede me soo.
 But I ne durste in no manere,
 Bicause the archer was so nere ;
 'For evermore gladly,' as I rede,
 'Brent child of fier hath mychè drede.'
 And certis yit, for al my peyne, 1821
 Though that I sigh yit arwis reyne,
 And groundè quarels sharpe of steele,
 Ne for no payne that I myght feele,
 Yit myght I not my-silf witholde
 The fairè roser to biholde.
 For Love me yaf sich hardément
 Forto fulfille his comandement,
 Upon my fete I rose up thanne,
 Féble as a forwoundid man, 1830
 And forth to gon [myn] myght I sette,
 And for the archer nolde I lette.
 Toward the roser fast I drowe,
 But thornès sharpe mo than ynowe
 Ther were, and also thistèles thikke
 And brerès brymmè forto prikke,
 That I ne myghtè getè grace
 The rowè thornès forto passe,
 To sene the roses fresshe of hewe.
 I must abide, though it me rewe, 1840
 The hegge aboute so thikkè was,
 That closide the roses in compas.
 But o thing lykéd me right wele ;
 I was so nygh I myghtè fele
 Of the bothon the swote odour,
 And also se the fresshe colour.
 And that right gretly likéd me,
 That I so neer myght it se.
 Sich joie anoon therof hadde I,
 That I forgate my maladie ; 1850
 To sene I haddè siche delit,

1814. MSS. *lefte* ; Skeat proposed *felte*.

1842. *closide* is but one syllable.

1848. *neer*, either an adverbial form *nere*, from O.E. *neor* with adv. *-e*, or a scribe's mistake for *nerwe* ; Skeat reads *it myght*.

1851. Skeat's emendation, *it hadde I*, is perhaps right.

Of sorwe and angre I was al quyte,
 And of my woundes that I hadde thore.
 For no thing liken me myght more
 Than dwellen by the roser ay,
 And thennés never to passe away.
 But whanne a while I hadde be thare,
 The god of Love, which alto-share
 Myn herté with his arwis kene,
 Cast hym to yeve me woundis grene.
 He shette at me full hastily 1861
 An arwe naméd Company,
 The whiché takell is full able
 To make these ladies merciabe.
 Thanne I anon gan chaungen hewe
 For grevaunce of my woundé newe,
 That I agayn fell in swounyng,
 And sighéde sore in compleynyng.
 Soore I compleynéd that my sore
 On me gan greven more and more. 1870
 I hadde noon hope of allegeaunce ;
 So nygh I drowe to desperaunce,
 I roughté [ne] of deth ne lyf.
 Wheder that Love wolde me dryf,
 Yf me a martir wolde he make,
 I myght his power nought forsake.
 And while for anger thus I woke,
 The God of Love an arowe toke ;
 Ful sharpe it was and [ful] pugnaunt.
 And it was callid Faire Semblaunt, 1880
 The which in no wise wolde consente,
 That ony lover hym repente
 To serve his love with herte and all
 For ony perill that may bifall.
 But though this arwe was kené grounde,
 As ony rasour that is founde
 To kutte and kervé, at the poynt
 The God of Love it hadde anoynt
 With a precious oynement,
 Somdell to yeve alleggément 1890
 Upon the woundés that he hadde
 Through the body in my herte made,
 To helpe her sorés and to cure,
 And that they may the bette endure.
 But yit this arwe, withouté more,
 Made in myn herte a largé sore,

1853, 1854. *thore, more*, northern rhyme ;
 perhaps *thare, mare*; cp. 1857.

1873. MSS. *rought of deth ne of lyf*.

1874. *Wheder*, whither.

1892. As in Thynne. G *That he hadde the
 body hole made* written later over blank line.

That in full grete peyne I abode.
 But ay the oynement wente abrode,
 Thourgh-oute my woundés large and wide
 It spredde aboute in every side. 1900
 Through whos vertu and whos myght
 Myn herté joyfull was and light ;
 I hadde ben deed and alto-shent
 But for the precious oynément.
 The shaft I drowe out of the arwe,
 Roukyng for wo right wondir narwe,
 Bút the heed, which made me smerte,
 Léfte bihyndé in myn herte
 With other foure, I dar wel say,
 That never wole be take away. 1910
 Bút the oynement halpe me wele ;
 And yit sich sorwé dide I fele
 Thát al day I chaungéd hewe
 Of my woundés fresshe and newe.
 As men myght se in my visage,
 The arwis were so full of rage,
 So variaunt of diversitee,
 That men in everiche myght se
 Bothe gret anoy, and eke swetnesse
 And joié meynt with bittirnesse. 1920
 Now were they esy, now were they wode,
 In hem I felte bothe harme and goode ;
 Now sore without alleggément,
 Now softyng with the oynément ;
 It softened heere and prikked there,
 Thus ese and anger to-gidre were.
 The God of Love delyverly
 Come lepande to me hastily,
 And seidé to me in gret rape,
 ‘ Yelde thee, for thou may not escape,
 May no defence availe thee heere ; 1931
 Therefore I rede make no daungere,
 If thou wolt yelde thee hastily.
 Thou shalt [the] rather have mercy.
 He is a foole in sikernesse,
 That with daunger or stoutenesse
 Rebelligith there that he shulde plesse ;
 In sich folye is litel ese.
 Be meke where thou must nedis bowe,
 To stryve ageyn is nought thi prowé ;
 Cómé at oones and have y-doo, 1941
 Fór I wole that it be soo.
 Thanne yelde thee heere debonairly.’

1925. MSS. *softnede . . . prikkith*. *Softed*,
 became less violent.

1940. *nought thi prowé*, not to thy advantage.

And I answerid ful hombly :
 'Gládyly sir at youre bidding
 I wole me yelde in allé thyng ;
 To youre servýse I wole me take,
 For god defende that I shulde make
 Ageyn youre bidding résistence,
 I wole not don so grete offence. 1950
 For if I dide, it were no skile ;
 Ye may do with me what ye wile,
 Save or spille and also sloo.
 Fro you in no wise may I goo,
 My lyf, my deth is in youre bonde,
 I may not laste out of youre bonde ;
 Pleyn at youre lyst I yeldé me,
 Hopyng in herte that sumtyme ye
 Comfort and esé shull me sende,
 Or ellis shortly, this is the eende, 1960
 Withouten helthe I mote ay dure,
 But if ye take me to youre cure.
 Comfort or helthe how shuld I have,
 Sith ye me hurt, but ye me save ?
 The helthe of lovè mot be founde
 Where as they token firste her wounde.
 And if ye lyst of me to make
 Youré prisoner, I wole it take
 Of herte and willfully at gree ;
 Hoolly and pleyn y yeldé me, 1970
 Withouté feynyng or feyntise,
 To be governed by youre emprise.
 Of you I heré so mych pris,
 I wole ben hool at youre devis
 Forto fulfillé youre lykyng,
 Añd repenté for no thyng,
 Hopyng to have yit in some tide
 The mercy of that I abide.'
 And with that covenaunt yelde I me,
 Anoon down knelyng upon my kne, 1980
 Proferyng forto kisse his feete.
 But for no thyng he wolde me lete,
 And seide, 'I love thee bothe and preise,
 Sens that thyn answer doth me ese,
 For thou answerid so curteisly.
 For now I wote wel uttirly

That thou art gentyll by thi speche ;
 For, though a man fer woldé seche,
 He shulde not fynden in certeyn
 No sich answer of no vileyn, 1990
 For sich a word ne myghté nought
 Isse out of a vilayns thought.
 Thou shalt not lesen of thi speche,
 For [to] thy helpyng wole I eche,
 And eke encresen that I may.
 But first I wole that thou obaye
 Fúilly for thyn avauntage,
 Anoon to do me heere homage ;
 And sithé kisse thou shalt my mouthe,
 Which to no vilayn was never couthe
 Forto aproche it ne forto touche. 2001
 For sauff of cherlis I ne vouche
 That they shull never neigh it nere ;
 For curteis and of faire manere,
 Well taught and full of gentilnesse,
 He musté ben that shal me kysse ;
 And also of full high fraunchise,
 That shal atteyne to that emprise.
 And first of o thing warne I thee,
 That peyne and gret adversite 2010
 He mote endure, and eke travaile,
 That shal me serve withouté faile.
 But ther ageyns thee to comforte,
 And with thi servise to desporte,
 Thou mayst full glad and joyfull be
 So good a maister to have as me,
 Añd lord of so high renoun.
 I bere of love the gonfenoun,
 Of curtesie the banere.
 For I am of the silf manere, 2020
 Génil, curteys, meke, and fre,
 Thát who ever ententyf be
 Mé to honouré, doute, and serve,
 Néde is that he hym observe
 Fro trespasse and fro vilanye,
 And hym governe in curtesie
 With will and with entencioun.
 For whanne he first in my prison
 Is caught, thanne must he uttirly
 Fro thennes forth full bisily 2030

1960. *this is*, pronounce 'this.'

1965. Cp. note to 1540.

1976. Fr. 'Ge ne m'en puis de riens doloir.'
 Perhaps *Me repente*.

1978. MSS. *Mercy*; but Fr. 'la merci que
 j'entens.'

1983. Fr. 'moult.' So probably *moche* instead
 of *bothé*.

2016. Read *l'have*.

2024. *Nede is*, MSS. *And also*. 'Dedans lui
 ne puet demorer Vilonnie ne mesprison Ne nule
 mauvese aprison.' 'Aprison,' instruction, seems to
 have been confused with 'aprisonnier,' 'to make
 prisoner,' hence vv. 2028-2032, to which there is
 nothing corresponding in Fr.

Caste hym gentyll forto bee
 If he desirè helpe of me,³
 Anoon withoutè more delay,
 Withouten daunger or affray,
 I bicomè his man anoon,
 And gave hym thankès many a oon,
 And knelide doun with hondis joynt,
 And made it in my port full quoint.
 The joye wente to myn hertè rote, 2039
 Whanne I hadde kissed his mouth so swote;
 I hadde sich myrthe and sich likyng
 It curèd me of langwishing.
 He askide of me thanne hostages.
 'I have,' he seide, 'taken fele homages
 Of oon and other, where I have bene
 Disceyved ofte withouten wene.
 These felouns full of falsite
 Have many sithes bigyuld me,
 And through falshede her lust achieved,
 Wherof I repente and am agreved. 2050
 And I hem gete in my daungere,
 Her falshede shull they bie full dere!
 But for I love thee, I seie thee pleyn,
 I wole of thee be more certeyn.
 For thee so sore I wole now bynde,
 That thou away ne shalt not wynde
 Forto denyen the covaunant
 Or don that is not avenaunt.
 That thou were fals it were gret reuthe,
 Sith thou semest so full of treuthe.' 2060
 'Sire, if thee lyst to undirstande,
 I mérveile the asking this demande.
 For why or wherfore shuldè ye
 Ostáges, or borwis aske of me,
 Or ony other sikirnesse,
 Sith ye wote in sothfastnesse
 That ye have me surprisèd so,
 And hole myn hertè taken me fro,
 That it wole do for me no thing
 But if it be at youre bidding; 2070
 Myn herte is youre and myn right nought
 As it biboveth in dede and thought,
 Rédy in all to worche youre will,
 Whether so turne to good or ill.
 So sore it lustith you to plesè,
 No man therof may you desese.

Ye have theron sette sich justice,
 That it is werreid in many wise.
 And if ye doute it nolde obeye,
 Ye may therof do make a keye, 2080
 And holde it with you for ostage.'
 'Now certis this is noon outrage,'
 Quod Love, 'and fully I acorde;
 For of the body he is full lord
 That hath the herte in his tresour;
 Outrage it were to asken more.'
 Thanne of his awmener he drough
 A litell keye, fetys ynowgh,
 Which was of gold polissèd clere; 2089
 And seide to me, 'With this keye heere
 Thyn herte to me now wole I shette;
 For all my jowell, loke and knette,
 I bynde undir this litel keye,
 That no wight may carie aweye.
 This keye is full of gret poste.'
 With which anoon he touchide me
 Under the side full softly,
 That he myn hertè sodeynly
 Without anoyè haddè spered, 2099
 That yit right nought it hath me dered.
 Whanne he hadde don his will al oute,
 And I hadde putte hym out of doute,
 'Sire,' I seide, 'I have right gret wille
 Youre lust and plesaunce to fulfille.
 Loke ye my servise take atte gree
 By thilkè feith ye owe to me.
 I seye nought for recreaundise,
 For I nought doute of youre servise,
 But the servaunt traveileth in vayne,
 That forto serven doth his payne 2110
 Unto that lord which in no wise
 Kan hym no thank for his servyse.'
 Lóvè seide, 'Dismaie thee nought,
 Syn thou for sokour hast me sought;
 In thank thi servise wole I take
 And high of gre I wole thee make,
 If wikkidnesse ne hyndre thee;
 But as I hope it shal nought be,
 To worshipe no wight by aventure
 May come, but if he peyne endure; 2120
 Abide and suffre thy distresse
 That hurtith now; it shal be lesse.

2077. *justice*, punishment.2078. *werreid*, persecuted; cp. vv. 3251, 6264, 6926.

2084, 2085. Cp. vv. 1794 ff.

2116. MSS. *degre*.2038. *it in, (?) in it, i.e.* in doing it.2051. *And, if.*2051. *in my daungere*; cp. v. 1470.2074. *Whether*, monosyllable 'wher'; cp. 2128.

I wote my silf what may thee save,
 What medicyne thou woldist have ;
 And if thi trouthe to me thou kepe,
 I shal unto thyn helpyng eke,
 To cure thy woundes and make hem clene,
 Where so they be olde or grene ;
 Thou shalt be holpen at wordis fewe.
 For certeynly thou shalt well shewe 2130
 Where that thou servest with good wille
 Forto accomplysshen and fulfille
 My comaundémentis day and nyght
 Whiche I to lovers yeve of right.
 ' Ah Sire, for goddis love,' seide I,
 ' Er ye passe hens ententyfly,
 Youre comaundémentis to me ye say,
 And I shall kepe hem if I may.
 For hem to kepen is all my thought.
 And if so be I wote hem nought, 2140
 Thanne may I [erre] unwityngly.
 Wherefore I pray you entierly,
 With all myn herté me to lere,
 That I trespasse in no manere.'
 The God of Love thanne chargide me,
 Anoon as ye shall here and see,
 Worde by worde by right emprise,
 So as the Romance shall devise.
 The maister lesith his tyme to lere
 Whanne the disciple wole not here ; 2150
 It is but veyn on hym to swynke
 That on his lernyng wole not thynke.
 Who so luste love, late hym entende,
 For now the Romance bigynneth to
 amende ;
 Now is good to here in fay
 If ony be that can it say,
 And poynte it as the resoun is.
 Set forth [an] other gate ywys,
 It shall nought well in allé thyng
 Be brought to good undirstondyng. 2160
 For a reder that poynthith ille
 A good sentence may ofté spille.
 The book is good at the eendyng
 Máad of newe and lusty thyng.

2141. *erre* (MSS. omit), 'issir de la voie' (Urry's emendation).

2149-2152. Should come after 2144 if we follow Fr. original.

2154. *bigynneth to amende*. If the reading of the text is retained it must be *gynnith t' amende*. As Fr. is 'des or amende,' perhaps we should read *wole amende*.

For who so wole the eendyng here,
 The crafte of love he shall mowe lere,
 If that ye wole so long abide
 Tyl I this Romance may unhide,
 And undo the signifiante
 Of this dreme into Romance. 2170
 The sothfastnesse that now is hidde
 Without coverture shall be kidde,
 Whanne I undon have this dremyng,
 Wherynne no word is of lesyng.
 ' Vylanye at the bigynnyng
 I wole,' sayde Love, 'over alle thyng
 Thou levé, if thou wolt nought be
 Fals and trespasse ageyns me.
 I curse and blamé generaly
 All hem that loven vilanye. 2180
 For vilanye makith vilayn,
 And by his dedis a cherle is seyn.
 These vilayns arn withouten pitee,
 Fréndshipe, love, and all bounte.
 I nyl resseyve unto my servise
 Hem that ben vilayns of emprise.
 But undirstonde in thyn entent
 That this is not myn entendement,
 To clepe no wight in noo ages
 Oonly gentill for his lynages. 2190
 But who so [that] is vertuuous,
 And in his port nought outrageous,
 Whanne sich oon thou seest thee biforn,
 Thóugh he be not gentill born,
 Thou maist well seyn this is in soth,
 That he is gentil by cause he doth
 As longeth to a gentilman,
 Of hym noon other deme I can.
 For certeynly withouten drede
 A cherle is demèd by his dede 2200
 Of hie or lowe, as ye may see,
 Or of what kynrede that he bee.
 Ne say nought, for noon yvel wille,
 Thyng that is to holden stille ;
 It is no worshippe to mysseye,
 Thou maist ensample take of Keye,
 That was somtyme, for mysseyyng,
 Háted bothe of olde and ying.
 As fer as Gaweyn the worthy
 Was preisèd for his curtesie, 2210
 Kay was hated, for he was fell,

2185-2202. Not in Fr. It bears some resemblance to *Cant. Tales*, D 1109.

2188. *this is*, read *this*.

Of word dispitous and cruell.
 Wherefore be wise and aqueyntable,
 Goodly of word and resonable,
 Bothe to lesse and eke to mare.
 And whanne thou comest there men are,
 Loke that thou have in custome ay
 First to salue hym, if thou may ;
 And if it fall that of hem somme
 Salue thee first, be not domme, 2220
 But quyte hym curteisly anoon,
 Without abidyng, er they goon.
 For no thyng eke thy tunge applye
 To speké wordis of rebaudrye ;
 To vilayne speche in no degre
 Late never thi lippe unbounden be,
 For I nought holde hym, in good feith,
 Curteys that foulé wordis seith.
 And allé wymmen serve and preise,
 And to thy power her honour reise ; 2230
 And if that ony myssaiere
 Dispise wymmen, that thou maist here,
 Blamehym and bidde hym holde hym stille.
 And set thy myght, and all thy wille,
 Wymmen and ladies forto please,
 And to do thyng that may hem ese,
 That they ever speké good of thee ;
 For so thou maist best preised be.
 Loke fro pride thou kepe thee wele,
 For thou maist bothe perceyve and fele,
 That pride is bothe foly and synne. 2247
 And he that pride hath hym withynne,
 Ne may his herté in no wise
 Meken ne souplen to servyse.
 For pride is founde in every part
 Contrarie unto lovés art,
 And he that loveth trew[é]ly
 Shulde hym contené jolily
 Withouté pride in sondry wise,
 And hym disgysen in queyntise ; 2250
 For queynte array withouté drede
 Is no thyng proude, who takith hede ;
 For fresh array, as men may see,
 Withouté pride may ofté be.
 Mayntene thy silf aftir thi rent,
 Of robe and eke of garnément ;
 For many sithé faire clothyng
 A man amendith in mych thyng.
 And loke alwey that they be shape,
 What garnément that thou shalt make,

2230. *to thy power*, according to thy power.

Of hym that kan [hem] besté do 2261
 With all that perteyneth therto.
 Poyntis and sleves be well sittande,
 Right and streght on the hande ;
 Of shone and bootés newe and faire,
 Loke at the leest thou have a paire,
 And that they sitte so fetisly,
 That thesè ruyde may uttirly
 Merveyle, sith that they sitte so pleyn,
 How they come on or off ageyn. 2270
 Were streitè gloveés with awmere
 Of silk, and alwey with good chere
 Thou yeve, if thou have [gret] richesse ;
 And if thou have nought, spende the lesse.
 Alwey be mery, if thou may,
 But wasté not thi good alway.
 Have hatte of floures as fresh as May,
 Chapelett of roses of Wissunday ;
 For sich array ne costneth but lite.
 Thyn hondis wasshe, thy teeth make white,
 And lete no filthe upon thee bee ; 2281
 Thy nailes blak if thou maist see,
 Voide it away delyverly ;
 And kembe thyn heed right jolily.
 Farce not thi visage in no wise,
 For that of love is not themprise,
 For love doth haten, as I fynde,
 A beaute that cometh not of kynde.
 Alwey in herte, I redé thee,
 Glád and mery forto be ; 2290
 And be as joyfull as thou can,
 Love hath no joye of sorrowful man.
 That yvell is full of curtesie
 That lowith in his maladie.
 For ever of love the sikénesse
 Is meynde with swete and bitternesse.
 The sore of love is merveilous,
 For now [is] the lovér joyous,
 Now can he pleyne, now can he grone,
 Now can he syngen, now maken mone ;
 To day he pleyneth for hevynesse, 2301
 To morowe he pleyeth for jolynesse.
 The lyf of love is full contrarie,
 Which stounde-mele can ofté varie.

2271. *awmere*, same as *awmener*, v. 2087 above.

2273. MSS. omit *gret* ; Fr. 'grant richesse.'

2285. *Farce*, paint ; variant form of *farde*.

2293. *That yvell*, that sick man.

2294. MSS. *knowith*, but Fr. 'L'en en rit (Kal.).'

2302. *pleyeth*, MSS. *pleyneth*.

Bút if thou canst mirthis make,
 That men in gre wole gladly take,
 Do it goodly, I comaunde thee.
 For men shulde, where so evere they be,
 Do thing that [to] hem sitting is ;
 For therof cometh good loos and pris.
 Where-of that thou be vertuous 2311
 Ne be not straunge ne daungerous,
 For if that thou good ridere be,
 Prike gladly that men may [the] se.
 In armés also, if thou konne,
 Pursue tyl thou a name hast wonne.
 And if thi voice be faire and clere
 Thóu shalt make [no] gret daungere
 Whánne to synghe they goodly prey,
 It is thi worship fortobeye. 2320
 Also to you it longth ay
 To harpe and gitterne, daunce and play ;
 For if he can wel foote and daunce,
 It may hym greetly do avaunce.
 Among eke, for thy lady sake.
 Songs and complayntes [se] that thou
 make,
 For that wole meven in her herte,
 Whanne they reden of thy smerte.
 Loke that no man for scarce thee holde,
 For that may greve thee many folde ;
 Resoun wole that a lover be 2331
 In his yiftes more large and fre
 Than cherles that kan naught of lovyng.
 For who therof can ony thyng,
 He shall be leef ay forto yeve,
 In lovés lore who so wolde leve.
 For he that through a sodeyn sight,
 Or for a kyssyng, anoon right
 Yaff hoole his herte in will and thought,
 And to hym silf kepith right nought,
 Aftir swich gift is good resoun 2341
 He yeve his good [al] in abandoun.
 Now wole I shortly heere reherce
 Óf that I have seid in verce

2311. *vertuous*, skilled.2323. *he*, indefinite.2323. *foote*. Kal. suggests *flout* because *foot* (*saltare*) is a later word.2325. *Among*, i.e. from time to time.2333. MSS. *ben not*. See next verse.2336. MSS. *londes*.2341. *swich gift*, Kal. for *this swift it* of MSS. Perhaps *After so riche gift*, Fr. 'Après si riche don.'2342. MSS. omit *al*. Fr. 'tout a bandon.'

Al the sentence by and by,
 In wordis fewe compendiously,
 That thou the bet mayst on hem thynke,
 Whether so it be thou wake or wynke.
 Fór the wordis litel greve
 A man to kepe, whanne it is breve. 2350
 Who so with love wole goon or ride,
 He mote be curteis and voide of pride,
 Méry, and full of jolite,
 And of largesse alosèd be.
 Firste I joyne thee heere in penaunce
 That evere, withouté répentance,
 Thou sette thy thought in thy lovyng
 To laste withouté répynting,
 And thenke upon thi myrthis swete,
 That shall folowe aftir, whan ye mete.
 And for thou trewe to love shalt be, 2361
 Í wole, and comaundé thee
 That in oo place thou sette all hoole
 Thyn herte, withouté halfen doole
 Of trecherie and sikernesse ;
 For I lovede nevere doublenese.
 To many his herte that wole departe,
 Everiche shal have but litel parte ;
 But of hym drede I me right nought
 That in oo placè settith his thought. 2370
 Tkerfore in oo place it sette,
 And lat it nevere thennys flette.
 For if thou yevest it in lenyng,
 I holde it but a wrecchid thyng.
 Therefore yeve it hoole and quyte,
 And thou shalt have the more merite ;
 If it be lent, than aftir soone
 The bounte and the thank is doone,
 Bút in love fre yeven thing
 Requyrith a gret guerdonyng. 2380
 Yeve it in yift al quyte fully,
 And make thi yifte debonairly,
 For men that yifte holde morè dere
 That yeven [is] with gladsome chere.
 That yifte nought to preisen is
 That man yeveth maugre his.
 Whanne thou hast yeven thyn herte, as I
 Have seid [to] thee heere openly,
 Thanne áventurés shull thee fall

2349. *wordis*, perhaps read *word is*, 'la parole.'2355. *joyne*, enjoin. MSS. *that heere*, but Fr. 't'enjoing en penitence.'2365. *Of trecherie*, etc. (MSS. *For trecherie*), i.e. half treacherous, half faithful.2386. *maugre his*, in spite of himself.

Which harde and hevy ben with-all. 2390
 For ofte, whan thou bithenkist thee
 Of thy lovyng, where so thou be,
 Fro folk thou must departe in hie,
 That noon perceyve thi maladie.
 But hyde thyne harme thou must alone,
 And go forthe sole, and make thy mone.
 Thou shalte no whyle be in o state,
 But whylom colde and whilom hate,
 Nowe reed as rose, now yelowe and fade.
 Suche sorowe I trowe thou never hade ;
 Côtidien, ne quarteyne, 2401
 It is nat so ful of peyne.
 For often tymès it shal fal
 In love, among thy paynès al,
 That thou thy selfè al holy
 Foryeten shalte so utterly,
 That many tymès thou shalte be
 Stýl as an ymage of tree,
 Domme as a stone, without steryng
 Of fote or honde, without spekyng. 2410
 Than, sçone after al thy payne,
 To memorye shalte thou come agayne,
 A man abasshèd wonder sore,
 And after syghen more and more.
 For wytte thou wele, withouten wene,
 In suche astate ful ofte have bene,
 That have the yvel of love assayde,
 Whérthrough thou arte so dismayde.
 After a thought shal take the so,
 That thy love is to ferre the fro ; 2420
 Thou shalte saye "God ! What may this be
 That I ne maye my lady se ?
 Myne herte alone is to her go,
 And I abyde al sole in wo,
 Departed fro myne ownè thought,
 And with myne eyen se right nought.
 Alas ! myne eyen send I ne may
 My careful hertè to convay !
 Myne hertès gydè but they be,
 I prayse nothyng what ever they se. 2430
 Shul they abydè than ? nay,
 But gone visyte without delay,
 Thát myne herte desyreth so.
 For certainly, but if they go,
 A foole my selfe I maye wel holde,

2395-2442. Thynne is the only authority here, the MS. lacking a leaf.

2416. Subject omitted as in 2367.

2427. Th. *sene* for *send*; Fr. 'enovier.'

2432. Th. *gone* and *visyten*.

Whan I ne se what myne hert wolde.
 Wherefore I wol gone her to sene,
 For eased shal I never bene,
 Bút I have some tokenyng."
 Than gost thou forthe without dwellyng.
 But ofte thou faylest of thy desyre, 2441
 Er thou mayst come her any nere,
 And wastest in vayn thi passage.
 Thanne fallest thou in a newè rage ;
 For want of sight, thou gynnest morne,
 And homeward pensityf thou dost retourne.
 In greet myscheef thanne shalt thou be,
 For thanne agayne shall come to thee
 Síghes and pleyntes with newè woo,
 Thát no yecchyng prikketh soo. 2450
 Who wote it nought, he may go lere
 Of hem that bièn love so dere.
 No thyng thyn herte appesen may
 That ofte thou wole goon and assay,
 If thou maist seen by aventure
 Thi lyvès joy, thine hertis cure.
 So that bi gracè if thou myght
 Atteyne of hire to have a sight,
 Thanne shalt thou done noon other dede,
 But with that sight thyne eyen fede. 2460
 That fairè fresh whanne thou maist see,
 Thyne hertè shall so ravysshed be,
 That nevere thou woldest, thi thankis, lete
 Ne rémove forto see that swete.
 The more thou seest, in sothfastnesse,
 The more thou covetest of that swetnesse ;
 The more thine hertè brenneth in fier,
 The more thine herte is in desire.
 For who considreth everydeell,
 It may be likned wondir well 2470
 The peyne of love unto a fere.
 For evermore thou neighest nere,
 Thou or whoo so that it bee,
 For verray sothe I tell it thee,
 The hatter evere shall thou brenne,
 As experiencè shall thee kenne.
 Wfere so comest in ony coost,
 Who is next fuyre he brenneth moost.
 And yitt forsothe for all thine hete,
 Though thou for lovè swelte and swete,
 Ne for no thyng thou felen may, 2481
 Thou shalt not willen to passen away.

2463. *thi thankis*, willingly.

2477. Supply *thou*.

2478. *next*, nearest.

And though thou go, yitt must thee nede
 Thenke allé day on hir fairhede,
 Whom thou biheelde with so good wille,
 And holde thi silf biguyldé ille
 That thou ne haddest noon hardément
 To shewe hir ought of thyne entent.
 Thyn herte full sore thou wolt dispise,
 And eke reprève of cowardise, 2490
 That thou, so dulle in every thing,
 Were domme for drede withoute spekyng.
 Thou shalt eke thenke thou didest folye,
 That thou were hir so fasté bye,
 And durst not aunte thee to say
 Sóm thyng er thou cam away.
 Fór thou haddist nomore wonne,
 To speke of hir whanne thou bigonne,
 But yitt she woldé, for thy sake,
 In armés goodly thee have take, 2500
 It shulde have be more worth to thee
 Thán of tresour gret plente.
 Thus shalt thou morne and eke compleyne,
 And gete enchesoun to goone ageyne
 Unto the walke, or to the place
 Where thou biheelde hir fleshly face.
 And never, for fals suspeccioun,
 Thou woldest fynde occasioun
 Fórto gone unto hire hous.
 Só art thou thanne desirous 2510
 Á sight of hir forto have,
 If thou thine honour myghtist save,
 Or ony erande myghtist make,
 Thíder for thi lovés sake
 Full fayn thou woldist, but for drede
 Thou gost not, lest that men take hede.
 Wherfore I red [the] in thi goyng
 And also in thyne ageyn comyng,
 Thou be well ware that men ne wite ;
 Feyne thee other cause than itte 2520
 To go that weye or fasté bye ;
 To helé wel is no folye.
 And if so be it happé thee,
 That thou thi lové there maist see,
 In siker wise thou hir salewe,
 Wherewith thi colour wole transmewe,
 And eke thy blode shal alto quake,
 Thyne hewe eke chaungen for hir sake ;

2497. The French suggests that we should supply *though* before *thou* and read *that for yitt* in v. 2499.

2517. Cp. *I rede the* in v. 2856.

2522. *hete*, conceal.

But word and witte with chere full pale
 Shull wante [the] forto tell thy tale. 2530
 And if thou maist so fer forth wyne,
 That thou [thi] resoun dorst bigynne,
 And woldist seyn thre thingis or mo,
 Thou shalt full scarsly seyn the two.
 Though thou bithenke thee never so well,
 Thou shalt foryeté yit somdell,
 But if thou dele with trecherie ;
 For fals lovers mowe all folye
 Seyn what hem lust withouten drede,
 They be so double in her falskede ; 2540
 For they in herte cunne thenke a thyng,
 And seyn another in her spekyng.
 And whanne thi speche is eendid all,
 Ryght thus to thee it shall byfall,
 If ony word thanne come to mynde
 That thou to seye hast left bihynde.
 Thanne thou shalt brenne in gret martire,
 For thou shalt brenne as ony fiere,
 This is the stryf and eke the affray,
 And the batell that lastith ay ; 2550
 This bargeyn eende may never take,
 But if that she thi pees will make.
 And whanne the nyght is comen anoon,
 A thousande anges shall come uppon.
 To bedde as fast thou wolt thee dight,
 Where thou shalt have but smal delite ;
 For whanne thou wnest forto slepe
 So full of peyné shalt thou crepe,
 Sterte in thi bedde aboute full wide,
 And turne full ofte on every side, 2560
 Now downward groff and now upright,
 And walowe in woo the longé nyght ;
 Thine armys shalt thou sprede abrede
 As man in werre were forwerede.
 Thanne shall thee come a remembraunce
 Óf hir shappe and hir semblaunce,
 Whereto none other may be pere.
 And wite thou wel withouté were,
 That thee shal [seme] somtyme that nyght
 That thou hast hir, that is so bright, 2570
 Naked bitwene thyne armés there,
 All sothfastnesse as though it were.
 Thou shalt make castels thanne in Spayne
 And dreme of joye, all but in vayne,
 And thee deliten of right nought,

2530. Fr. 'Parole te faudra.'

2551. *bargeyn*, strife; Kaluza changes to *batail*

2564. Fr. 'Com fait homs qui a mal a dens.'

While thou so slomrest in that thought,
That is so swete and delitable ;
The which in soth[é] nys but fable,
For it ne shall no whilé laste.
Thanne shalt thou sighe and wepè faste
And say, "Dere god, what thing is
this? 2581

My dreme is turned all amys,
Which was full swete and apparent ;
But now I wake, it is al shent !
How yede this mery thought away !
Twenty tymes upon a day
I wolde this thought wolde come ageyne,
For it alleggith well my peyne ;
It makith me full of joyfull thought.

It sleth me that it lastith noght 2590
A lord, why nyl ye me socoure
Fro joye? I trowe that I langoure ;
The deth I wolde me shuldè sloo
While I lye in hir armès twoo.

Myne harme is harde, withouten wene,
My gret unease full ofte I meene.
But woldè love do so I myght
Have fully joye of hir so bright,
My peyne were quytte me rychely.
Allas, to grete a thing aske I ! 2600

Hit is but foly and wrong wenyng
To aske so outrageous a thyng ;
And who so askith folily,
He mote be warned hastily.
And I ne wote what I may say,
I am so fer out of the way.

For I wolde have full gret likyng
And full gret joye of lassè thing ;
For wolde she of hir gentylnesse
Withoutè more me oonys kysse, 2610

It were to me a grete guerdoun,
Relees of all my passiuon.
But it is, harde to come therto,
All is but folye that I do ;
So high I have myne hertè sette
Whère I may no comfort gette ;
I not where I seye well or nought,
But this I wote wel in my thought,
That it were better of hir alloone,
Fórto stynte my woo and moone, 2620

2585. *How*, MSS. *Now*.

2592. *Fro joye*, MSS. *The joye*, which Skeat retains, construing as object of *langour*; but 'langour' is not used in this sense.

2617. MSS. *wote not*.

A loke on me I-caste goodly,
Than forto have al utterly
Of an other all hoole the pley.
A lord, where I shall byde the day
That evere she shall my lady be?
He is full cured that may hir see.
A god, whanne shal the dawning springe?
To lye thus is an angry thyng ;
I have no joye thus heere to lye
Whanne that my love is not me bye. 2630
A man to lye hath gret disese,
Which may not slepe ne reste in ese.
I wolde it dawed and were now day,
And that the nyght were went away ;
For were it day I wolde uprise.
A slowè sonne, shewe thine enprise !
Spede thee to sprede thy beemys bright,
And chace the derknesse of the nyght,
To putte away the stoundès stronge,
Whiche in me lasten all to longe !" 2640
The nyght shalt thou contenè soo
Withoutè rest, in peyne and woo.
If evere thou knewe of love distresse,
Thou shalt moune lerne in that sicknesse,
And thus enduryng shalt thou lye,
And ryse on morwè up erly
Out of thy bedde, and harneyse thee,
Er evere dawning thou maist see.
All pryvyly thanne shall thou goon,
What weder it be, thi silf alloon, 2650
For reyne or hayle, for snowe, for slete,
Thider she dwellith that is so swete.
The which may fall a-slepè be,
And thenkith but lytel upon thee.
Thanne shalt thou goon ful foule a-feerd
Loke if the gatè be unspere,
And waite without in woo and peyne,
Full yvel acolde, in wynde and reyne.
Thanne shal thou go the dore bifore,
If thou maist fyndè any score, 2660
Or hoole, or reef what evere it were.
Thanne shalt thou stoupe, and lāy to ere,

2621. MSS. *on hir I-caste*. Skeat proposed the reading in the text ; ? read *of hir*.

2624. *where*, whether ; introducing a direct question.

2628. *lye*, MSS. *liggen*, but cp. rhymes in vv. 2629, 2630 ; 2645, 2646.

2631. *to lye*, i.e. in lying down.

2641. *contene*, continue ; but Fr. 'te contendras' may have been rendered *contende*.

2650. *weder*, MSS. *whider*, Skeat's correction.

If they withynne a-slepé be—
 I mene all save the lady free.
 Whom wakyng if thou maist asprie,
 Go putte thi-silf in jupartie,
 To aské grace, and thee bimene,
 That she may wite withouté wene
 That thou [a-]nyght no rest hast hadde,
 So sore for hir thou were bystadde ; 2670
 Wommen wel ought pité to take
 Of hem that sorwen for her sake.
 And loke, for love of that relyke,
 That thou thenke noon other lyke ;
 For whanne thou hast so gret annoy,
 Shall kysse thee er thou go away,
 And holde that in full gret deynthe.
 And for that noman shal thee see
 Bifore the hous, ne in the way,
 Loke thou be goone ageyn er day. 2680

Such comyng and such goyng,
 Such hevynesse and such wakyng
 Makith lovers, withouten wene,
 Under her clothés pale and lene.
 For love levethe colour ne cleernesse,
 Who loveth trewe hath no fatnesse ;
 Thou shalt wel by thy-silf [y-]see
 That thou must nedis assaied be ;
 For men that shape hem other weye
 Falsly her ladyes to bitraye, 2690
 It is no wonder though they be fatt,
 With falsé othes her loves they gatt.
 For oft I see suche losengours
 Fátter than abbatis or priours.
 Yit with o thing I thee charge,
 That is to seye that thou be large
 Unto the mayde that hir doith serve,
 So best hir thanke thou shalt deserve.
 Yéve hir yiftes, and gete hir grace,
 Fór so thou may thank purchase, 2700
 That she thee worthy holde and free,
 Thi lady, and all that may thee see.
 Also hir servauntes worshiþe ay,
 And please as mych as thou may ;
 Grete good through hem may come to thee

2669. *a-nyght*, MSS. *nyght*.

2673. 'Por l'amor du haut seintueire' ; cp. the similar use of *relyk* in v. 2907.

2676. The Fr. directs the lover to kiss the door before leaving ; so Kaluza reads *whan* for *whan* in verse above, and suggests *Thou kisse the dore er thou go away* for v. 2676.

2704. Read *mychel*, or insert *ever* before *may*.

Bi-cause with hir they ben pryve ;
 They shal hir telle hoe they thee fande
 Curteis, and wys, and well doande,
 And she shall preisé well the mare.
 Loke oute of londe thou be not fare, 2710
 And if such cause thou have that thee
 Bihoveth to gone out of contree,
 Leve hoole thin herté in hostage,
 Till thou ageyn make thi passage.
 Thenke longe to see the sweté thyng,
 That hath thine herte in hir keypyng.
 Now have I tolde thee in what wise
 A loveþe shall do me servise ;
 Dó it thanne if thou wolt have
 The meedé that thou aftir crave.' 2720
 Whanne Love all this hadde boden me,
 I seide hym, 'Sire, how may it be
 That lovers may in such manere
 Endure the peyne ye have seid heere ?
 I merveyle me wonder faste
 How ony man may lyve or laste
 In such peyne and [in] such brennyng ;
 In sorwe and thought, and such sighing,
 Aye unrelésed woo to make,
 Whether so it be they slepe or wake, 2730
 In such annoy contynuely,
 As helpe me god, this merveile I
 How man, but he were maad of stele,
 Myght lyve a monthe such peynes to fele.'

The God of Love thanne seid me,
 'Freend, by the feith I owe to thee,
 May no man have good but he it bye ;
 A man loveth more tendirly
 The thyng that he hath bought most
 dere.

For wite thou well, withouten were, 2740
 In thanke that thyng is taken more
 For which a man hath suffred sore.
 Certis no wo ne may atteyne
 Unto the sore of lovés peyne ;
 Noon yvel therto ne may amounte,
 Nomoré than a man [may] counte
 The drops that of the water be.
 For drye as well the greeté see
 Thou myghtist, as the harmés telle
 Óf hem that with lové dwelle 2750
 In servysé ; for peyne hem sleeth,
 And yet ech man wolde fle the deeth.

2709. Perhaps insert *thee* before *well*.

2752. *yet*, 'toutes voies', MSS. *that*.

And trowe thei shulde nevere escape,
 Neré that hope couthe hem make
 Glád, as man in prisoun sett,
 And may not geten forto ete
 But barly breed and watir pure,
 And lyeth in vermyn and in ordure ;
 With all this yitt can he lyve,
 Good hope such comfort hath hym yive,
 Which maketh wene that he shall be 2761
 Delyvered and come to liberte.
 Ín fortune is [his] full trust,
 Thóugh he lye in strawe or dust ;
 In hoope is all his susteynyng.
 And so for lovers in her wenyng,
 Whiche Love hath shitte in his prisoun,
 Good hope is her salvacioun.
 Good hope how soré that they smerte
 Yeveth hem bothé will and herte 2770
 To profre her body to martire ;
 For hope so sore doith hem desire
 To suffre ech harme that men devise
 For joye that afterward shall aryse.
 Hope in desire hathethe victorie,
 In hope of love is all the glorie,
 For hope is all that love may yive ;
 Nere hope ther shulde no lover lyve.
 Blessid be hope, which with desire
 Avaunceth lovers in such manere ! 2780
 Good hope is curteis forto please,
 To kepe lovers from all disese ;
 Hope kepith his bonde, and wole abide
 For ony perill that may betyde ;
 For hope to lovers, as most cheef,
 Doth hem endure all myscheef ;
 Hope is her helpe whanne myster is.
 And I shall yeve thee eke I-wys
 Three other thingis, that gret solas
 Doith to hem that be in my las. 2790
 The firsté good that may be founde
 To hem that in my lace be bounde
 Is SWETÈ THOUGHT, forto recorde
 Tking wherwith thou canst accorde
 Best in thyne herte, where she be.

2753. *And trowe, i.e.* I trowe; cp. vv. 2756, 2758.

2775. *hathethe*, MSS. *cacche*; 'Esperance par souffrir vaint.' Skeat amends to *cacche*, taking *hope* as imperative.

2783. *bonde*, MSS. *londe*,

Íeste te garantira,
 Ne ja de toi ne partire.

Thenkyng in absence is good to thee.
 Whanne ony lover doth compleyne,
 And lyveth in distresse and in peyne,
 Thanne Swetè-Thought shal comeas blyve
 Away his angre forto dryve. 2800
 It makith lovèrs to have remembraunce,
 Of comfort and of high plesaunce,
 That hope hath hight hym forto wynne.
 For Thought anon thanne shall bygynne,
 As ferre, god wote, as he can fynde,
 To make a mirroure of his mynde ;
 Forto biholde he wole not lette.
 Hir persone he shall afore hym sette,
 Hir laughing eyen, persaut and clere,
 Hir shappe, hir fourme, hir goodly chere ;
 Hir mouth, that is so gracious, 2811
 So swete and eke so saverous ;
 Of all hir fetures he shall take heede,
 His eyen with all hir lymès fede.
 Thus Swetè-Thenkyng shall aswage
 The peyne of lovers and her rage.
 Thi joye shall double withouté gesse
 Whanne thou thenkist on hir semlynesse,
 Or of hir laughing, or of hir chere
 That to thee made thi lady dere. 2820
 This comfort wole I that thou take ;
 And if the next thou wolt forsake,
 Which is not lessé saverous,
 Thou shuldist ben to dangerous.

The secounde shal be SWETÈ-SPECHE,
 That hath to many oon be leche
 To bringe hem out of woo and were,
 And holpè many a bachilere,
 And many a lady sent socoure,
 Thát have lovèd paramour, 2830
 Through spekyng whanne they myght heere
 Of hir lovers, to hem so dere.
 To hem it voidith all her smerte,
 The which is closéd in her herte ;
 In herte it makith hem glad and light,
 Speche, whanne themowehave[no]sight.
 And therefore now it cometh to mynde
 In oldé dawés, as I fynde,
 That clerkis writen that hir knewe ;
 Ther was a lady, fresh of hewe, 2840
 Which of hir lovè made a songe,

2796. Kal. reads *Thought* for *Thenkyng*; but cp. v. 2815.

2808. *he shall*; cp. note to v. 2945.

2809. *eyen*, one syllable; cp. vv. 2913, 2814.

2824. MSS. *shuldest not*, 'seroies.'

On hym forto remembre amonge,
 In which she seyde : "Whanne that I here
 Speken of hym that is so dere,
 To me it voidith allè smerte.
 I-wys, he sittith so nere myne herte
 To speke of hym at eve or morwe
 It cureth me of all my sorwe.
 To me is noon so high plesaunce
 As of his persone dalyaunce." 2850
 She wist full well that Swete-Spekyng
 Comfortith in full mychè thyng.
 Hir love she hadde full well assaid,
 Of him she was full well apaid ;
 To speke of hym hir joye was sett.
 Therefore I rede thee that thou gett
 A felowe that can well concele,
 And kepe thi counsell, and well hele,
 To whom go shewe hoolly thine herte,
 Bothe well and woo, joye and smerte ;
 To gete comfort to hym thou goo, 2861
 And pryvly bitwene yow twoo
 Yee shall speke of that goodly thyng,
 That hath thyne herte in hir kepyng.
 Of hir beaute, and hir semblaunce,
 And of hir goodly countenance ;
 Of all thi state, thou shalt hym seye,
 And aske hym counsell how thou may
 Do ony thyng that may hir plesse ;
 For it to thee shall do gret ese, 2870
 That he may wite thou trust hym soo,
 Bothe of thi wele and of thi woo.
 And if his herte to love be sett,
 His companye is myche the bett,
 For resoun wole he shewe to thee
 All uttirly his pryvyte,
 And what she is he loveth so.
 To thee pleyntly he shall undo,
 Withoutè drede of ony shame,
 Bothe tell hir renoun and hir name. 2880
 Thanne shall he forther, ferre and nere,
 And namely to thi lady dere.
 In syker wise yee every other
 Shall helpen, as his owne brother,
 In trouthe withoutè doublenesse,
 And kepen cloos in sikernesse ;
 For it is noble thing in fay
 To have a man thou darst say
 Thy pryvé counsell every deell ; 2889

2881. Then shall he go further, etc.
 2888. (?) Supply *that* before *thou*.

For that wole comforte thee right well,
 And thou shalt holde thee well apayed,
 Whanne such a frend thou hast assayed.
 The thridde good of gret comforte,
 That yeveth to lovers moste disporte,
 Comyth of sight and of biholdyng,
 That clepid is SWETÈ-LOKYNG.
 The which may [thee] noon esè do
 Whanne thou art fer thy lady fro.
 Wherefore thou prese alwey to be
 In placè where thou maist hir see. 2900
 For it is thyng most amerous,
 Most delytable and saverous,
 Forto a-swage a mannès sorowe,
 To sene his lady by the morwe.
 For it is a full noble thing,
 Whanne thyne eyen have metyng
 With that relike precious
 Whereof they be so désirous.
 But al day after, soth it is,
 They have no drede to faren amysse ; 2910
 They dreden neither wynde ne reyne,
 Né noon other maner peyne.
 For whanne thyne eyen were thus in blisse,
 Yit of hir curtesie, y-wysse,
 Alloone they can not have her joye,
 But to the herte they [it] convoye ;
 Parte of her blisse to hym they sene,
 Of all this harme to make an ende.
 The eye is a good messangere,
 Which can to the herte in such manere
 Tidyngis sendè, that hath sene 2921
 To voide hym of his peynès clene.
 Whereof the herte rejoiseth soo,
 That a gret partye of hið woo
 Is voided, and putte away to flight,
 Right as the derknesse of the nyght
 Is chased with clerenesse of the mone,
 Right so is al his woo full soone
 Devoided clene, whanne that the sight
 Biholden may that freshè wight 2930
 Thát the herte desireth soo,
 That al his derknesse is agoo.
 For thanne the herte is all at ese,
 Whanne the eyen sene that may hem plesse.

2902. MSS. *favorous*, 'savorous.'
 2917. *they*, MSS. *thou*.
 2920. The verse is made smoother by placing
can after the first word of the next line.
 2925. *voided*, (?) *void*.
 2934. *the eyen*, 'li oel,' MSS. *they*.

Now have I declared thee all oute
 Of that thou were in drede and doute,
 For I have tolde thee feithfully
 What thee may curen utterly.
 And allé lovers that wole be
 Feithfull and full of stabilite, 2940
 Good hope alwey kepe bi thi side,
 And Sweté-Thought, make eke abide ;
 Sweté-Lokyng and Sweté-Speche.
 Of all thyne harmes thei shall be leche :
 Of every thou shalt have gret plesaunce,
 If thou canst bidè in suffraunce,
 And servè wel withoute feyntise ;
 Thou shalt be quyte of thyne emprise
 With more guerdoun, if that thou lyve,
 But at this tyme this I thee yive.' 2950
 The God of Love, whanne al the day
 Had taught me as ye have herd say,
 And enfourmed compendiously,
 He vanyside away all sodeynly ;
 And I alloonè lefte all soole,
 So full of compleynt and of doole,
 For I sawe no man there me by.
 My woundes me grevèd wondirly ;
 Me forto curen no thyng I knewe
 Sáve the bothon bright of hewe, 2960
 Wheron was sett hoolly my thought.
 Of other comfort knewe I nought,
 But it were through the God of Love.
 I knewe not elles to my bihove
 That myght me ease or comfort gete,
 But if he wolde hym entermete.
 The roser was withouté doute
 Clósed with an haye withoute,
 As ye toforn have herd me seyne.
 And fast I bisiede, and wolde fayne 2970
 Have passed the hay, if [that] I myght
 Have geten ynne by ony slight
 Unto the bothon so faire to see.
 But evere I draddè blamed to be,
 If men wolde have suspeccioun
 That I wolde of entencioun
 Have stole the roses that there were ;

2945. *Of every*, i.e. from each of them. Kaluza omits *gret*, but two unaccented syllables, one of which is *shall*, are not uncommon in the poem ; cp. vv. 2808, 2813.

2950. *at*, 'des ore,' MSS. *all*.

2953. *enfourmed*. Perhaps supply *me* before *enfourmed*.

2954. *away* does not seem to belong to the verse.

2968. *haye*, MSS. *hegge* ; but cp. v. 3007.

Therefore to entre I was in fere.
 But at the last, as I bithought,
 Whether I shulde passe or nought, 2980
 Í sawe come with a glad chere
 To me a lusty bachelere,
 Of good stature and of good hight ;
 And BIALACOIL forsothe he hight,
 Sóne he was to Curtesie.
 And he me grauntide full gladly
 The passage of the outter hay,
 And séidè ' Sir, how that yee may
 Pásse, if [that] youre willè be
 The freshè roser forto see, 2990
 And yee the sweté savour fele,
 Yóu warrantè may [I] right wele.
 So thou thee kepè fro folye,
 Shall no man do thee vylanye ;
 If I may helpè you in ought,
 I shall not feynè, dredeth nought,
 For I am bounde to youre servise,
 Fully devoide of feyntise.'
 Thanne unto Bialacoil saide I :
 ' I thanke you, sir, full hertely 3000
 And youre biheestè take at gre,
 That ye so goodly profer me.
 To you it cometh of gret fraunchise
 That ye me profer youre servise.'
 Thanne aftir, full delyverly,
 Thorough the breres anon wente I,
 Wherof encombred was the hay.
 I was wel plesed, the soth to say,
 To se the bothon faire and swote
 So freshè spronge out of the rote. 3010
 And Bialacoil me servèd well
 Whanne I so nygh me myghtè fele
 Of the bothon the swete odour
 And so lusty hewed of colour.
 But thanne a cherle (foule hym bityde !)
 Biside the roses gan hym hyde,
 To kepe the roses of that roser
 Of whom the namè was DAUNGER.
 This cherle was hid there in the greves,
 Kovered with gras and with leves, 3020
 To spie and take whom that he fonde
 Unto that Roser putte an honde.
 He was not soole, for ther was moo ;

2988. *how*, (?) *now* ; cp. v. 2585.

2992. MSS. *Youre warrantè*, and omit *I* ; 'Ge vous i puis bien garantir.'

2998. Possibly *devoided* ; but cp. v. 3723.

3001. *biheest*, with inorganic *-e* as in Chaucer.

For with hym werè other twoo
 Of wikkid maners and yvel fame.
 That oon was clepid by his name
 WÝKKED-TONGE (god yeve hym sorwe !),
 For neither at evè ne at morwe
 He can of no man good [ne] speke ;
 On many a just man doth he wreke. 3030
 Ther was a womman eke that hight
 SHÁME, that, who can reken right,
 Tréspace was hir fadir name,
 Hir moder Resoun ; and thus was Shame
 Brought of these ilkè twoo.
 And yitt hadde Trespasse never adoo
 With Resoun, ne never ley hir bye
 He was so hidous and so ugly,
 I menè this that Trespas hight ;
 But resoun conceived of a sight 3040
 Shame, of that I spake aforne.
 And whanne that Shame was thus [y-]
 borne,

It was ordeynéd that CHASTITE
 Shulde of the Roser lady be,
 Which of the bothons more and lasse
 With sondre folk assailèd was,
 That she ne wisté what to doo.
 For Venus hir assailith soo,
 That nyght and day from hir she stale
 Bothons and roses over-all. 3050
 To Resoun thanne praieth Chastite,
 Whom Venus hath flemed over the see,
 That she hir doughter wolde hir lene,
 To kepe the Roser fresh and grene.
 Anoon Resoun to Chastite
 Is fully assented that it be,
 And grauntide hir at hir request
 That Shame, by cause she is honest,
 Shall keper of the roser be.
 And thus to kepe it ther were three, 3060
 That noon shulde hardy be ne bolde,
 Wére he yong or were he olde,
 Ageyn hir will away to bere
 Bothons ne roses that there were.
 I hadde wel spedde, hadde I not bene
 Awayted with these three and sene.
 For Bialacoil, that was so faire,
 So gracious and debonaire,
 Quytt hym to me full curteislye,

3038. 'Si hidous et si ley' ; it would seem, therefore, as if second *so* belonged in text, and should not be omitted as Kaluza suggests.

And me to pleasè, bade that I 3070
 Shulde drawe me to the bothon nere ;
 Prese in to touchè the rosere
 Which bare the roses, he yaf me leve ;
 This graunte ne myght but lytel greve.
 And for he sawe it liked me,
 Ryght nygh the bothon pullede he
 A leef all grene and yaff me that ;
 The whiche full nygh the bothon sat,
 I made [me] of that leef full queynte.
 And whanne I felte I was aqueynte 3080
 With Bialacoil, and so pryve,
 I wende all at my will hadde be.
 Thanne waxe I hardy forto telle
 To Bialacoil how me bifelle
 Of love, that toke and wounded me ;
 And seidè : ' Sir, so mote I thee,
 I may no joye have in no wise
 Uppon no sidè, but it rise.
 For sithens, if I shall not feyne,
 In herte I have hadde so gret peyne, 3090
 So gret annoy and such affray,
 That I ne wote what I shall say,
 I drede youre wrathè to disserve.
 Lever me were that knyvés kerve
 My body shulde in pecys small,
 Than any weyes it shuldè fall
 That ye wratthèd shulde ben with me.'
 ' Sey boldèly thi will,' quod he,
 ' I nyl be wroth, if that I may, 3099
 For nought that thou shalt to me say.'
 Thanne seide I, ' Ser, not you displese
 To knowen of myn gret unnese,
 In which oonly love hath me brought.
 For peynès gret, disese, and thought,
 Fro day to day he doth me drye—
 Supposeth not, sir, that I lye.
 In me fyve woundès dide he make,
 The soore of whiche shall nevere slake ;
 But ye the Bothon grauntè me
 Which is moost passaunt of beaute, 3110
 My lyf, my deth, and my martire,
 And tresour, that I moost desire.'
 Thanne Bialacoil, affrayèd all,
 Seydè, ' Sir, it may not fall—
 That ye desire, it may not arise.
 What ! Wolde ye shende me in this wise ?

3096. *any weyes*, MSS. *in any wise* (Kaluza).
 3115. *arise*, cp. 3088 ; perhaps originally *arive*,
 with assonance.

A mochel foolé thanne I were,
 If I suffride you away to bere
 The fresh bothoun so faire of sight.
 For it were neither skile ne right, 3120
 Of the roser ye broke the rynde,
 Or take the rose aforn his kynde ;
 Ye are not curteys to aské it.
 Late it still on the roser sitt,
 And growe til it amended be
 And parfytly come to beaute ;
 I nolde not that it pulléd were
 Fró the roser that it bere,
 To me it is so leef and deere. 3129
 With that sterte oute anoon Daungere,
 Out of the place were he was hidde ;
 His malice in his chere was kidde.
 Full grete he was and blak of hewe,
 Stúrdy and hidous, who so hym knewe,
 Like sharp urchouns his here was growe ;
 His eyes reed as the fyre glowe,
 His nosé frounced, full kirkéd stode.
 He come criande as he were woode,
 And seide : ' Bialacoil, telle me why
 Thou bryngest hider so booldely 3140
 Hym that [is] so nygh the roser !
 Thou worchist in a wrong manner ;
 He thenkith to dishonoure thee.
 Thou art wel worthy to have maugree,
 To late hym of the roser wite ;
 Who serveth feloun is yvel quite.
 Thou woldist have doon gret bounte,
 And he with shame wolde quyté thee.
 Fle hennés, Felowe ! I rede thee goo,
 It wanteth litel I wole thee sloo ; 3150
 For Bialacoil ne knewe thee nought,
 Whanne thee to serve he sette his thought ;
 For thou wolt shame hym, if thou myght,
 Bóthe ageyns resoun and right.
 I wole no more in thee affye,
 That comest so slyghly for tespye ;
 Fór it preveth wonder well
 Thy sleight and tresoun every deell. 3160
 I durst no more there make abode

3118. The verse would be smoother without *away*; cp. note to v. 2954.

3136. Only in Thynne, which reads *reed sparklyngly*; 's'ot les iex rouges comme feus.'

3137 *kirked*, 'froncie,' translated in v. 7259 'frouncen.' Morris suggested *kroked*, which Skeat thinks likely.

3150. *I, Th. he*; *Gl. it*; *Fr. 'ge*.

Fór the cherl, he was so wode ; 3160
 So gan he threté and manace,
 And thurgh the haye he dide me chace.
 For feer of hym I tremblyde and quoke,
 So cherlishly his heed it shoke ;
 And seide, if eft he myght me take
 I shulde not from his hondis scape.
 Thanne Bialacoil is fledde and mate,
 And I, all soole, disconsolate,
 Was left aloone in peyne and thought.
 For shame to deth I was nygh brought.
 Thanne thought I on myn high foly, 3170
 How that my body utterly
 Was yeve to peyne and to martire ;
 And therto hadde I so gret ire,
 That I ne durst the hayé passe.
 There was noon hope, there was no grace,
 I trowe nevere man wiste of peyne,
 But he were laced in lovés cheyne ;
 Ne no man [not], and sooth it is,
 But if he love, what anger is. 3180
 Love holdith his heest to me right wele,
 Whanne peyne he seide I shuldé fele.
 Noon herte may thenke, ne tungé seyne
 A quarter of my woo and peyne ;
 I myght not with the anger laste.
 Myn herte in poynt was forto brast,
 Whanne I thought on the rose, that soo
 Was thurgh Daunger cast me froo.
 A longe while stode I in that state, 3189
 Til that me saugh so madde and mate
 The lady of the highe ward,
 Which from hir tour lokide thiderward.
 RESOUN men clepé that lady,
 Which from hir tour delyverly,
 Come down to me withouté more.
 But she was neither yong ne hoore,
 Ne high ne lowe, ne fat ne lene,
 But best as it were in a mene.
 Hir eyen twoo were cleer and light
 As ony candell that brenneth bright ; 3200
 And in hir heed she hadde a crowne.
 Hir semede wel an high persoune ;
 For rounde enviroon hir crownet
 Was full of riché stonys frett.
 Hir goodly semblaunt by devys
 I trowe were maad in Paradys ;
 For nature hadde nevere such a grace
 To forge a werk of such compace.

3175. MSS. *hayes*, 'la haie.'

For certeyn, but if the letter lye,
 Gód hym-silf, that is so high, 3210
 Máde hir aftir his ymage,
 And yaff hir sith sich avauntage,
 That she hath myght and seignorie
 To kepè men from all folye.
 Who so wole trowe hir lore,
 Ne may offenden nevermore.

And while I stode thus derk and pale,
 Resoun bigan to me hir tale.
 She seide : ' Al hayle, my sweté freende !
 Foly and childhoode wole thee sheende,
 Which the have putt in gret affray ; 3221
 Thou hast bought deere the tyme of May,
 That made thyn herte mery to be.
 In yvell tyme thou wentist to see
 The gardyne, wherof Idilnesse
 Báre the keye and was maistresse,
 Whánne thou yedest in the daunce
 With hir, and haddest aqueyntaunce.
 Hir aqueyntaunce is perilous,
 First soft : and aftir noious ; 3230
 She hath [thee] trashed withouté wene.
 The God of Love hadde the not sene,
 Ne hadde Idilnessè thee conveyed
 In the verger, where Myrthe hym played.

If foly have surpriséd thee,
 Do so that it recovered be,
 And be wel ware to take nomore,
 Counsel that greveth aftir sore.
 He is wise that wole hym-silf chastise ;
 And though a yong man in ony wise
 Trespace amonge and do foly, 3241
 Late hym not tarye, but hastily
 Late hym amende what so be mys.
 And eke I counseile thee I-wys
 The God of Love hoolly foryete,
 That hath thee in sich peyné sette,
 And thee in herte tourmented soo.
 I can not sene how thou maist goo
 Other weyès to garisoun ;
 For Daunger that is so feloun 3250
 Felly purposith thee to werreye,
 Which is ful cruel, the soth to seye.

And yitt of Daunger cometh no blame
 In réwarde of my doughter Shame,
 Which hath the roses in her warde,
 As she that mayé be no musarde.

3228. MSS. *hadde*.3240. MSS. *in ony wise* ; cp. note to v. 3096.

And WIKKED-TUNGE is with these two,
 That suffrieth no man thider goo.
 For er a thing be, do he shall,
 Where that he cometh over-all, 3260
 In fortyr places, if it be sought,
 Seye thyng that nevere was don ne wrought ;
 So moche tresoun is in his male,
 Of falsnesse forto seyne a tale.
 Thou delest with angry folk y-wis ;
 Whérfore to thee bettir is
 Fróm these folk-away to fare,
 For they wole make thee lyve in care.
 This is the yvell that love they calle,
 Wherynne ther is but foly alle ; 3270
 For love is foly everydell.
 Who loveth in no wise may do well,
 Ne sette his thought on no good werk.
 His scole he lesith, if he be clerk ;
 Of other craft eke if he be,
 He shal not thryve therynne, for he
 In love shal have more passioun
 Than monké, hermyte, or chanoun.
 The peyne is hard out of mesure,
 The joye may eke no while endure ; 3280
 Añd in the possessioun,
 Is mych tribulacioun.
 The joye it is so short lastyng,
 And but in happe is the getyng.
 For I see there many in travaill
 That atté lasté foulé fayle.
 I was no thyng thi counseler
 Whanne thou were maad the omager
 Of God of Love to hastily.
 Ther was no wisdom, but foly ; 3290
 Thyne herte was joly but not sage,
 Whanne thou were brought in sich a rage,
 To yeldé thee so redily.

And to leve of his gret maistrie,
 I rede thee Love away to dryve,
 That makith thee recche not of thi lyve.
 The foly more fro day to day
 Shal growe, but thou it putte away.
 Take with thy teeth the bridel faste 3299
 To daunte thyne herte, and eke thee caste,
 If that thou maist gete thee defence,
 Forto redresse thi first offence.
 Who so his herte alwey wole leve
 Shal fynde amonge that shal hym greve.'
 Whanne I hir herd thus me chastise,

3274. MSS. *a clerk* ; Fr. 's'il est clers.

I answerd in ful angry wise ;
 I prayed hir ceessen of hir speche,
 Outher to chastise me or teche,
 To biddé me my thought refreyne, 3309
 Which Love hath caught in his demeyne.
 'What ! Wene ye Lovè wole consente,
 That me assailith with bowè bente,
 To drawe myne herte out of his honde,
 Which is so qwikly in his bonde ?
 That ye counseyle may nevere be ;
 For whanne he firste arestide me,
 He took myne herte so hoole hym tille,
 That it is no thyng at my wille.
 He taught it so hym forto obey,
 That he it sparrede with a key. 3320
 I pray yow late me be all stille,
 For ye may well, if that ye wille,
 Youre wordis waste in idilnesse.
 For utterly, withouten gesse,
 All that ye seyn is but in veyne.
 Me were lever dye in the peyne,
 Than Lovè to-me-ward shulde arette
 Falsheed, or tresoun on me sette.
 I wole me geté prys or blame
 And Lovè trewe to save my name ; 3330
 Who that me chastith I hym hate.'
 With that word Resoun wente hir gate,
 Whanne she saugh for no sermonyng
 She myght me fro my foly brynge.
 Thanne dismaiéd I, lefte all sool,
 Forwery, forwandred, as a fool,
 For I ne knewe no chevisaunce.
 Thanne fell into my remembraunce
 How Lovè bade me to purveye
 A felowe, to whom I myght seye 3340
 My counsell and my pryvete,
 For that shulde moche availé me.
 With that bithought I me that I
 Hádde a felowe fasté by
 Tréwe and siker, curteys and hende ;
 And he was called by name a FRENDE,
 A trewer felowe was no wher noon.
 In haste to hym I wente anon,
 And to hym all my woo I tolde,
 Fro hym right nought I wold witholde.
 I tolde him all withouté were, 3351
 And made my compleynt on Daungere,
 How forto see he was hidous,

3319. *taught*, MSS. *thought*.3331. MSS. *chastiseth*.

And to-me-ward contrarious ;
 The whiché, thurgh his cruelte
 Was in poynt to have meynéd me.
 With Bialacoil whanne he me sey
 Withynne the gardeyn walke and pley,
 Fro me he made hym forto go ;
 And I, bilefte aloone in woo, 3360
 I durst no lenger with hym speke,
 For Daunger seide he wolde be wreke,
 Whanne that he sawé how I wente
 The freshé bothon forto hente,
 If I were hardy to come neer
 Bitwene the hay and the Roser.

This freend, whanne he wiste of my
 thought,

He discomforted me right nought,
 But seidé, 'Felowe, be not so madde,
 Ne so abaysshéd, nor bystadde ; 3370
 My silf I knowe full well Daungere,
 And how he is feers of his cheere
 At primé temps love to manace.
 Ful ofte I have ben in his caas ;
 A feloun firste though that he be,
 Aftir thou shalt hym souple se.
 Of longé passed I knewe hym well ;
 Ungoodly first though men hym feele,
 He wole meke aftir in his beryng
 Been, for service and obeysyng. 3380
 I shal thee telle what thou shalt doo :
 Mekely I rede thou go hym to,
 Of herté pray hym specialy
 Of thy trespass to have mercy,
 And hoté well, [hym] here to plese,
 That thou shalt nevermore hym dis-
 plese.

Who can best serve of flaterie,
 Shall please Daunger most uttirly.'
 My freend hath seid to me so wel,
 That he me esid hath somdell, 3390
 And eke allegged of my torment.
 For thurgh hym had I hardément
 Agayn to Daunger forto go,
 To preve if I myght meke hym soo.
 To Daunger came I all ashamed,
 The which aforn me hadde y-blamed,
 Desiryng forto pese my woo.

3379. *meke*, MSS. *make*, 'amoloier.3383. *Of herte* ; cp. 3902.3385. *well hym*, Skeat's emendation for *hym well* of MSS. (?) *his ire to pese* (*pese* aphetic form of *appese*) ; cp. v. 3397.

But over hegge durst I not goo,
 For he forbode me the passage.
 I fonde hym cruel in his rage 3400
 And in his honde a gret bourdon.
 To hym I knelide lowe a-doun,
 Ful meke of port and symple of chere,
 And seide, 'Sir, I am comen heere
 Oonly to aske of you mercy ;
 It greveth me full gretly
 That evere my lyf I wratthéd you.
 But forto amenden I am come now,
 With all my myght, bothe loude and stille,
 To doon right at youre ownè wille. 3410
 For Lovè made me forto doo
 That I have trespassed hidirto,
 Fro whom I nemy withdrawe myne herte.
 Yit shall never for joy ne smerte,
 What so bifallé, good or ille,
 Offendé more ageyn youre wille ;
 Lever I have endure disese,
 Than do that you shuldé displese.
 I you require and pray that ye
 Of me have mercy and pitee 3420
 To stynte your ire that greveth soo.
 That I wole swere for ever mo
 To be redressid at youre likyng,
 If I trespasse in ony thyng.
 Save that I pray thee graunté me
 A thyng that may not warnéd be :
 That I may lovè all oonly,
 Noon other thyng of you aske I.
 I shall doon ellés well I-wys,
 If of youre grace ye graunte me this ; 3430
 And ye may not letten me,
 For wel wot ye that love is free,
 And I shall loven sithen that I wille,
 Who evere like it, well or ille.
 And yit ne wold I for all Fraunce
 Do thyng to do you displessaunce.'
 Thanne Daunger fille in his entent
 Forto foryeve his male talent ;
 But all his wratthe yit atté laste

He hath relested, I preyde so faste. 3440
 Shortly he seidé, 'Thy request
 Is not to mochel dishonest,
 Né I wole not werne it thee ;
 For yit no thyng engreveth me.
 For though thou love thus evermore,
 To me is neither softe ne soore.
 Love where the list, what recchith me,
 So [thou] fér fro my roses be ?
 Trust not on me for noon assay,
 If ony tyme thou passe the hay.' 3450
 Thus hath he graunted my praiera.
 Thanne wente I forth withouten were
 Unto my freend, and tolde hym all,
 Which was right joyfull of my tale.
 He seide, 'Now goth wel thyn affaire,
 He shall to thee be debonaire ;
 Though he afor was dispitous,
 He shall heere afir be gracious.
 If he were touchid on somme good veyne,
 He shuld yit rewen on thi peyne. 3460
 Suffre I rede, and no boost make,
 Till thou at good mes maist hym take.
 By sufferaunce and wordis softe
 A man may overcomé ofte
 Hym that afor he hadde in drede,
 In bookis sothly as I rede.'
 Thus hath my freend with gret comfort
 Avaunced me with high disport,
 Which wolde me good as mych as I.
 And thanne anoon full sodeynly 3470
 I toke my leve, and streight I wente
 Unto the hay, for gret talent
 I hadde to sene the fresh bothoun
 Wherynne lay my salvacioun.
 And Daunger toke kepe, if that I
 Kepe hym covaunant trewely.
 So sore I dradde his manasyng
 I durst not breké his biddingyng,
 For lest that I were of hym shent
 I brake not his comaundément, 3480
 Fórto purchase his good wille.
 It was [nat] forto come ther-tille,
 His mercy was to ferre bihynde ;
 I wepte for I ne myght it fynde.
 I compleynéd and sighed sore,

3398. *hegge*, probably mistake for *haye*.
 3406. *It greveth*, MSS. *That greveth*.
 3407. *evere my lyf*, read (?) *ever in my lyf*.
 3422. *That, (?) And*; Fr. 'et.'
 3429. *elles*, Th. *all*. Bell: *I shal don al your wil iwys*, which aptly gives sense of original.
 3437. *fille in his entent*, (?) failed.

Moult trovai Dangier dur et lent,
 De pardonner son maitalent.

Skeat interprets 'condescended,' but has *fall* such a meaning?

3450. MSS. *I ony tyme to passe*, 'se tu james passes la haie.'

3482. *nat*, MSS. omit. Morris, etc. supply *hard*.

And langwished evermore,
 For I durst not over goo
 Unto the rose I loved soo.
 Thurgh my demenyng outerly
 [Thanne he had knowlege certanly,] 3490
 That Love me ladde in sich a wise
 That in me ther was no feyntise,
 Falsheed, ne no trecherie.
 And yit he full of vylanye,
 Of disdeyne, and cruelte,
 Of me ne wolde have pite
 His cruel will forto refreyne,
 Though I wepe alwey and me compleyne.
 And while I was in this torment,
 Were come of gracé, by god sent, 3500
 Ffraunchise and with hir Pite.
 Fulfuld the bothen of bounte,
 They go to Daunger anoon-right,
 To forther me with all her myght,
 And helpé in worde and in dede;
 For well they saugh that it was nede.
 First of hir gracé dame Fraunchise
 Hath taken [word] of this emprise;
 She seide, 'Daunger, gret wrong ye do
 To worche this man so myché woo, 3510
 Or pynen hym so angerly;
 It is to you gret villanye.
 I can not see [ne] why ne how
 That he hath trespassed ageyn you,
 Save that he loveth; wherefore ye shulde
 The more in cherete of hym holde.
 The force of love makith hym do this;
 Who wolde hym blame, he dide amys.
 He leseth more than ye may do;
 His peyne is harde, ye may see lo, 3520
 And Love in no wise wolde consente
 That he have power to repente.
 For though that quyk ye wolde hym sloo,
 Fro love his herté may not goo.
 Now, sweté Sir, is it youre ese
 Hym forto angre or disese?
 Allas, what may it you avaunce

3489. MSS. *Thurgh out my demyng outerly That he had . . .* (Gl. omits) *Thanne love me ladde*, etc.; Fr. 'Tant fis qu'il a certainement Veü a mon contenment Qu'Amors,' etc.

3502. *the bothen*, i.e. both, full of kindness, visit Daunger immediately. MSS. *the bothom*, which Skeat refers to the rosebud; Fr. 'car l'une a l'autre me vodroit.'

3505. (?) Omit *in* before *dede*.

3522. *he*, MSS. *ye*, a common scribal error.

To done to hym so gret grevaunce?
 What worship is it agayn hym take,
 Or on youre man a werré make, 3530
 Sith he so lowly every wise
 Is redy, as ye lust devise?
 If Love hath caught hym in his lace
 You for tobye in every caas,
 And ben youre suget at youre will,
 Shuld ye therefore willen hym ill?
 Ye shulde hym sparé more all oute
 Than hym that is bothe proude and stoute.
 Curtesie wole that ye socour
 Hem that ben meke undir youre cure. 3540
 His herte is hard that wole not meke,
 Whanne men of mekenesse hym biseke.'
 'That is certeyn,' seide Pite,
 'We se ofte that humilite
 Bothe ire and also felonye
 Venquyssheth, and also malencolye.
 To stondé forth in such duresse,
 This cruelte and wikkidnesse.
 Wherefore I pray you, Sir Daungere,
 Forto mayntene no lenger heere 3550
 Such cruel werre agayn youre man,
 As hoolly youre as ever he can;
 Nor that ye worchen no more woo
 On this caytif that langwisshith soo,
 Which wole no more to you trespasse,
 But putte hym hoolly in youre grace.
 His offense ne was but lite;
 The god of Love it was to wite,
 That he youre thrall so gretly is;
 And if ye harme hym, ye done amys. 3560
 For he hath hadde full hard penaunce,
 Sith that ye refte hym thaqueyntaunce
 Of Bialacoil, his mosté joye,
 Which alle hise peynés myght acoye.
 He was biforn anoyed sore,
 But thanne ye doubled hem well more.
 For he of blis hath ben full bare,
 Sith Bialacoil was fro hym fare.
 Love hath to hym do gret distresse,
 He hath no nede of more duresse; 3570
 Voideth from hym youre ire, I rede,
 Ye may not wyngen in this dede.
 Makith Bialacoil repaire ageyn,

3546. *Venquyssheth*, two syllables; cp. 3554.

3548. *This*, This is.

3554. *On*, MSS. *Upon*.

3566. *hem*, MSS. *hym*, 'ses anuis.'

And haveth pite upon his peyne ;
 For Fraunchise wole and I, Pite,
 That mercyful to hym ye be.
 And sith that she and I accorde
 Have upon hym misericorde,
 For I you pray and eke moneste
 Nought to refusen oure.requeste. 3580
 For he is hard and fell of thought,
 That for us two wole do right nought.'

Daunger ne myght no more endure,
 He mekede hym unto mesure.
 'I wole in no wise,' seith Daungere,
 'Denye that ye have asked heere,
 It were to gret uncurtesie ;
 Í wole he have the companye
 Of Bialacoil, as ye devise ;
 I wole hym letté in no wise.' 3590
 To Bialacoil thanne wente in hye
 Fraunchise, and seide full curteislye :
 'Ye have to longé be deignous
 Unto this lover and daungerous,
 Fro him to withdrawe your presence,
 Whiche hath do to him great offence,
 That ye not wolde upon him se ;
 Wherefore a sorouful man is he.
 Shape ye to paye him, and to please,
 Of my love if ye wol have ease ; 3600
 Fulfyl his wyl, sith that ye knowe
 Daunger is daunted and brought lowe
 Through helpe of me and of Pyte ;
 You dare no more aferdè be.'

'Í shal do right as ye wyl,'
 Saith Bialacoil, 'for it is skyl,
 Sithe Daunger wol that it so be.'
 Than Fraunchise hath him sent to me
 Biálacoil at the begynnyng,
 Sálued me in his commyng ; 3610
 No straungénesse was in him sene,
 No more than he ne had wrathed bene.
 As fayre semblaunt than shewed he me,
 And goodly, as aforne dyd he.
 And by the honde withouté doute,
 Within the haye right al aboute
 Hé ladde me with right good chere,
 Ál envyron the vergere
 That Daunger hadde me chased fro.
 Nowe have I leave over al to go, 3620

3596 - 3690. From Thynne; two leaves of Glasgow MS. missing.

3604. *dare*, cp. note to v. 1089.

Nowe am I raysed at my devyse
 Fro hellé unto paradyse.
 Thus Bialacoil of gentylnesse,
 With al his payne and besynesse,
 Hath shewed me onely of grace
 The estres of the swoté place.

I sawe the Rose whan I was nygh
 Was greater woxen and more high,
 Fréshe, roddy, and fayre of hewe,
 Of coloure veer yliche newe. 3630
 And whan I hadde it longé sene,
 I sawe that through the leves grene
 The Rosé spredde to spauunysshinge,
 To sene it was a goodly thyng.
 But it ne was so sprede on brede
 That men within myght knowe the sede ;
 Fór it covert was and close
 Bothe with the leves and with the rose.
 The stalke was even and grene upright,
 It was theron a goodly syght, 3640
 And wel the better, withouté wene,
 Fór the seed was nat [y-]sene.
 Ful fayre it spraddé (God it blesse),
 For suche another, as I gesse,
 Aforne ne was, ne more vermayle.
 I was abawéd for marveyle,
 For ever the fayrer that it was,
 The more I am bounde in Lovés laas.
 Longe I abode there, sothe to saye,
 Tyl Bialacoil I ganne to praye, 3650
 Whan that I sawe him, in no wyse
 Tó me warnen his servyce,
 That he me woldè graunt a thyng,
 Whiche to remembre is wel syttinge.
 This is to sayne, that of his grace
 He wolde me yeve leysar and space,
 To me that was so desyrous
 To have a kyssyng precious
 Of the goodly fresshé Rose,
 That so swetely smelleth in my nose. 3660
 'For if it you displeaséd nought
 I woldè gladly, as I have sought,
 Háve a cosse therof freely
 Of your yefte ; for certainly
 I wol none have, but by your leve,
 So lothe me were you for to greve.'

He saydè, 'Frende, so god me spede,

3622. Th. *hell*.

3656. (?) Omit *me* and read *wolde*.

3667. Th. *said*.

Of Chastite I have suche drede,
 Thou shuldest nat warnéd be for me ;
 But I dare nat for Chastyte. 3670
 Agayne her dare I nat mysdo,
 For alwaye byddeth she me so
 To yeve no lover leave to kysse.
 For who therto maye wynne y-wisse,
 He of the surplus of the praye
 May lyve in hoope to gette some daye.
 For who so kyssynge maye attayne
 Of loves payne hath, soth to sayne,
 The best and [the] most avenaunt,
 And earnest of the remenaunt.' 3680

Of his answer I sighed sore ;
 I durst assaye him tho no more,
 I hadde suche drede to greve him aye.
 A man shulde nat to moche assaye
 To chafe hys frende out of measure,
 Nor putte his lyfe in aventure.
 For no man at the firste stroke
 Ne maye nat fellè downe an oke,
 Nor of the reysyns have the wyne,
 Tyl grapes be rype, and wel afyne 3690
 Be sore empressid, I you ensure,
 And drawen out of the pressure.
 But I forpeynéd wonder stronge,
 Though that I aboode right longe
 Aftir the kis in peyne and woo,
 Sith I to kis desiréd soo ;
 Till that, rewyn on my distresse,
 Thér come Venus the goddessse,
 Which ay werreyeth Chastite,
 Came of hir grace to socoure me, 3700
 Whos myght is knowè ferre and wide ;
 For she is modir of Cupide,
 The god of love, blynde as stoon,
 That helith lovers many oon.
 This lady brought in hir right honde
 Of brennyng fyre a blasyng bronde,
 Wherof the flawme and hootè fire
 Hath many a lady in desire
 Of lovè brought, and sorè hette,
 And in hir servise her hertes sette. 3710
 This lady was of good entaile,
 Right wondirfull of apparayle ;

3674. Th. *wynnen*.3688. Th. *fel*.3690. Skeat omits *be*, but unnecessarily.3698. Skeat reads *to me* for *come*.3700. *Came*, p. part. ? If so, *Come*.3710. *hertes*, MSS. *herte* is.

Bi hir atyre so bright and shene
 Men myght perceyvè well and sene
 She was not of religioun.
 Nor I nell makè menciuon
 Nór of robe nor of tresour,
 Of broche nor of hir riche attour,
 Ne of hir girdill aboute hir side,
 For that I nyll not longe abide. 3720
 But knowith wel that certeynly
 She was araicè richèly ;
 Devoyde of pruyde certeyn she was.
 To Bialacoil she wente apas,
 And to hym, shortly in a clause,
 She seidè, ' Sir, what is the cause
 Ye ben of port so daungerous
 Unto this lover and deynous,
 To graunte hym nothyng but a kisse.
 To werne it hym ye done amysse, 3730
 Sith well ye wotè how that he
 Is loves servaunt, as ye may see,
 And hath beaute, wher-through is
 Worthy of love to have the blis.
 How he is semely, biholde and see
 How he is faire, how he is free,
 How he is swoote and debonaire,
 Of agè yonge, lusty and faire.
 Ther is no lady so hawteyne,
 Duchesse ne countesse, ne chasteleyne,
 That I nolde holde hir ungoodly 3741
 Forto refuse hym outterly.
 His breth is also good and swete,
 And eke his lippis rody, and mete
 Oonly to pleyen and to kisse ;
 Graunte hym a kis of gentilnyssse.
 His teth arn also white and clene.
 Me thenkith [it] wong, withouten wene,
 If ye now werne hym, trustith me,
 To grauntè that a kis have he. 3750
 The lasse to helpe hym that ye haste,
 The morè tymè shul ye waste.'
 Whanne the flawme of the verry bronde,
 That Venus brought in hir right honde,
 Hadde Bialacoil with hetè smete,
 Anoon he bade me withouten lette,
 Grauntede to me the Rosè kisse.
 Thanne of my peyne I gan to lysse,
 And to the Rose anoon wente I,
 And kisseide it full feithfully. 3760

3718. *nor*, MSS. *neither*.3751. *to helpe*, MSS. *ye helpe*.

Thar no man aske if I was blithe
 Whanne the savour soft and lythe
 Stroke to myn herte withoute more,
 And me aleggèd of my sore,
 So was I full of joye and blisse.
 It is faire sich a flour to kisse ;
 It was so swoote and saverous.
 I myght not be so angwissous,
 That I [ne] mote glad and joly be,
 Whanne that I remembre me. 3770
 Yit ever among, sothly to seyne,
 I suffre noye and mochè peyne.
 The see may never be so stille,
 That with a litel wynde it nylle
 Overwhelme and turne also,
 As it were woode in wawis goo.
 Aftir the calme, the trouble soone
 Mote folowe, and chaunge as the moone.
 Right so farith Love, that selde in oon
 Holdith his anker : for right anoon, 3780
 Whanne they in ese wene beste to lyve,
 They ben with tempest all fordryve.
 Who serveth love can telle of woo ;
 The stoundemele joie mote overgoo ;
 Now he hurteth and now he cureth,
 For selde in oo poynt love endureth.

Now is it right me to procede
 How Shame gan medle, and takè hede,
 Thurgh whom fele angres I have hadde.
 And how the strongè wall was maad, 3790
 And the castell of brede and lengthe,
 That God of Love wanne with his
 strengthe.

All this in Romance will I sette,
 And for no thyng ne will I lette,
 So that it lykyng to hir be
 That is the flour of beaute.
 For she may best my labour quyte,
 That I for hir love shal endite.

Wikkid-Tunge, that the covyne
 Of every lover can devyne 3800
 Worste, and addith more somdell
 (For wikkid tunge seith never well),
 To-me-ward bare he right gret hate,
 Espyng me erly and late,

Till he hath sene the gretè chere
 Of Bialacoil and me I-feere.
 He myghtè not his tunge withstonde
 Worse to reportè than he fonde,
 He was so full of cursèd rage ;
 It satte hym well of his lynage, 3810
 For hym an Irish womman bare.
 His tunge was fylèd sharpe and square,
 Póign[i]jaunt, and right keryng,
 And wonder bitter in spekyng.
 For whanne that he me gan espie,
 He swoore, affermyng sikirlye,
 Bitwenè Bialacoil and me
 Was yvel aquayntaunce and pryve.
 He spake therof so folilye,
 That he awakide Ielousye, 3820
 Which all afrayed in his risyng,
 Whanne that he herd [him] janglyng,
 He ran anoon as he were woode
 To Bialacoil there that he stode ;
 Which haddè lever in this caas
 Have ben at Reynes or Amyas.
 For foot-hoot in his felonye,
 To hym thus seidè Ielousie :
 ' Why hast thou ben so necligent
 To kepen, whanne I was absent, 3830
 This verger heere left in thi warde.
 To me thou haddist no rewarde,
 To truste, to thy confusioun,
 Hym thus, to whom suspeccioun
 I have right gret, for it is nede ;
 It is well shewèd by the dede.
 Grete faute in thee now have I founde ;
 By God, anoon thou shalt be bounde,
 And fastè loken in a tour,
 Withoutè refuyt or socour. 3840
 For Shame to longe hath be thee froo ;
 Over soone she was agoo.
 Whanne thou hast lost bothe drede and
 feere,
 It semede wel she was not heere.
 Shé was bisy in no wyse
 To kepè thee and [to] chastise,
 And forto helpen Chastite
 To kepe the roser, as thenkith me.
 For thanne this boy knave so booldely
 Ne shuldè not have be hardy, 3850

3773 ff. Cp. *Boece*, 253 ff.

3774. *nylle*, MSS. *wille*.

3775. *Overwhelme*, (?) *Overwhelve*.

3779. *selde*, MSS. *yelde* (through *zelde*).

3786. *selde*, MSS. *elde*.

3796. *beaute*, three syllables, as in v. 3733.

3805. *grete chere*, kindly welcome.

3826. *Reynes*, Rennes in Brittany; Fr. 'a Estampes.' *Amyas* corresponds to Fr. 'a Miaus.'

[Ne] in this verger hadde such game,
 Which now me turneth to gret shame.⁷
 Bialacoil nyst what to sey ;
 Full fayn he wolde have fled away,
 For feere han hiddè, nere that he
 All sodeynly toke hym with me.
 And whanne I saugh he haddè soo,
 This Ielousié, take us twoo,
 I was a-stoned, and knewe no rede,
 But fledde away for verrey drede. 386o
 Thanne Shame cam forth full sympley.
 She wende have trespaced full gretly,
 Humble of hir port, and made it symple,
 Weryng a vayle in stede of wymple,
 As nonnys don in her abbey.
 By cause hir herte was in affray,
 She gan to speke withynne a throue
 To Ielousie right wonder lowe.
 First of his gracè she bysoughte
 And seidè, 'Sire, ne levesth noughte 387o
 Wikkid-Tunge, that false espie,
 Which is so glad to feyne and lye.
 He hath you maad, thurgh flateryng,
 On Bialacoil a fals lesyng ;
 His falsnesse is not now a-newe,
 It is to long that he hym knewe ;
 This is not the firstè day,
 For Wikkid-Tunge hath custome ay
 Yóngè folkis to bewreye,
 And falsè lesynges on hem leye. 388o
 Yit nevertheles I see amonge
 Thát the loigne it is so longe
 Of Bialacoil, hertis to lure
 In Loves servyse forto endure,
 Drawyng such folk hym too,
 That he hath no thyng with to doo.
 But in sothnesse I trowè nought
 That Bialacoil hadde ever in thought
 To do trespace or vylonye.
 But for his modir Curtesie 389o
 Háth taught hym ever to be
 Good of aqueyntaunce and pryve.
 For he loveth noon hevynesse,
 But mirthe, and pley, and all gladnesse ;
 He hateth all trechours,
 Sóley[n] folk and envyou[r]s ;

3861. MSS. *simply*.3880. MSS. *lye*.

3885. This verse, like 3895, has but three accented syllables.

Fór ye witen how that he
 Wole ever glad and joyfull be,
 Hónestly with folk to pleye.
 I have be negligent in good feye 390o
 To chastise hym ; therefore now I,
 Of herte I crye you heere mercy
 That I have been so recheles
 To tamen hym, withouten lees.
 Of my foly I me repentè.
 Now wole I hoole sette myn entente
 To kepè, bothè low[d]je and stille,
 Biálcóil to do youre wille.⁷
 'Sháme, shame,' seyde Ielousie,
 'To be bytrashed gret drede have I ; 391o
 Léccherie hath clombe so hye,
 That almost blerèd is myn ye :
 No wonder is if that drede have I ;
 Over all regnyth Lecchery,
 Whós myght growith nyght and day
 Bóthe in cloistre and in abbey ;
 Chástite is werried over all,
 Therefore I wole with siker wall
 Close bothè roses and roser.
 I have to longe in this maner 392o
 Left hem unclousid wilfully ;
 Wherfore I am right inwardly
 Sorowfull, and repentè me.
 But now they shall no lenger be
 Unclousid, and yit I dredè sore
 I shall repentè ferthermore ;
 For the game goth all amys,
 Couंसell I must newe y-wys.
 I have to longè trusted thee,
 But now it shal no lenger be ; 393o
 For he may best in every cost
 Disceyve that men tristen most.
 I see wel that I am nygh shent,
 But if I sette my full entent
 Rémedyè to purveye.
 Thérfore close I shall the weye,
 Fro hem that wole the Rose espie,
 And come to wayte me vilonye.
 Fór in good feith and in trouthe,
 I wole not lettè for no slouthe, 394o
 To lyve the more in sikirnesse,
 To make anoon a fort[e]resse,
 Tenclose the roses of good savour.

3942. *To*, MSS. *Do*.3943. *Tenclose* (i.e. to enclose), MSS. *Thanne close*, 'qui . . . clorra entor.'

In myddis shall I make a tour,
 To putte Bialacoil in prisoun;
 For evere I drede me of tresoun.
 I trowe I shal hym kepè soo
 That he shal have no myght to goo
 Aboute, to makè companye
 To hem that thenke of vylanye; 3950
 Ne to no such as hath ben heere
 Aforn, and founde in hym good chere;
 Which han assailèd hym to shende,
 And with her trowandyse to blynde.
 A foole is eythè to bigyle;
 But, may I lyve a litel while,
 He shal forthenke his fair semblaunt.'

And with that word came DREDE avaunt,
 Which was abashed and in gret fere.

Whanne he wiste Ielousie was there, 3960
 He was for drede in sich affray,

Thát not a word durst he say,
 But quakyng sode full still aloone,
 Til Ielousie his weye was gone,
 Save Shamè, that him not forsoke.

Bothe Drede and she ful sorè quoke,
 Than attè lastè Drede abreyde,
 And to his cosyn Shamè seide:

'Shame,' he seide, 'in sothfastnesse,
 To me it is gret hevynesse 3970

Thát the noyse so ferre is go,
 And the sclaudre of us twoo;

Bút sithe that it is byfall,
 Wé may it not ageyn call
 Whanne onys sprongen is a fame.

For many a yeer withouten blame
 Wé han ben, and many a day;

For many an Aprill and many a May
 Wé han passèd not [a-]shamed, 3980

Till Ielousiè hath us blamed
 Of mystrust and suspeciou,

Causeles, withoute enchesoun.
 Go we to Daunger hastily,

And late us shewe hym openly
 That he hath not aright [y-]wrought,

Whanne that he settè nought his thought
 To kepè better the purprise.

In his doying he is not wise;
 Hé hath to us do gret wronge,

Thát hath suffred now so longe 3990
 Biálacoil to have his wille,

Áll his lustès to fulfille.

He must amende it utterly,

Or ellys shall he vilaynesly

Exiled be out of this londe;

For he the werre may not withstonde

Of Ielousiè, nor the greef,

Sith Bialacoil is at myscheef.'

To Daunger, Shame and Drede anoon

The rightè weye ben goon. 4000

The cherle thei founden hem aforn

Liggyng undir an hawèthorn;

Undir his heed no pilowe was,

But in the stede a trusse of gras.

He slombred, and a nappe he toke,

Tyll Shamè pitously hym shoke,

And grete manace on hym gan make.

'Why slepist thou, whanne thou shulde
 wake?'

Quod Shame. 'Thou doist us vylanye;

Who tristith thee, he doth folye, 4010

To kepè roses or bothouns

Whanne thei ben faire in her sesouns.

Thou art woxe to familiere,

Whère thou shulde be straunge of chere,

Stoute of thi porte, redy to greve.

Thou doist gret folye forto leve

Bialacoil here inne to calle

The yonder man, to shende us alle.

Though that thou slepè, we may here

Of Ielousie gret noysè heere. 4020

Art thou now late? Rise up an high,

And stoppe sone, and delyverly,

All the gappis of the hay;

Dó no favour, I thee pray.

It fallith no thyng to thy name

To make faire semblaunt, where thou
 maist blame.

Yf Bialacoil be sweete and free,

Doggèd and fell thou shuldist be,

Froward and outrageous y-wis.

A cherl chaungeth that curteis is. 4030

This have I herd ofte in seying,

'Thát man may, for no daunting,

Máke a sperhauke of a bosarde.'

Alle men wole holde thee for musarde

3994. *vilaynesly*, stress on second syllable as in v. 178 (*ellys*, one syllable as usual).

3998. 'S'ele l'acueilloit en haine'; possibly misread as 'Se belacueil l'ait en haine.'

4021. 'Esties vous ore couchies?'

4026. *where*, as extra syllable after *cæsura*.

3967. *Than*, MSS. *That*.

3974. *Skeat* supplies *do* before *call*.

That debonair have founden thee.
 It sittith thee nought curteis to be,
 To do men plesaunce or servise ;
 In thee it is recreaundise.
 Lête thi werkis fer and nere
 Be like thi name, which is Daungere.'
 Thanne, all abawid in shewing, 4041
 Anoon spake Drede right thus seiying,
 And seide, 'Daungere, I dreded me
 Thát thou ne wolt bisy be
 To kepé that thou hast to kepe ;
 Whannethou shuldist wakethou art a slepe.
 Thou shalt be grevéd certeynly,
 If the aspié Ielousie,
 Or if he fyndé thee to blame.
 He hath to day assailéd Shame 4050
 And chased away, with gret manace,
 Bialacoil oute of this place,
 And swereth shortly that he shall
 Enclose hym in a sturdy wall ;
 And all is for thi wikkidnesse,
 For that thee faileth straungénesse.
 Thyne herte I trowe be failed all.
 Thou shalt repente in speciall,
 If Ielousié the sooth knewe ;
 Thou shalt forthenke and soré rewe.' 4060
 With that the cherl his clubbe ganshake,
 Frounyng his eyen gan to make,
 And hidous chere ; as man in rage
 For ire he brente in his visage.
 Whanne that [he] herd hym blaméd soo,
 He seide, 'Oute of my witte I goo ;
 To be discomfyt I have gret wronge.
 Certis I have now lyved to longe,
 Sith I may not this rosér kepe.
 All quykke I wolde be dolven deepe 4070
 If ony man shal more repeire
 Into this gardyne, for foule or faire.
 Myne herte for ire goth a-ferre
 That I lete ony entre heere.
 I have do folie, now I see ;
 But now it shall amended bee.
 Who settith foot heere ony more,
 Truly he shall repente it sore,
 For no man moo into this place
 Of me to entre shal have grace. 4080
 Lever I hadde with swerdis tweyne
 Thurghoute myne herte in every veyne
 Perced to be with many a wounde,

4069. *rosér*, MSS. *closer*.

Thanne slouthé shulde in me be founde.
 From hennés forth, by nyght or day,
 I shall defende it, if I may,
 Withouten ony excepcioun
 Of ech maner condicioun.
 And if I it eny man graunte,
 Holdeth me for recreaute.' 4090
 Thanne Daunger on his feet gan stonde,
 And hente a burdoun in his honde.
 Wroth in his ire, ne lefte he nought
 But thurgh the verger he hath sought ;
 If he myght fyndé hole or trace,
 Where-thurgh that me mote forth by pace,
 Or ony gappe, he dide it close,
 That no man myghté touche a rose.
 Óf the roser all aboute
 He shitteth every man withoute. 4100
 Thus day by day Daunger is wers,
 More wonderfull, and more dyvers,
 And feller eke than evere he was.
 For hym full ofte I synge 'allas,'
 For I ne may nought, thurgh his ire,
 Recovere that I moost desire.
 Myne herte, allas, wole brest a-twoo,
 For Bialacoil I wratthéd soo ;
 For certeynly in every membre
 I quaké whanne I me remembre 4110
 Of the bothon which I wolde
 Full ofte a day sene and biholde.
 And whanne I thenke upon the kisse,
 And how mych joye and blisse
 I haddé thurgh the savour swete,
 For wante of it I grone and grete.
 Me thenkith I fele yit in my nose
 The sweté savour of the rose.
 And now I woot that I mote goo
 So fer the freshé flourès froo, 4120
 To me full welcome were the deth.
 Absens therof allas me sleeth.
 For whilom with this Rose, allas,
 I touched nosé, mouth, and face ;
 But now the deth I must abide.
 But love consente another tyde
 That onys I touché may and kisse,
 I trowe my peyne shall never lisse.
 Theron is all my coveitise,
 Which brent myn herte in many wise.
 Now shal repaire agayn sighinge, 4131
 Long wacche on nyghtis, and no slepinge,

4096. *me*, one.

Thought in wissching, torment and woo,
 With many a turnyng to and froo.
 That half my payne I can not telle,
 For I am fallen into helle
 From paradys, and wel the more
 My turment greveth more and more.
 Anoieth now the bittirnesse,
 That I to forn have felt swetnesse. 4140
 And Wikkid-Tunge thurgh his falskede
 Causeth all my woo and drede.
 On me he leieth a pitous charge,
 Bi-cause his tungé was to large.

Now it is tyme shortly that I
 Telle you som-thing of Ielousie,
 That was in gret suspeciou.
 Aboute hym lefte he no masoun,
 That stoon coude leyè, ne querrou ;
 He hirede hem to make a tour. 4150
 And first, the roses forto kepe,
 Aboute hem made he a dichè deepe,
 Right wondir large, and also broode.
 Upon the whichè also stode
 Of squaréd stoon a sturdy wall,
 Which on a cragge was founded all.
 And right grete thikkenesse eke it bare
 Abouten it was founded square,
 An hundred fademe on every side.
 It was alichè longe and wide ; 4160
 Lest ony tyme it were assayed,
 Ful wel aboute it was batayled,
 And rounde enviroon eke were sette
 Ful many a riche and faire tourette.
 At every corner of this wall
 Was sette a tour full pryncipall,
 And everich hadde, withouté fable,
 A porté-cols defensable
 To kepe of enemyes, and to greve
 That there her forcè woldè preve. 4170
 And eke amyddè this purprise
 Was maad a tour of gret maistrise ;
 A fairer saugh no man with sight,
 Large, and wide, and of gret myght.
 They dreddè noon assaut
 Of gynnè, gunnè, nor skaffaut.

4152. Possibly *he* is to be omitted. For *diche*
 cp. 4205.

4160. *aliche*, MSS. *all liche*, (?) *all aliche*.

4166. *tour*, 'portaus'; (?) *port* or some such
 word.

4172. *maistrise*, Fr. 'maistrise,' does not seem
 to be an English word.

The temprure of the mortere
 Was maad of lycour wonder dere,
 Of quykkè lyme, persant and egre,
 The which was tempered with vynegre.
 The stoon was hard of ademant, 4181
 Wherof they made the foundèment.
 The tour was rounde, maad in compas ;
 In all this world no riccher was,
 Ne better ordeigned therwith-all.
 Aboute the tour was maad a wall,
 So that bitwixt that and the tour
 Rosers were sette of swete savour
 With many roses that thei bere.
 And eke withynne the castell were 4190
 Spryngoldes, gunnes, bows and archers,
 And eke aboven attè corners
 Men seyn over the wallè stonde
 Grete engynès, who were nygh honde.
 And in the kernels heere and there
 Of Arblasters grete plente were ;
 Noon armuremyght her stroke withstonde,
 It were foly to prece to honde.
 Withoute the diche were lystès maade
 With wall bataylèd large and brade, 4200
 For men and hors shulde not atteyne
 To neighe the dyche over the pleyne.
 Thus Ielousie hath enviroon
 Sètte aboute his garnysoun,
 With wallès rounde and dichè depe,
 Only the roser forto kepe.
 And Daunger bere erly and late
 The keyès of the utter gate,
 The whichè openeth toward the eest.
 And he hadde with hym attè leest 4210
 Thrifty servauntes, echon by name.
 That other gatè keptè Shame,
 Which openedè, as it was couth,
 Toward the part[i]e of the south.
 Sergeauntes assignèd were hir too
 Ful many, hir willè forto doo.
 Thanne Dredè hadde in hir baillie
 The keypyng of the Conestablerye,
 Toward the north I undirstonde,
 That openyde upon the lyftè honde. 4220
 The which for no thyng may be sure
 Bût if she do bisy cure,
 Erly on morowe and also late,
 Strongly to shette and barre the gate.
 Of every thing that she may see
 Dredè is aferd, wher so she be ;

For with a puff of litell wynde
 Drede is a-stonyng in hir mynde.
 Therefore for stelyng of the Rose
 I rede hir nought the yate unclose ; 4230
 A foulis flight wole make hir flee,
 And eke a shadowe if she it see.

Thanne Wikked-Tunge, full of envye,
 With soudiours of Normandye,
 As he that causeth all the bate,
 Was keper of the fourth gate.
 And also to the tother three
 He wente full ofté forto see.

Whanne his lotte was to wake anyght,
 His instrumentis wolde he dight 4240
 Fórtó blowe and maké sowne
 (Ofté thanne he hath enchesoun)
 And walken oft upon the wall,
 Corners and wikettis over all
 Full narwé serchen and espie.

Though he nought fonde, yit wole he
 lye

Discordaunt ever fro armonye,
 And distonéd from melodie.
 Controve he wolde, and foulé fayle
 With hornépipes of Cornéwaile ; 4250
 In floytès made he discordaunce.

And in his musyk with myschaunce,
 He woldé seyn with notés newe
 Thát he fonde no womman trewe,
 Ne that he saugh never in his lyf
 Unto hir husbonde a trewe wyf ;
 Ne noon so ful of honeste,
 That she nyl laughe and mery be
 Whanne that she hereth, or may espie,
 A man speken of leccherie. 4260

Evériche of hem hath somme vice ;
 Oon is dishonest, another is nyce ;
 If oon be full of vylanye,
 Another hath a likerous ighe ;
 If oon be full of wantonnesse,
 Another is a chideresse.

Thus Wikked Tunge (god yeve hem
 shame)

4249. *fayle*, make mistakes ; but it may be an error for *fall* (rhyming with Cornwall), in which case the meaning is to make mistakes in counterpoint.

4250. *with hornepipes*, etc., 'as estives de Cornaille.'

4254 ff. This seems to be the part of the Romaunce that Chaucer refers to in *L. of G. W.* 431.

4264. *ighe*, a form of *ye*.

Can putt hem everychone in blame
 Withoute desert, and causéles.
 He liéth, though they ben giltles. 4270
 I have pite to sene the sorwe
 Thát waketh bothe eve and morwe,
 To Innocentis doith such grevaunce.
 I pray god yeve hym evel chaunce,
 Thát he ever so bisie is

Óf ony womman to seyn amys.
 Eke Ielousié God confounde,
 Thát hath maad a tour so rounde,
 And made aboute a garisoun
 To sette Bealacoil in prisoun, 4280
 The which is shette there in the tour
 Ful longe to holdé there sojour,
 There forto lyven in penaunce.

And forto do hym more grevaunce
 Ther hath ordeynéd Ielousie
 An oldé vekké forto espie
 The maner of his governaunce.
 The whiché devel in hir enfaunce
 Hadde lerned of lovés arte,
 And of his pleyés toke hir parte. 4290

She was expert in his servise,
 She knewe eche wrenche and every
 gise

Of love, and every wile ;
 It was [the] harder hir to gile.
 Of Bealacoil she toke ay hede,
 That evere he lyveth in woo and drede.
 He kepte hym koy and eye pryve,
 Lést in hym she haddé see
 Óny foly countenaunce ;

For she knewe all the oldé daunce. 4300
 And aftir this, whanne Ielousie
 Hadde Bealacoil in his baillie,
 And shette hym up that was so fre ;
 For seure of hym he woldé be.
 He trusteth sore in his castell,
 The strongé werk hym liketh well.

He draddé not that no glotouns
 Shulde stele his roses or bothouns.
 The roses weren assured all,
 Defenced with the strongé wall. 4310
 Now Ielousie full well may be
 Of drede devoide in liberte,

4272. MSS. *walketh*; cp. v. 2682 and note thereto.

4285. *Ther*, MSS. *Which*.

4291. *expert*, MSS. *except*, which even in sense of 'acceptable' is not very clear.

Whether that he slepe or wake,
 For his roses may noon be take.
 But I allas now mornè shall
 Bi-cause I was withoute the wall.
 Full mochè doole and moone I made.
 Who haddè wist what woo I hadde,
 I trowe he wolde have had pite.
 Lóve to deere hadde soolde to me 4320
 The good, that of his love hadde I.
 I wente a bought it all queyntly,
 But now, thurgh doublyng of my peyne,
 I see he wolde it selle ageyne,
 And me a newè bargeyn leere,
 The which all-oute the more is deere ;
 For the solace that I have lorn,
 Thanne I hadde it never aforn.
 Certayn I am ful like in deede 4329
 To hym that caste in erthe his seede,
 And hath joie of the newè spryng,
 Whanne it greneth in the gynnyng,
 And is also faire and fresh of flour,
 Lusty to seen, swoote of odour.
 But er he it in shevès shere,
 May falle a weder that shal it dere,
 And makèn it to fade and falle,
 The stalke, the greyne, and floures
 alle,
 That to the tylyer is fordone
 The hopè that he hadde to soone. 4340
 I drede certeyn that so fare I ;
 For hope and travaile sikerlye
 Ben me byraft all with a storme ;
 The floure nel seeden of my corne.
 For Love hath so avaucnd me
 Whanne I bigan my pryvite
 To Bialacoil all forto telle,
 Whom I ne fonde froward ne felle,
 But toke a gree all hool my play.
 But Love is of so hard assay, 4350
 That all at oonys he revèd me,
 Whanne I wente best aboven have be.
 It is of love as of fortune,
 That chaungeth ofte, and nyl contune ;

4313. We get the best rhythm by reading *wher* and stressing *For* in the next line. *roses* is often thus followed by an unaccented syllable; cp. *e.g.* 4314.

4322. MSS. *I wente aboute*. The correction is Kaluza's (except that he reads *wende* for *wente*, cp. v. 4352), and is justified by the Fr. original.

4339. MSS. *tilyers*.

4352. MSS. *aboven to*.

Which whilom wole on folkes smyle,
 And glowmbe on hem another while ;
 Now freend, now foo, shaltow hir feele.
 For [in] a twynklyng, turne hir wheele,
 Shé can writhe hir heed away ;
 This is the concours of hir play. 4360
 She canne arisè that doth morne,
 And whirle adown, and over turne.
 Who sittith highst, but as hir lust ?
 A foole is he that wole hir trust.
 For it is I that am come down
 Thurgh change and revolucioun.
 Sith Bealacoil mote fro me twynne,
 Shette in the prisoun yonde withynne,
 His absence at myn herte I fele.
 For all my joye and all myne hele 4370
 Wás in hym and in the rose,
 That but yon walle, which hym doth close,
 Ópene that I may hym see,
 Love nyl not that I curèd be
 Óf the peynes that I endure,
 Nor of my cruel aventure.
 A, Bialacoil, myn ownè deere,
 Though thou be now a prisonere,
 Kepe attè leste thyne herte to me,
 And suffre not that it daunted be ; 4380
 Ne late not Ielousie in his rage
 Putten thine herte in no servage.
 Al though he chastice thee withoute,
 And make thy body unto hym loute,
 Have herte as hard as dyamaunt,
 Stédéfast, and nought pliaunt ;
 In prisoun though thi body be,
 At largè kepe thyne hertè free.
 A trewè hertè wole not plie,
 For no manace that it may drye. 4390
 If Ielousiè doth thee payne,
 Quyte hym his whilé thus agayne
 To venge thee attè leest in thought,
 If other way thou mai[e]st nought ;
 And in this wisè sotilly
 Wórche and wynnè the maistrie.
 But yit I am in gret affray
 Lést thou do not as I say ;
 I drede thou canst me gret maugre
 That thou enprisoned art for me. 4400
 But that [is] not for my trespass,

4355. MSS. *folk*.

4357. *shaltow*, MSS. *shalt*.

4372. *walle*, MSS. *wole*.

For thurgh me never discovered was
 That thyng that oughte be secree.
 Wel more anye is in me
 Than is in thee of this myschaunce,
 For I endure more harde penaunce
 Than ony [man] can seyn or thynke ;
 That for the sorwe almost I synke.
 Whanne I remembre me of my woo,
 Full nygh out of my witt I goo. 4410
 Inward myn herte I feelde blede ;
 For comfortles the deth I drede.
 Owe I not wel to have distresse
 Whanne falsè thurgh hir wikkednesse
 And traitours, that arn envyous,
 To noyen me be so curious ?
 A, Bialacoil, full wel I see
 That they hem shap to disceyve thee,
 To make thee buxom to her lawe,
 And with her cordè thee to drawe 4420
 Where so hem lust, right at her wille ;
 I drede they have thee brought thertille.
 Withoutè comfort thought me sleeth,
 This game wole brynge me to my deeth ;
 For if youre good[é] wille I leese,
 I mote be deed, I may not chese ;
 And if that thou foryeté me,
 Myne herte shal nevere in likyng be,
 Nor elles where fyndé solace,
 If I be putt out of youre grace, 4430
 As it shal never been, I hope.
 Thanne shulde I fallen in wanhope.
 Allas—in wanhope ? nay pardee,
 For I wole never dispeired be.
 If hope me failè, thanne am I
 Ungracious and unworthy.
 In hope I wole comforted be,
 For Love, whanne he bitaught hir me,
 Seidè that Hope, where so I goo,
 Shulde ay be reles to my woo. 4440
 But what and she my baalis beete,
 And be to me curteis and sweete ?
 Shé is in no thyng full certeyne.
 Lovers she putt in full gret peyne,
 And makith hem with woo to deele ;
 Hir faire biheeste disceyveth feele.
 For she wole byhote sikirly,
 And failen aftir outrely.
 A, that is a full noyous thyng !

4403. MSS. *Yit.*4441. *what and, what though.*

For many a lover in lovyng 4450
 Hangeth upon hir, and trusteth fast,
 Whiche leese her travel at the last.
 Of thyng to comen she woot right
 nought ;
 Therefore if it be wysely sought,
 Hir counsell foly is to take.
 For many tymes whanne she wole make
 A full good silogisme, I dreede
 That aftirward ther shal in deede
 Folwe an evell conclusioun.
 This putte me in confusioun ; 4460
 For many tymes I have it seen
 That many have bigyled been
 For trust that they have sette in hope,
 Which felle hem aftirward a-slope.
 But nevertheles yit gladly she wolde
 That he, that wole hym with hir holde,
 Hadde allè tymes his purpos clere,
 Withoute deceyte or ony were ;
 That she desireth sikirly.
 Whanne I hir blamed, I dide foly. 4470
 But what avayleth hir good wille ?
 Whanne she ne may staunche my stounde
 ille,
 That helpith litel that she may doo,
 Outake biheest unto my woo.
 And heestè certeyn, in no wise
 Withoutè yift is not to prise.
 Whanne heest and deede a-sundry varie,
 They doon a gret contrarie.
 Thus am I possèd up and doun
 With dool, thought, and confusioun ; 4480
 Of my disese ther is no noubre.
 Daunger and Shamè me encumbre,
 Drede also, and Ielousie,
 And Wikked-Tunge full of envie,
 Of whiche the sharpe and cruel ire
 Full ofte me putte in gret martire.
 They han my joyè fully lette,
 Sith Bialacoil they have bishette
 Fro me in prisoun wikkidly,
 Whóm I love so entierly 4490
 Thát it wole my banè bee
 But I the sonner may hym see.
 And yit more over, wurst of all,

4457. *silogisme*, read 'silogim.'4467. *his*, MSS. *her*.4472. *stounde*, perhaps read *wounde*.4492. *The sonner may hym see*, for syntax,
cp. 4515.

Ther is sette to kepe (foule hir bifall !)
 A rympled vekke, ferre ronne in age,
 Frowning and yelow in hir visage,
 Which in a-wayte lyth day and nyght,
 That noon of hym may have a sight.
 Now mote my sorwe enforcéd be ;
 Full soth it is that Love yaf me 4500
 Three wonder yiftés, of his grace,
 Whiche I have lorn now in this place,
 Sith they ne may, withouté drede,
 Helpen but lytel, who taketh heede.
 For here availleth no Sweté-Thought,
 And Sweeté-Spechê helpith right nought ;
 The thridde was called Sweté-Lokyng,
 That now is lorn without lesyng.
 Yiftes were faire, but not forthy
 They helpé me but symplély 4510
 But Bialacoil looséd be,
 To gon at large and to be free.
 For hym my lyf lyth all in doute,
 But if he come the rather oute.
 Allas, I trowe it wole not bene !
 For how shult I evermore hym sene ?
 He may not oute, and that is wronge,
 By cause the tour is so stronge.
 How shulde he oute? By whos prowesse,
 Oute of so stronge a forteresse ? 4520
 By me certeyn it nyl be doo ;
 God woot I have no witte therto.
 But wel I woot I was in rage,
 Whonne I to Lové dide homage.
 Who was the cause, in sothfastnesse,
 Bút hir-silf Dame Idelnesse,
 Which me conveicd, thurgh my praieré,
 To entre into that faire verger ?
 She was to blame me to leve,
 The which now doth me sooré greve.
 A foolis word is nought to trowe, 4531
 Ne worth an appel forto love.
 Men shulde hym snybbé bittirly
 At prymé temps of his foly.

4494. *Ther is*, one syllable.

4498. *hym*, MSS. *hem*.

4511. *But*, unless. (?) Add *all* after *Bialacoil*.

4527. *my*, MSS. *faire* from line below ; 'ma
 proiere.

4532. *love*, MSS. *lowe*, but *love*, 'to value,' is
 the regular word in this connection. Medial *v*
 and *w* were sometimes rhymed together in northern
 poems; cp. note to v. 104. The scribe of Gl.
 writes *w* sometimes as *v*; cp. *wode*, v. 4709, where
 MS. *wode*, Th. *woyde*.

I was a fool and she me leevede,
 Thurgh whom I am right nought releved ;
 She accomplisshid all my wille,
 That now me greveth wondir ille.
 Resoun me seidé what shulde falle.
 A fool my silf I may wel calle 4540
 That love asyde I hadde not leyde,
 And trowed that damé Resoun seide.
 Resoun hadde bothé skile and ryght,
 Whanne she me blamed with all hir
 myght

To medle of love that hath me shent ;
 But certeyn now I wole repente.
 And shulde I repente? Nay, parde,
 A fals traitour thanne shulde I be.
 The develes engynnes wolde me take,
 If I my lorde woddé forsake, 4550
 Or Bialacoil falsly bitraye.
 Shulde I at myscheef hate hym? Nay,
 Sith he now for his curtesie
 Is in prison of Ielousie.
 Curtesie certeyn dide he me,
 So mych that may not yolden be,
 Whanne he the hay passen me lete
 To kisse the Rosé faire and swete ;
 Shulde I therfore cunne hym mawgre ?
 Nay, certeynly, it shal not be ; 4560
 For Love shall nevere, yif God wille,
 Here of me, thurgh word or wille,
 Offence or complaynt more or lesse,
 Neither of Hope nor Idilnesse.
 For certis it were wrong that I
 Hated hem for her curtesie.
 Ther is not ellys but suffre and thynke,
 And waken whanne I shuldé wynke ;
 Abide in hope til Love, thurgh chaunce,
 Sende me socour or allegeaunce, 4570
 Expectant ay till I may mete
 To geten mercy of that swete.

Whilom I tenke how love to me
 Séide he woldé take at gree
 My servise, if unpacience
 Causéd me to done offence.
 He seide, 'In thank I shal it take,
 And high maister eke thee make,
 If wikkednesse ne reve it thee ; 4579
 But, soné, I trowe that shal not be.'
 These were his wordis by and by ;
 It semede he lovede me trewély.
 Now is ther not but serve hym wele,

If that I thanke his thanke to fele ;
 My good, myne harme lyth hool in me.
 In love may no default be,
 For trewe Love ne failide never man ;
 Sothly the faute mote nedys than,
 As god forbede, be founde in me.
 And how it cometh, I can not see ; 4590
 Now late it goon as it may goo,
 Whether Love wole scoure me or sloo ;
 He may do hool on me his wille ;
 I am so soré bounde hym tille,
 From his servise I may not fleen ;
 For lyf and deth, withouten wene,
 Is in his hande, I may not chiese,
 He may me doo bothe wyne and leese.
 And sith so sore he doth me greve,
 Yit if my lust he wolde acheve 4600
 To Bialacoil goodly to be,
 I yeve no force what felle on me.
 For though I dye as I mote nede,
 I praye Love of his goodlyhede
 To Bialacoil do gentylnesse,
 For whom I lyve in such distresse,
 That I mote deyen for penaunce.
 But first withouté repentaunce,
 I wole me confesse in good entent,
 And make in haste my testament, 4610
 As lovers doon that feelen smerte.
 To Bialacoil leve I myne herte
 All hool withouté departyng,
 Or doublenesse of repentyng.
 Thus as I madé my passage
 In compleynt, and in cruel rage,
 And I not where to fynde a leche
 That couthe unto myne helpyng eche,
 Sodeynly agayn comen down
 Out of hir tour I saugh Resoun, 4620
 Discrete, and wis, and full plesaunt,
 And of hir porte full avenaunt.
 The righté weye she tooke to me,
 Which stode in gret perplexite,
 That was posséd in every side,
 That I nyst where I myght abide ;
 Till she demurely sad of chere,
 Seide to me, as she come nere,
 'Myne owné freend, art thou yit greved ?
 How is this quarell yit acheved 4630
 Of Lovés side ? Anoon me telle.
 Hast thou not yit of Love thi fille ?

4592. *Whether*, read *Wher*.

Art thou not wery of thy servise
 That the hath in siché wise ?
 What joye hast thou in thy lovyng ?
 Ís it swete or bitter thyng ?
 Canst thou yit chesé, late me see,
 What best thi socour myght be ?
 Thou servest a full noble lorde,
 That maketh thee thrall for thi rewarde,
 Which ay renewith thi turment, 4641
 With foly so he hath thee blent.
 Thou fell in mycheef thilké day
 Whanne thou didist, the sothe to say,
 Óbeysaunce and eke homage.
 Thou wroughtest no-tyng as the sage,
 Whanne thou bicam his liegé man ;
 Thou didist a gret foly than,
 Thou wistest not what fell therto,
 With what lord thou haddist to do ; 4650
 Íf thou haddist hym wel knowe,
 Thou haddist nought be brought so lowe.
 For if thou wistest what it were,
 Thou noldist serve hym half a yeer,
 Nót a weke nor half a day,
 Ne yit an hour withoute delay,
 Ne never ha lovede paramours.
 His lordshipp is so full of shoures,
 Knowest hym ought ?'

L'Amaunt. 'Ye, Dame, parde.

Raisoun. 'Nay, nay.'

L'Amaunt. 'Yis, I.'

Raisoun. 'Wherof? late se.'

L'Amaunt. 'Of that heseidé I shulde be
 Glád to have sich lord as he, 4662
 And maister of sich seignorie.'

Raisoun. 'Knowist hym no more ?'

L'Amaunt. 'Nay, certis, I,
 Save that he yaf me rewles there,
 And wente his wey, I nysté where,
 And I aboode bounde in balaunce.'

Raisoun. 'Lo, there a noble conisaunce !
 But I wille that thou knowe hym now,
 Gynnyng and eendé, sith that thou 4670
 Art so anguisshous and mate,
 Disfigured oute of a-state ;
 Ther may no wrecche have more of woo,
 Ne caytyfe noon enduren soo.
 It were to every man sittyng
 Óf his lord have knowleching ;
 For if thou knewe hym oute of doute,

4634. Insert some word like *harmed* after *hath*.

Lightly thou shulde escapen oute
Of the prisoun that marreth thee.'

L'Amaunt. 'Ye, Damé, sith my lord
is he, 4680

And I his man maad with myn honde,
I woldè right fayne undirstonde
To knowen of what kynde he be,
If ony wolde enformè me.'

Raisoun. 'I wolde,' seidè Resoun,
'thee lere

Sith thou to lerne hast sich desire,
And shewè thee withouten fable,
A thyng that is not demonstrable.
Thou shalt [wite] withouten science,
And knowe withouten experience, 4690
The thyng that may not knowen be,
Ne wist ne shewid in no degre.

Thou maist the sothe of it not witen,
Thóugh in thee it werè writen.
Thou shalt not knowe therof more,
While thou art reuled by his lore.

But unto hym that love wole flee
The knottè may unclosed bee,
Which hath to thee, as it is founde,
So long be knette and not unbounde.
Now sette wel thyne entencioun, 4701
To here of love discripcioun.

Love it is an hatefull pees,
A free acquitaunce withoute reeles,
A truthe frette full of falsheede ;
A sikernesse all sette in drede,
In hertis a dispeiryng hope,
And full of hope it is wanhope ;
Wise woodnesse and wode resoun,
A sweté perell in to droune, 4710
An hevvy birthen lyght to bere ;
A wikked wawe alwey to ware,
It is Karibdous perilous ;
Disagreable and gracious ;
It is discordaunce that can accorde,

And accordaunce to discorde ;
It is kunnyng withoute science,
Wisdomè withoutè sapience,
Witte withoutè discrecioun,
Havoire withoute possessioun ; 4720
It is sike hele and hool sekenesse,
A thrust drownèd in dronknesse ;
An helthè full of maladie,
And charite full of envie ;
An hunger full of habundaunce,
And a gredy suffisaunce ;
Delite right ful of hevynesse,
And drierihed full of gladnesse ;
Bitter swetnesse and swete errour,
Right evell savoured good savour ; 4730
Syn[nè] that pardoun hath withynne,
And pardoun spotted oute with synne ;
A peyne also it is joiouss,
And felonyè right pitous ;
Also pley that selde is stable,
And stedefast [stat] right mevable.
A strengthe weykèd to stonde upright,
And feblenessè full of myght ;
Witte unavisèd, sage folie,
And joiè full of turmentrie ; 4740
A laughter it is, weping ay,
Reste that traveyleth nyght and day ;
Also a sweté helle it is,
And a soroufull paradys ;
A plesaunt gayl and esy prisoun,
And, full of froste, [a] somer sesoun,
Prýme temps full of frostès white,
And May devoide of al delite ;
With seer braunches blossoms ungrene,
And newe fruyt fillid with wynter tene.
It is a slowe may not forbere 4751
Ragges ribaned with gold to were ;
For also well wole love be sette
Under ragges as riche rochette,
And eke as wel by amourettes
In mournyng blak, as bright burnettes.

4722. MSS. *A trust . . . and dronknesse.*

4723. MSS. *And helth.*

4725. MSS. *And anger.*

4728. *drierihed*, MSS. *drevied.*

4732. *oute with*, MSS. *withoute.*

4751. *C'est taigne qui riens refuse
Les porpres et les buriaus use.*

The word *taigne* (moth) of the Fr. is probably a mistake for *caigne* (cp. Hatzfeld-Darmesteter s.v. *cagne*). At least that seems to be the word here translated *slowe*, 'a vagabond.'

4687. *withouten*, perhaps dissyllabic.

4693, 4694. These obscure lines not in Fr.; perhaps we should connect v. 4693 with v. 4692 (reading *now witen* for *not witen*), and v. 4694 with v. 4695.

4705. MSS. *And thurgh the*. The correction is Tyrwhitt's.

4705. *frette full*; cp. *Leg. of G. W.* 1117.

4709. Cp. note to v. 4532.

4712. 'A dangerous sea always to be avoided, It is Charybdis perilous.' The MS. reading *away to were* (nothing in Fr. corresponding) does not make good sense.

For noon is of so mochel pris,
 Ne no man founden [is] so wys,
 Ne noon so high is of parage,
 Ne no man founde of witt so sage, 4760
 No man so hardy, ne so wight,
 Ne no man of so mychel myght,
 Noon so fulfilléd of bounte,
 That he with love [ne] may daunted be.
 Áll the world holdith this wey,
 Lóve makith all to goon myswey,
 But it be they of yvel lyf
 Whom Genius cursith man and wyf,
 That wrongly werke ageyn nature.
 Noon such I love, ne have no cure 4770
 Of sich as lovés servauntes bene,
 And wole not by my counsel flene.
 For I ne preisè that lovyng,
 Wherthurgh men at the laste eendyng
 Shall calle hem wrecchis full of woo,
 Love greveth hem and shendith soo.
 But if thou wolt wel love eschewe
 Forto escape out of his mewe,
 And make al hool thi sorwe to slake,
 No bettir counsel maist thou take 4780
 Than thynke to fleen wel I-wis.
 Maynought helpe elles; for wite thou this:
 It thou fle it, it shal flee thee;
 Folowe it, and folowen shal it thee.'

Whanne I hadde herde all Resoun
 seyne,

Which haddè spilt hir speche in veyne,
 'Dáme,' seide I, 'I dar wel sey,
 Of this avaunt me wel I may,
 That from youre scole so devyaunt
 I am, that never the more avaunt 4790
 Right nought am I thurgh youre doctrine.
 I dulle under youre discipline,
 I wote no more than wist [I] ever;
 To me so contrarie and so fer
 Is every thing that ye me lere,
 And yit I can it all by *par cuer*,
 Myne herte foryetith therof right nought,
 It is so writen in my thought;
 And depè greven it is so tendir
 That all by herte I can it rendre, 4800
 And rede it over comunely;
 But to my-silf lewedist am I.
 But sith ye love discreven so,
 And lak and preisè it bothè twoo,

4764. Cp. similar mistake in v. 3774.

Defyneth it into this letter
 That I may thenke on it the better;
 For I herde never diffyne it ere,
 And wilfully I wolde it lere.'

Raisoun. 'If love be serchéd wel and
 sought,

It is a sykenesse of the thought, 4810
 Annexed and knet bitwixè tweyne
 Which male and female with oo cheyne
 So frely byndith that they nyll twynne,
 Whether so therof they leese or wyne.
 Therooté springith thurgh hooite brennyng
 Into disordinat desiryng
 Fórtó kissen and embrace,
 And at her lust them to solace;
 Of other thyng love recchith nought
 But setteth her herte and all her thought,
 Móre for delectacioun 4821
 Than ony procreacioun
 Of other fruyt by engendrure;
 (Which love to god is not plesure),
 For of her body fruyt to gete
 They yeve no force, they are so sette
 Upon delite to pley in-feere.
 And somme have also this manere,
 To feynen hem for lovè seke.
 Sich love I preisè not at a leke, 4830
 For paramours they do but feyne,
 To lovè truly they disdeyne;
 They falsen ladies traitoursly,
 And swerne hem othes utterly,
 With many a lesyng and many a fable,
 And all they fynden deceyvable;
 And whanne they han her lust [y]geten,
 The hootè ernes they al foryeten.
 Wymmen the harme they bien full sore,
 But men this thenken evermore; 4840
 That lasse harme is, so mote I the,
 Deceyve them than deceyved be;
 And namèly where they ne may
 Fynde none other menè wey.
 For I wote wel, in sothfastnesse,
 What wight doth now his bisynesse
 With ony womman forto dele
 For ony lust that he may fele,
 But if it be for engendrure,
 He doth trespasse, I you ensure. 4850

4807. MSS. *diffyned heere.*

4814. *Whether for wher.*

4824. *plesure*, MSS. *plesyng.*

For he shulde setten all his wille
 To geten a likly thyng hym tille,
 And to sustenê, if he myght,
 And kepê forth, by kyndês right,
 His ownê lyknesse and semblable.
 For because all is corumpable,
 And failê shulde successioun,
 Ne were ther generacioun
 Oure sectis strenê forto save, 4859
 Whanne fader or moder arn in grave,
 Her children shulde, whanne they ben
 deede,
 Full diligent ben in her steede
 To use that werke on such a wise,
 That oon may thurgh another rise.
 Therefore sette Kynde therynnê delite ;
 For men therynne shulde hem delite,
 And of that deedê be not erke,
 But oftê sithês haunt that werke.
 For noon wolde drawe therof a draught,
 Ne were delite which hath hym kaught.
 Thus hath sotillêd Dame Nature ; 4871
 For noon goth right, I thee ensure,
 Ne hath entent hool ne parfit,
 For her desir is for delyte ;
 The which for tenê crece, and eke
 The pley of love for-oftê seke,
 And thrall hem silf they be so nyce
 Unto the prince of every vyce ;
 For of ech synne it is the rote
 Unlefull lust, though it be sote, 4880
 And of all yvell the racyne,
 As Tulus can determyne
 (Which in his tymê was full sage,)
 In a boke he made OF AGE,
 Whêre that more he preyseth eelde,
 Though he be croked and unweelde,
 And more of commendacioun
 Than youthe in his discripcioun,
 For youthê sette bothe man and wyf
 In all perell of soule and lyf, 4890
 And perell is, but men have grace,
 The perell of youghth[ê] forto pace
 Withoute ony deth or distresse,
 It is so full of wyldeñesse.

4871. Thus hath sotilled (MSS. This had sotilled, etc.), 'soutiva,' i.e. thus hath Nature subtly reasoned.

4875. for tene crece (MSS. fortened crece); crece, i.e. increase.

4892. Skeat and Kaluza read tyme for perell.

So ofte it doth shame or damage
 Tó hym, or to his lynage.
 It ledith man now up, now down,
 In mochel dissolucioun,
 And makith hym love yvell companye,
 And lede his lyf disrewlilye, 4900
 And halt hym payed with noon estate.
 Withynne hym-silf is such debate,
 He chaungith purpos and entente
 And yalte [him] into somme covente,
 To lyven aftir her emprise,
 And lesith fredom and fraunchise,
 That nature in hym haddê sette.
 The which ageyne he may not gette,
 If he there make his mansioun,
 For to abide professioun. 4910
 Though for a tyme his herte absente,
 It may not fayle, he shal repente,
 And eke abidê thilkê day
 To leve his abite and gone his way ;
 And lesith his worship and his name,
 And dar not come ageyn for shame,
 But al his lyf he doth so morne,
 By cause he dar not hom retourne.
 Fredom of kynde so lost hath he,
 That never may recured be, 4920
 But that if God hym grauntê grace
 That he may, er he hennês pace,
 Conteyne undir obediencie
 Thurgh the vertu of paciencie.
 For youthe sett man in all folye,
 In unthrift and [in] ribaudie,
 In leccherie and in outrage,
 So ofte it chaungith of corage.
 Youthe gynneth oftê sich bargeyne
 That may not cende withouten peyne.
 In gret perell is sett youthede, 4931
 Delite so doth his bridil leede.
 Delite thus hangith, drede thee nought,
 Bothe mannys body and his thought
 Only thurgh youth, [his] chamberere,
 That to done yvell is custommere,
 And of nought elles taketh hede
 But oonly folkês forto lede
 Into disporte and wyldeñesse,
 So [shê] is frowarde from sadnesse. 4940
 But Eeldê drawith hem therfro,

4933. MSS. this for thus, 'ainsinc.'

4933. drede thee nought, i.e. you may be sure.

4940. Omitted subject.

Who wote it nought, he may wel goo
 And moo of hem that now arn olde,
 That whilom youthhed hadde in holde,
 Which yit remembre of tendir age,
 How it hem brought in many a rage,
 And many a foly therynne wrought.
 But now that Eelde hath hem thourgh
 sough,

They repente hem of her folye,
 That youthe hem putte in jupardye, 4950
 In perell, and in myché woo,
 And made hem ofte amys to do,
 And suen yvell companye,
 Riot and avouterie.

But Eeldé can ageyn restreyne
 From sich foly, and refreyne
 And sette men by her ordinaunce
 In good reule and in governaunce.
 But yvell she spendith hir servise
 For no man wole hir love ne preise, 4960
 She is hated, this wote I welle,
 Hir acqueyntaunce wolde noman fele
 Ne han of Eldé companye,
 Men hate to be of hir alye ;
 For noman wolde bicomen olde
 Ne dye, whanne he is yong and bolde.
 And Eelde merveilith right gretlye,
 Whanne thei remembre hem inwardly,
 Of many a perelous emprise, 4969
 Whiche that they wrought in sondry wise,
 How evere they myght, withouté blame,
 Escape away withouté shame.

In youthé withouté damage
 Or reproof of her lynage,
 Losse of membre, shedyng of blode,
 Perell of deth, or losse of good.
 Woste thou nought where Youthe abit,
 That men so preisen in her witt ?
 With Delite she halt sojour, 4980
 For bothe they dwellen in oo tour.
 As longe as Youthe is in sesoun
 They dwellen in oon mansioun.
 Delite of Youthe wole have servise
 To do what so he wole devise ;
 And Youthe is redy evermore
 Forto obey for smerte of sore

4943. *moo*, 'demant,' either verb meaning to ask or mistake for some such word. Cp. v. 5290 and note.

4944. *youthhed*, MSS. *youthe*.

4960. MSS. *neither*; cp. v. 3718.

Unto Delite, and hym to yive
 Hir servise while that she may lyve.
 Where Elde abit I wole thee telle
 Shórtly, and no whilé dwelle, 4990
 For thidir byhoveth thee to goo.
 If deth in youthe [hath] thee not sloo,
 Of this journey thou maist not faile.
 With hir Labour and Travaile
 Lógged ben, with Sorwe and Woo
 That never out of hir court goo.
 Peyne and Distresse, Syknesse and Ire
 And Malencoly, that angry sire,
 Ben of hir paleys senatours ; 4999
 Gronyng and Grucchyng hir herbejours
 The day and nyght hir to turment,
 With cruell deth they hir present ;
 And tellen hir, erliche and late,
 That Deth stont arméd at hir gate.
 Thanne brynge they to her remembraunce
 The foly dedis of hir infaunce,
 Whiche causen hir to mourne in woo
 That Youthe hath hir bigiléd so,
 Which sodeynly away is hasted.
 She wepeth the tyme that she hath wasted,
 Compleynyng of the preterit 5011
 And the present, that not abit,
 And of hir oldé vanite ;
 That, but aforh hir she may see
 In the future somme socour,
 To leggen hir of hir dolour,
 To graunte hir tyme of répentance,
 Fór hir synnes to do penaunce,
 And at the laste so hir governe
 To wynne the joy that is eterne, 5020
 Fro which go bakward Youthe her made
 In vanite to droune and wade,—
 For present tyme abidith nought,
 It is more swift than any thought,
 So litel while it doth endure
 That ther nys compté ne mesure.
 But how that evere the gamé go
 Who list to have joie and mirth also
 Of lové, be it he or she

5004. MSS. *stondith*.

5022. The conclusion seems to have been forgot by the translator; Fr.

'Et qu'ele a sa vie perdue
 Se du futur n'est securue,' etc.

So supply after 5022 :

Al her lyf she hath forlorn.

5028. *have* (MSS. *love*), read *t'have*.

High or lowé, who it be, 5030
 In fruyt they shuldé hem delyte ;
 Her part they may not ellés quyte,
 To save hem-silf in honeste.
 And yit full many one I se
 Of wymmen, sothly forto seyne,
 Thát desire and woldé fayne
 The pley of love, they be so wilde,
 And not coveite to go with childe.
 And if with child they be perchaunce,
 They wole it holde a gret myschaunce ;
 But what-som-ever woo they fele, 5041
 They wole not pleyné but concele,
 But if it be ony fool or nyce
 In whom that Shame hath no justice.
 For to delyte echone they drawe,
 That haunte this werke bothe high and
 lawe,
 Sáve sich that arn worth right nought
 Thát for money wole be bought.
 Such love I preisé in no wise,
 Whanne it is goven for coveitise. 5050
 I preise no womman though she be wood
 That yeveth hir-silf for ony good.
 Fór litel shulde a man telle,
 Of hir that wole hir body selle,
 Bé she maydé, be she wyf,
 That quyk wole selle hir, bi hir lif.
 How faire chere that evere she make
 He is a wrecche, I undirtake,
 That loved such one, for swete or soure,
 Though she hym calle hir paramoure,
 And laugheth on hym, and makith hym
 feeste ; 5061
 Fór certeynly no such beeste
 Tó be loved is not worthy,
 Or bere the name of druerie.
 Noon shulde hir please, but he were
 woode,
 That wole dispoile hym of his goode.
 Yit nevertheles I wole not sey
 That she for solace and for pley
 Ne may a jewel or other thyng
 Táke of her lovés fre yevyng ; 5070
 But that she aske it in no wise,
 For drede of shame of coveitise.
 And she of hirs may hym certeyn
 Withouté sclandre yeven ageyn,

5051. MSS. *though so be wood*; (?) read *to be good*. 'Mes ja certes n'iert fame bone.'

And joyne her hertes to-gidre so
 In love, and take and yeve also.
 Trówe not that I wolde hem twynne
 Whanne in her love ther is no synne ;
 I wole that they to-gedre go,
 And don al that they han ado, 5080
 As curteis shulde and debonaire,
 And in her love beren hem faire,
 Withouté vice, bothe he and she,
 So that alway in honeste
 Fro foly love they kepe hem clere,
 That brenneth hertis with his fere,
 And that her love in ony wise
 Bé devoide of coveitise.
 Góod love shulde engendrid be
 Of trewé herte, just and secre, 5090
 And not of such as sette her thought
 To have her lust, and ellis nought.
 So are they caught in lovés lace,
 Truly for bodily solace.
 Fleshly delite is so present
 With thee, that sette all thyne entent,
 Withouté more (what shulde I glose ?)
 Fórto gete and have the Rose,
 Which makith [thee] so mate and woode,
 That thou desirest noon other goode. 5100
 But thou art not an inche the nerre,
 But evere abidist in sorwe and werre,
 As in thi facé it is sene ;
 It makith thee bothe pale and lene ;
 Thy myght, thi vertu goth away.
 A sory geste, in goodé fay,
 Thou herberest then in thyne inne,
 The God of Love whanne thou let inne.
 Wherfore I rede thou shette hym oute,
 Or he shall greve thee, oute of doute ;
 For to thi profit it wole turne, 5111
 Iff he nomore with thee sojourne.
 In gret myscheef and sorwe sonken
 Ben hertis that of love arn dronken,
 As thou peraunter knowen shall
 Whanne thou hast lost thi tyme all,
 And spent thy youth in ydilnesse
 In waste and wofull lustynesse.
 If thow maist lyve the tyme to se
 Of love forto delyvered be, 5120

5085. *they*, MSS. *to*.

5107. *then*, MS. *hem*; Th. omits.

5116. *thi tyme*, 'ton tens,' MSS. *the tyme*.

5117. *thy youth*, 'ta jonesce,' MSS. *by thought*.

Thy tyme thou shalt biwepé sore,
 The whiché never thou maist restore,
 For tymé lost, as men may see,
 For no thyng may recured be.
 And if thou scape yit atté laste
 Fro Lové that hath thee so faste
 Knytt and bounden in his lace,
 Certeyn I holde it but a grace.
 For many oon, as it is seyne,
 Have lost and spent also in veyne 5130
 In his servise, withoute socour,
 Body and soule, good and recour,
 Witte and strengthe and eke richesse,
 Of which they hadde never redresse.'

Thus taught and prechéd hath resoun,
 But Lové spilté hir sermoun,
 That was so ymped in my thought,
 That hir doctrine I sette at nought.
 And yitt ne seide she never a dele
 That I ne undirstode it wele, 5140
 Word by word the mater all ;
 But unto love I was so thrall,
 Which callith over-all his pray,
 He chasith so my thought al day,
 And halt myne herte undir his sele,
 As trust and trew as ony stele.
 Só that no devocioun
 Né hadde I in the sermoun
 Of dame Resoun, ne of hir rede.
 It toke no sojour in myne hede, 5150
 For all yede oute at [that] oon ere,
 That in that other she dide lere ;
 Fully on me she lost hir lore.
 Hir speche me grevéd wondir sore.

Than unto hir for ire I seide,
 For anger as I dide abraide :
 ' Dame, and is it youre wille algate
 That I not love, but that I hate
 Allé men, as ye me teche ?
 For if I do aftir youre speche, 5160
 Sith that ye seyne love is not good,
 Thanne must I nedis say with mood,
 If I it leve, in hatrede ay
 To lyven, and voidé love away
 From me, [and be] a synfull wrecche,

5144. *al day*, MSS. *ay*; cp. v. 5174.5145. *halt*, MSS. *holdith*.5162. *say*, an aphetic form of *assay*, to attempt.5164. MSS. omit *To*.

5165. The bracketed words (Skeat's readings) seem necessary to the sense.

Hated of all that [love that] tecche ;
 I may not go noon other gate,
 For other must I love or hate.
 And if I haté men of newe
 More than love, it wole me rewe, 5170
 As by youre preching semeth me,
 For Love no thing ne preisith thee.
 Ye yeve good counsel sikirly,
 That prechith me al day that I
 Shúlde not lovés lore alowe,
 He were a foole wolde you not trowe.
 In speche also ye han me taught
 Another love that knowen is naught,
 Which I have herd you not repreve,
 To love ech other. By youre leve, 5180
 If ye wolde diffyne it me,
 I wolde gladly here to se,
 Átte the leest, if I may lere,
 Of sondry lovés the manere.'

Raisoun. ' Cértis freend a fool art thou
 Whan that thou no thyng wolt allowe,
 Thát I for thi profit say.
 Yit wole I sey thee more in fay,
 For I am redy at the leste
 To accomplisshé thi requeste. 5190
 But I not where it wole avayle,
 In veyn perauntre I shal travayle.
 Lóve ther is in sondry wise,
 As I shal thee heere devise.
 For somme love leful is and good ;
 I mene not that which makith thee wood,
 And bringith thee in many a fitte
 And ravysshith fro thee al thi witte,
 It is so merveilouse and queynte ;
 With such love be no more aqueynte.

Love of freendship also ther is, 5201
 Which makith no man done amys,
 Of willé knytt bitwixé two,
 That wole not breke for wele ne woo ;
 Which long is likly to contune
 Whanne wille and goodis ben in comune ;
 Grounded by goddis ordinaunce,
 Hoole withouté discordaunce ;
 With hem holdyng comunte
 Of all her goode in charite ; 5210
 That ther be noon excepcioun
 Thurgh chaungyng of entencioun ;
 That ech helpe other at her neede,

5172. *preisith thee*, 'Tout me vaille Amors un denier.'

And wisely hele both word and dede ;
 Trewe of menyng, devoide of slouthe,
 For witt is nought withouté trouthe,
 So that the ton dar all his thought,
 Seyn to his freend and sparé nought
 As to hym silf, withoute dredyng
 To be discovered by wreyng. 5220
 For glad is that conjunccioun
 Whanne ther is noon susspecioun,
 [Ne lak in hem] whom they wolde
 prove,

That trewe and parfit weren in love.
 For no man may be amyable,
 But if he be so ferme and stable
 That fortune chaunge hym not, ne blynde ;
 But that his freend all-wey hym fynde,
 Bothe pore and riche, in oon estate.
 For if his freend, thurgh ony gate, 5230
 Wole compleyne of his poverté,
 He shulde not bide so long til he
 Óf his helpyng hym requere ;
 For goode dedé done thurgh priaiere
 Is sold and bought to deere, I-wys,
 To hert that of grete valour is.
 For hert fulfilled of gentilnesse
 Can yvel demené his distresse,
 And man, that worthy is of name,
 To asken often hath gret shame. 5240

A good man brenneþ in his thought
 For shamé, whanne he axeth ought.
 He hath gret thought, and dredeth ay
 For his disese, whanne he shal pray
 His freend, lest that he warnéd be,
 Til that he preve his stabilte.
 But whanne that he hath founden oon,
 That trusty is and trewe as stone,
 And [hath] assaiad hym at alle,
 And founde hym stedefast as a walle 5250
 And of his freendship be certeyne,
 He shal hym shewe bothe joye and
 peyne,

And all that [he] dar thynke or sey,
 Withouté shame, as he wel may.
 For how shulde he a-shaméd be
 Of sich one as I toldé thee ?
 For whanne he woot his secre thought,

5223. *Tiex mors (mœurs) avoir doivent et seulent
 Qui parfetement amer veulent.*

The bracketed words were supplied by Professor Skeat.

The thridde shal knowe therof right
 nought ;

For tweyne of noubre is bet than thre
 In every counsell and secre. 5260
 Repreve he dredeth never a deele
 Who that bisett his wordis wele.
 For every wise man, out of drede,
 Can kepe his tunge til he se nede ;
 And foolés can not holde her tunge —
 “ A foolés belle is sooné runge.”
 Yit shal a trewé freend do more,
 To helpe his felowe of his sore,
 And socoure hym, whanne he hath neede,
 In all that he may done in deede ; 5270
 And gladder [be] that he hym plesith,
 Thán his felowe, that he esith.
 And if he do not his requeste,
 He shal as mochel hym moleste
 As his felow, for that he
 May not fulfille his volunte
 Fúilly, as he hath requered.
 If bothe the hertis Love hath fered,
 Jóy and woo they shull departe
 And take evenly ech his parte ; 5280
 Half his anoy he shal have ay,
 And comfort [him] what that he may ;
 And of his blissé parte shal he,
 If lové wel departed be.

And whilom of this unyte
 Spake Tulus in a ditee,
 Man shuldé maken his requeste
 Unto his freend that is honeste,
 And he goodly shulde it fulfille,
 But if the more were out of skile ; 5290
 And other wise not graunte therto,
 Except oonly in causes twoo ;
 If men his freend to deth wolde drive,
 Late hym be bisy to save his lyve ;
 Also if men wolen hym assayle
 Of his wurship to make hym faile,
 And hyndren hym of his renoun ;

5274. *He.* Perhaps read *That* or *It*, as a reflexive verb *molest* is unusual.

5282. *comfort him* (MSS. omit *him*), ‘le conforté.’

5284. *wel* (MSS. *wole*), ‘a droit.’

5287. *Man* (MSS. *And*) *shulde*, one should, ‘devons.’

5290. MSS. *But it.* *more* is either a subst. meaning *request*, or a similar mistake to that in v. 4943.

5292. *causes* (MSS. *cause*), cases.

Late hym, with full entencioun,
 His dever done in eche degre
 Thát his freend ne shaméd be, 5300
 In this two causes with his myght,
 Taking no kepe to skile nor right
 As ferre as love may hym excuse ;
 This ought no man to refuse.
 This love, that I have tolde to thee,
 Is no thing contrarie to me ;
 This wole I that thou folowe wele,
 And leve the tother everydele ;
 This love to vertu all entendith,
 The tothir foolés blent and shendith. 5310
 Another love also there is,
 That is contrarie unto this ;
 Which desire is so constreyned
 Thát [it] is but willé feyned.
 Away fro trouthe it doth so varie,
 That to good love it is contrarie,
 Fór it maymeth in many wise
 Síké hertis with coveitise.
 All in wynnyng and in profit
 Sich love settith his delite. 5320
 This love so hangeth in balaunce,
 That if it lese his hope perchauce
 Of lucre that he is sett upon,
 Ít wole faile and quenche anoon.
 For no man may be amerous,
 Ne in his lvyng vertuous,
 Bút he lovè more in moode
 Men for him-silf than for her goode.
 For love that profit doth abide
 Is fals, and bit not in no tyde 5330
 [This] lovè cometh of Dame Fortune,
 That litel whilè wole contune ;
 For it shal chaungen wonder soone,
 And take Eclips ; right as the moone
 Whanne he is from us lett
 Thurgh erthè, that bitwixe is sett
 The sonne and hir, as it may falle,
 Be it in partie or in all.
 The shadowe maketh her bemys merke,
 And hir hornes to shewe derke 5340
 That part where she hath lost hir lyght
 Of Phebus fully, and the sight ;
 Til, whanne the shadowe is overpaste,

She is enlumyned ageyn as faste
 Thurgh the brightnesse of the sonnè bemes,
 That yeveth to hir ageyne hir lemes.
 That love is right of sich nature,
 Now is faire, and now obscure,
 Now bright, now clipsi of manere,
 And whilom dymme, and whilom clere.
 As soone as poverte gynneth take, 5351
 With mantel and [with] wedis blake
 Hidith of love the light away,
 That into nyght it turneth day ;
 It may not see richessè shyne,
 Till the blakè shadowes fyne.
 For whanne richessè shyneth bright
 Love recovereth ageyn his light,
 And whanne it failith, he wole flit ;
 And as she groweth, so groweth it. 5360
 Óf this love here what I sey :
 The richè men are lovéd ay,
 And namely tho that spardn bene,
 That wole not wasshe her hertes clene
 Óf the filthe, nor of the vice
 Of gredy brennyng avarice.
 The riche man full fonnéd is y-wys,
 That weneth that he loved is ;
 If that his herte it undirstode,
 It is not he, it is his goode ; 5370
 He may wel witen in his thought
 His good is loved and he right nought.
 For if he be a nygard eke,
 Men wole not sette by hym a leke,
 But haten hym, this is the sothe.
 Lo, what profit his catell doth ?
 Of every man that may hym see,
 It geteth hym nought but enmyte.
 But he amende hym of that vice,
 And knowe hym silf, he is not wys. 5380
 Certys he shulde ay freendly be,
 To gete him love also ben free,
 Or ellis he is not wise ne sage,
 Nomore than is a gote ramage.
 That he not loveth his dede proveth,
 Whan he his richesse so wel loveth
 That he wole hide it ay and spare,
 His poré freendis sene forfare
 To kepen alway his purpose,

5301. MSS. *caas*.5327. Perhaps insert *if* after *But*.5342. Such displacements as this of *and* were common in 15th century verse.5351. *take*, 'l'afuble.'5353. *Hidith*. Skeat reads *It hit*, and perhaps rightly.5379. *hym*, MSS. *hymself*.5389. *alway*, MSS. *ay*; cp. v. 5144.

Til for drede his yen close, 5390
 And til a wikked deth hym take.
 Hym hadde lever a-sondre shake
 And late hise lymes a-sondre ryve,
 Than leve his richesse in his lyve ;
 He thenkith parte it with no man.
 Certayn no love is in hym than ;
 How shuldè love withynne hym be,
 Whanne in his herte is no pite ?
 That he trespasseth wel I wat, 5400
 For ech man knowith his estate.
 For wel hym ought to be reproved
 That loveth nought, ne is not loved.
 But sen we arn to fortune comen,
 And hath oure sermoun of hir nomen,
 A wondir will y telle thee nowe ;
 Thou herdist never sich oon I trowe.
 I note where thou me leven shall,
 Though sothfastnesse it be at all.
 As it is writen and is soth,
 That unto men more profit doth 5410
 The froward fortune and contraire,
 Thán the swote and debonaire ;
 And if thee thynke it is doutable
 It is thurgh argument provable ;
 Fór the debonaire and softe
 Fálswith and bigilith ofte.
 For lyche a moder she can cherishe,
 And mylken [hem] as doth a norys ;
 And of hir goodè to hem deles,
 And yeveth hem parte of her joweles,
 With grete richesse and dignite ; 5421
 And hem she hoteth stabilite
 In a state that is not stable,
 But chaungynge ay and variable ;
 And fedith hym with glorie veyne,
 In worldly blissè noncerteyne.
 Whanne she hem settith on hir whele
 Thanne wenè they to be right wele,
 And in so stable state withall
 That never they wenè forto falle. 5430
 And whanne they sette so highè be,
 They wene to have in certeynte

Of hertly freendis so grete noubre
 That no thyng myght her state encombre.
 They trust hem so on every side,
 Wenying with hem they wolde abide
 In every perell and myschaunce,
 Withouté change or variaunce
 Bóthe of catell and of goode.
 And also forto spende her bloode, 5440
 And all her membris forto spille,
 Oonly to fulfille her wille.
 They maken it hole in many wise,
 And boten hem her full servise,
 How sorè that it do hem smerte,
 Into her naked sherte.
 Herte and all so hole they yive,
 For the tyme that they may lyve.
 Só that with her flaterie,
 They maken foolis glorifie 5450
 Of her wordis spekyng,
 And han ther-of a rejoysyng,
 And trowe hem as the Evangile :
 And it is all falsheede and gile,
 As they shal afirwardè se
 Whanne they arn falle in poverte,
 And ben of good and catell bare ;
 Thanne shulde theysene who freendisware.
 For of an hundred certeynly,
 Nor of a thousande full scarsly, 5460
 Ne shal they fynde unnethis oon
 Whanne poverté is comen upon.
 For this Fortune that I of telle
 With men whanne hir lust to dwelle,
 Makith hem to leese her conisaunce,
 And norishith hem in ignoraunce.

But froward Fortune and perverse,
 Whanne high estatis she doth reverse,
 And maketh hem to tumble doune
 Óf hir whele, with sodeyn tourne, 5470
 And from her richesse doth hem fle,
 And plongeth hem in poverte,
 As a stepmoder envyous
 And leieth a plastre dolorous
 Unto her hertis wounded egre,
 Which is not tempred with vynegre

5393. MSS. *late all*.5399. MSS. *wel I wot*.5401. *For*, (?) read *Full*, 'moult.'5405. Cp. *Boece*, 583 ff.5408. *at all* (MSS. *it all*), altogether.5419. *deles*, (?) *dele* infinitive construed with *can* and rhyming with *joweles*; cp. v. 2092. If so, read *yve* in v. 5420.5426. *In*, MSS. *And*, Fr. 'en.'5433. *so*, MSS. *to*, Fr. 'tant.'5452. *ther-of*, MSS. *cheer of*, (Kaluza).5463. *this*, MSS. *thus*, 'ceste.'5470. *Of*, off.5473. The *And* of next verse seems to belong before *As*, else v. 5474 precedes v. 5473.Et lor assiet comme marastre
 Au cuer un dolereus emplastre.

But with poverte and indigence—
 Forto shewe by experience
 That she is Fortune verelye,
 In whom no man shulde affye, 5480
 Nor in hir yestis have fiauence,
 She is so full of variaunce.
 Thus kan she maken high and lowe,
 Whanne they from richesse arn [y-]throwe,
 Fully to knowen without were
 Freend of affect and freend of chere ;
 And which in love were trewe and stable,
 And whiche also were variable,
 After Fortune her goddessse,
 In poverte outhur in richesse. 5490
 For all she yeveth here, out of drede,
 Unhappe bereveth it in dede ;
 For in-fortune late not oon
 Of freendis, whanne Fortune is gone—
 I mene tho freendis that wole fle
 Anoon, as entreth poverte ;
 And yit they wole not leve hem so,
 But in ech placé where they go,
 They calle hem “wrecchè,” scorne, and
 blame,
 And of her myshappe hem diffame. 5500
 And namely siche as in richesse
 Pretendid most of stablenesse,
 Whanne that they sawe hym sette on lofte,
 And were of hym socourèd ofte,
 And most yolpe in all her neede ;
 But now they take no maner heede,
 But seyn in voice of flaterie,
 That now apperith her folye
 Over-all where so they fare,
 And syngè “Go fare-wel, feldefare.” 5510
 All suchè freendis I beshrewe,
 For of trewe ther be to fewe.
 But sothfast freendis, what so bitide,
 In every fortune wolen abide ;
 Thei han her hertis in suche noblesse
 That they nyl love for no richesse,
 Nor for that fortune may hem sende

5486. *affect*, see *New English Dictionary*, s.v.5486. Cp. Chaucer's *Fortune*, v. 34, and *Boece*, 590 ff.5491. *she*, MSS. *that*; ‘Car ceus que beneurte donne.’5493. *late*, (?) *leveth*, ‘remain.’5493. *oon* is subject of *late*, ‘remains.’5502. MSS. *pretendith*.5510. *Go fare-wel*, etc., v. *New English Dict.* under *Farewell*.

Thei wolen hem socoure and defende,
 And chaunge for softe ne for sore ;
 For who is freend loveth evermore. 5520
 Though men draweswerde his freend to slo,
 He may not hewe her love a-two,
 But in case that I shall sey ;
 For pride and ire lese it he may,
 And for reprove by nycete,
 And discovering of privite ;
 With tongè woundyng as feloun,
 Thurgh venemous detraccioun.
 Frende in this case wole gone his way,
 For no thyng greve hym more ne may,
 And for nought ellis wole he fle, 5531
 If that he love in stabilite.
 And certeyn he is wel bigone,
 Among a thousand that fyndith oon ;
 For ther may be no richesse
 Ageyns frendshipp of worthynesse ;
 For it ne may so high atteigne
 As may the valoure, soth to seyne,
 Of hym that loveth trew and well.
 Frendshipp is more than is catell, 5540
 For freend in court ay better is,
 Than peny in purs certis.
 And Fortune myshappying,
 Whanne upon men she is fallyng
 Thurgh mysturnyng of hir chaunce,
 And casteth hem oute of balaunce,
 She makith thurgh hir adversite
 Mén full clerly forto se
 Hym that is freend in existence,
 From hym that is by apparence. 5550
 For yn-fortune makith anoon,
 To knowe thy freendis fro thy foon,
 By experience right as it is.
 The which is more to preise y-wis,
 Than is myche richesse and tresour.
 For more dothe profit and valour
 Poverté and such adversite
 Bi fer than doth prosperite ;
 For the toon yeveth consyaunce,
 And the tother ignoraunce. 5560

And thus in poverté in de dede
 Tróuthe declarèd fro falsheed,
 For feyntè freendis it wole declare,
 And trewe also what wey they fare.

5519. *And. Ne* with semicolon after *sende* would make better sense.5544. *fallyng*, MS. *fablyng*, ‘cheans.’

For whanne he was in his richesse,
 These freendis ful of doublenesse
 Óffrid hym in many wise
 Hért, and body, and servise ;
 What wolde he thanne ha yove to ha bought
 To knowen openly her thought, 5570
 That he now hath so clerly seen ?
 The lasse bigiled he shulde have bene,
 And he hadde thanne perceyved it ;
 But richesse nold not late hym witte.
 Wel more avauntage doth hym thanne,
 Sith that it makith hym a wise man,
 The gret myscheef that he receyveth,
 Than doth richesse that hym deceyveth.
 Richesse riché ne makith nought
 Hym that on tresour sette his thought,
 For richesse stonte in suffisaunce 5581
 And no-tyng in habundaunce ;
 For suffisaunce all oonly
 Makith men to lyvé richély.
 Fór he that at myches tweyne,
 Ne valued [is] in his demeine,
 Lyveth more at ese, and more is riche,
 Than doth he that is chiche,
 And in his berne hath, soth to seyn,
 An hundred mowis of whete greyne, 5590
 Though he be chapman or marchaunte,
 And have of golde many [a] besaunte.
 For in the getyng he hath such woo,
 And in the keypyng drede also,
 And sette evermore his bisynesse
 Forto enrese, and not to lesse,
 Forto aument and multiplie.
 And though on hepis that lye hym bye
 Yit never shal maké his richesse
 Asseth unto his gredynesse. 5600
 But the povere that recchith nought,
 Save of his lyflode, in his thought,
 Which that he getith with his travaile,

5569. *yove*, MSS. *yow*, p. pt. of *yive*. Read to *ha* as one word. The thought is borrowed from Boethius; see Chaucer's *Boece*, 590.

5573. *And*, if.

5577. *receyveth*, MSS. *perceyveth*, 'recoit.'

5585. *at*, MSS. *hath*. 'Car tex n'a pas voillant deus niches.'

5586. *Ne valued is*, MSS. *Ne value*; cp. v. above.

5590. *mowis*, MSS. *mavis*, 'muis.'

5598. *that*, i.e. the gold; (?) read *they*, referring to the *besauntes*.

5599. He shall never make his riches satisfy (*asseth*) his greed.

He dredith nought that it shall faile,
 Though he have lytel worldis goode,
 Mete, and drynke, and esy foode,
 Upon his travel and lyyng,
 And also suffisaunt clothyng.
 Or if in syknesse that he fall,
 And lothé mete and drynke withall, 5610
 Though he have not his mete to bye
 He shal bithynke hym hastily
 To putte hym oute of all daunger,
 That he of mete hath no myster ;
 Or that he may with lytel eke
 Be founden, while that he is seke ;
 Or that men shall hym berne in haste,
 To lyvé til his syknesse be paste,
 Tó somme maysondewe biside ; 5619
 Or he caste nought what shal hym bitide—
 He thenkith nought that evere he shall
 Into ony syknessé fall.
 And though it falle, as it may be,
 That all be-tymé spare shall he
 As mochel, as shal to hym suffice
 While he is sike in ony wise,
 He doth [that] for that he wole be
 Cóntente with his poverte,
 Withouté nede of ony man.
 So myche in litel have he can, 5630
 He is apaied with his fortune ;
 And for he nyl be importune
 Unto no wight, ne honerous,
 Nor of her goodés covetous,
 Therefore he spareth, it may wel bene,
 His pore estate forto sustene.
 Or if hym lust not forto spare,
 But suffriþ forþ as not ne ware,
 Atte last it hapneth as it may
 Ríght unto his lasté day, 5640
 And taketh the world as it wolde be ;
 For evere in herté thenkith he,
 The sonner that [the] deth hym slo,
 To paradys the sonner go
 He shal, there forto lyve in blisse,

5617. *berne for beren*; cp. *myxnes*, v. 6496.

5620. *Or* supplied from Fr. 'ou.'

5638, 5639. Fr.

Ainsi viengnent li froit et li chaut
 En la fin qui morir le face ;

so perhaps read :

But suffriþ frost as hot ne ware,
 He lat it hapne as it may.

5641. MSS. *take*.

Where that he shal noo good misse ;
 Thider he hopith God shal hym sende,
 Aftir his wrecchid lyves ende.
 Pictagoras hym silf rehersed
 In a book, that the Golden Verses 5650
 Is clepid for the nobilite
 Of the honourable ditee,
 That whanne thou goste thy body fro,
 Fre in the eir thou shalt up go,
 And leven al humanite,
 And purely lyve in deite.
 He is a foole withouten were
 That trowth have his Countre heere ;
 In erthé is not oure Countre— 5659
 That may these clerkis seyn, and see
 In Boice of Consolacioun,
 Where it is makéd menciuon
 Of oure countre pleyn at the yē
 By teching of Philosophie ;
 Where lewid men myght leré witte,
 Who so that wolde translaten it.
 If he be sich that can wel lyve
 Aftir his renté may hym yive,
 And not desireth more to have,
 Than may for poverté hym save. 5670
 A wise man seide, as we may seen,
 Is no man wrecche but he it wene,
 Be he kyng, knyght, or ribaude ;
 And many a ribaude is mery and baude
 That swynkith and berith bothe day and
 nyght
 Many a burthen of gret myght,
 The whiché doth hym lasse offense
 Fór he suffriþ in pacience.
 They laugh and dauncé, trippe and synge,
 And ley not up for her lvyng, 5680
 But in the taverné all dispendith
 The wynnynng that God hem sendith.
 Thanne goth he fardeles forto bere,
 With as good chere as he dide ere ;
 To swynke and traveile he not feynith,
 For for to robben he disdeynith ;
 But right anoon aftir his swynke

5650. (?) Omit *the*; there is no article in the Fr. The book referred to is the *Aurea Carmina*, extant in the Middle Ages as a work of Pythagoras.

5653. *That*, MSS. *Thanne*.

5661. of *Consolacioun*, 'de Consolatione.'
 Jehan de Meung refers to I, pr. v.

5663. MSS. *eye*.

5672. MSS. *wrecched*; cp. *Boece*, 394.

He goth to taverné forto drynke.
 All these ar riche in abundaunce,
 That can thus havé suffisaunce 5690
 Wel more than can an usurere,
 As God wel knowith, withoute were.
 For an usurer, so God me se,
 Shal nevere for richesse riché be,
 But evermore pore and indigent,
 Scarce and gredy in his entent.
 For soth it is, whom it displese,
 Ther may no marchaunt lyve at ese.
 His herte in sich a werre is sett,
 That it quyk brenneth more to gete, 5700
 Ne never shal enough have geten,
 Though he have gold in gemers yeten.
 Forto be nedey he dredith sore,
 Wherfore to geten more and more
 He sette his herte and his desire.
 So hote he brennyth in the fire,
 Of coveitise, that makith hym woode
 To purchace other mennés goode.
 He undirfongith a gret peyne
 That undirtakith to drynke up Seyne ;
 For the more he drynkith ay 5711
 The more he leveth, the soth to say.
 Thús is thurst of fals getyng,
 Thát laste ever in coveityng,
 Ánd the angwisshe and distresse,
 With the fire of gredynesse.
 She fightith with hym ay and stryvetþ,
 That his herte a-sondre ryvetþ ;
 Such gredynessé hym assaylith,
 That whanne he most hath, most he failith.
 Phisiciens and advocates 5721
 Góne right by the samé yates ;
 They selle her science for wynnynng,
 And haunte her crafte for gret getyng.
 Her wynnynng is of such swetnesse,
 That if a man falle in sikennesse,
 They are full glad for ther encrease ;
 For by her wille, withouté lees,
 Everiché man shuldé be seke, 5729
 And though they die, they settenot a leke.
 After, whanne they the gold have take,
 Full litel care for hem they make ;
 They wolde that forty were seke atonys—

5701. *enough have*, MSS. *though he hath* (Kaluza).

5706. Cp. *Boece*, 325.

5713. Kaluza reads *This* for *Thus*.

Ye ii hundred in flesh and bonys,
 And yit ii thousand, as I gesse,
 Forto encrecen her richesse.
 They wole not worchen in no wise,
 Bút for lucre and covetise.
 For Fysic gynneth first by 'Fy'
 (The Phisicien also sothely);
 And sithen it goth fro "Fy" to "Sy,"
 To truste on hem [it] is foly,
 For they nyl, in no maner gre,
 Dó right nought for charite.

Eke in the samè secte ar sette
 All tho that prechen forto gete
 Wórshipes, honour, and richesse.
 Her hertis arn in grete distresse,
 That folk [ne] lyve not holily.
 But aboven all specialy
 Sich as prechen [in] veynglorie,
 And toward god have no memorie,
 But forth as ypocrités trace,
 And to her soulés deth purchase
 An outward shewing holynesse,
 Though they be full of cursidnesse,
 Not liche to the apostles twelve.
 They deceyve other and hem selve ;
 Bigiléd is the giler thanne,
 For prechying of a curséd man
 Though [it] to other may profite,
 Hymself it vailleth not a myte.

For ofte goode predicacioun
 Cómeth of evel entencioun.
 To hym not vailith his preching,
 All helpe he other with his teching.
 For where they good ensauple take,
 There is he with veynglorie shake.
 But late us leven these prechoures,
 And speke of hem that in her toures
 Hepe up her gold, and fastè shette,
 And sore theron her hertè sette.
 They neither lovè God ne drede,
 They kepè more than it is nede,
 And in her baggès sore it bynde ;

5739-5742. The key of the pun is found in v. 5742: 'Physyc' goes from 'fying' = trusting, to 'sying' = sighing and groaning. The joke was probably an old one in our author's time, for it depends for its fullest point on the earlier form of 'sien,' viz. 'sicen,' still used by Chaucer, and by the translator of the 'A' part of the Romaunt (cp. v. 1641).

5755. *An*, MSS. *And*.

5762. MSS. *availeth*; cp. v. 5765.

Out of the sonne, and of the wynde,
 They putte up more than nedè ware.
 Whanne they seen pore folk forfare,
 For hunger die, and for cold quake,
 God can wel vengeance theroke take.
 Thre gret myschevès hem assailith,
 And thus in gadring ay travaylith :
 With mychel peyne they wynne richesse,
 And drede hem holdith in distresse
 To kepè that they gadre faste,
 With sorwe they leve it at the laste ;
 With sorwe they bothè dye and lyve
 That unto richesse her hertis yive.
 And in defaute of love it is,
 As it shewith ful wel I-wys ;
 For if this gredy, the sothe to seyn,
 Loveden and were loved ageyn,
 And goodè Love regned over-all,
 Such wikkidnesse ne shuldè fall.
 But he shulde yeve, that most good hadde,
 To hem that weren in nede bistadde ;
 And lyve withoutè false usure,
 For charite, full clene and pure.
 If they hem yevè to goodnesse,
 Defendyng hem from ydelnesse,
 In all this world thanne pover noon
 We shuldè fynde, I trowe not oon.
 But chaungèd is this world unstable,
 For love is over-all vendable ;
 We se that no man loveth nowè,
 Bút for wynnyng and for prowè.
 And love is thrallèd in servage,
 Whanne it is sold for avauntage ;
 Yit wommen wole her bodyes selle—
 Suche soules goth to the devel of helle.

Whanne Love hadde told hem his entent,

5801. *pover*, MSS. *pore*; cp. v. 6489.

5811. The translation is here interrupted, ll. 5137-10694 of the French (*Michel*, i. p. 171, l. 5376—p. 355, l. 11443; *Marteau*, ii. p. 70, l. 5397—iii. p. 48, l. 11060) not having been translated. The following is a synopsis (abridged from Bell's Chaucer) of the missing portion:—Reason shows the vanity of natural love and the caprice of Fortune, and exhorts l'Amant to fix his heart on Charity. l'Amant maintains his loyalty to the God of Love, and Reason leaves him. He then consults l'Ami, who advises him to approach Bel-Acueil's prison by a road called Trop-Donner, constructed by Largesse. l'Ami then gives l'Amant directions as to how he is to conduct himself towards his mistress and his wife, and leaves him to pursue his adventure. l'Amant

The baronage to counce! went ; 5812
 In many sentences they fille,
 And dyversly they seide hir wille.
 But aftir discorde they accorded,
 And her accord to Love recorded :
 ' Sir,' seiden they, ' we ben atone
 Bi evene accorde of everichone,
 Outaké Richesse al oonly,
 That sworne hath ful hauteynly, 5820
 That she the castell nyl not assaile,
 Ne smyte a stroke in this bataile
 With darte ne macé, spere ne knyf,
 For man that spekith or berith the lyf,
 And blameth youre emprise, I-wys,
 And from oure hoost departed is,
 Atte lest wey as in this plyte,
 So hath she this man in dispite.
 For, she seith, he ne loved hir never,
 And therefore she wole hate hym evere.
 For he wole gadre no tresoure, 5831
 He hath hir wrath for evermore ;
 He agylte hir never in other caas,
 Lo, heere all hoolly his trespas.
 She seith wel that this other day
 He axide hir leve to gone the way
 That is clepid " To-moche-yevyng,"
 And spak full faire in his praiyng.
 But whanne he praide hir, pore was he,
 Therefore she warned hym the entre ; 5840
 Ne yit is he not thryven so
 That he hath geten a peny or two,
 That quyfly is his owne, in holde.
 Thus hath Richesse us all[é] tolde ;
 And whanne Richesse us this recorded,
 Withouten hir we ben accorded.
 And we fynde in oure accordaunce
 That False-Semblant and Abstaunce,
 With all the folk of her bataille,
 Shull at the hyndre gate assaile, 5850
 That Wikkid-Tunge hath in keypyng
 With his Normans full of janglyng ;
 And with hem Curtesie and Largesse,
 That shull shewe her hardynesse
 To the oldé wyf, that kepte so harde
 Fair-Welcomyng withynne her warde ;

approaches the castle, but Richesse bars his entrance. The God of Love comes to his assistance, first convoking a council of his barons. Here the English begins again.

5856. *Fair-Welcomyng*, hitherto called *Bial-coil*.

Thanne shal Delite and Wel-Heelynge
 Fôndé Shame adowne to brynge,
 With all her oost early and late
 They shull assaillen that ilké gate ; 5860
 Agaynes Drede shall Hardynesse
 Assaile, and also Sikernesse
 With all the folk of her ledyng,
 That never wist what was fleying ;
 Fraunchise shall fight and eke Pite
 With Daunger, full of Cruelte ;
 Thus is youre hoost ordeyned wele.
 Doune shall the castell every-dele,
 If everiché do his entent,
 Só that Venus be present, 5870
 Youre modir full of vesselage
 That can ynough of such usage.
 Withouten hir may no wight spede
 This werk, neither for word ne deede ;
 Therefore is good ye for hir sende,
 For thurgh hir may this werk amende.'
 ' Lordynges, my modir, the goddesse,
 That is my lady and my maistresse,
 Nis not [at] all at my willyng,
 Ne doth not all my desiryng ; 5880
 Yit can she some tyme done labour,
 Whanne that hir lust, in my socour,
 As my nede is forto a-cheve.
 But now I thenke hir not to geve ;
 My modir is she, and of childehede,
 I bothé worshipe hir and drede.
 For who that dredith sire ne dame,
 Shal it abyen in body or name.
 And netheles yit kunné we
 Sende aftir hir if nedé be ; 5890
 And were she nygh she comen wolde,
 I trowe that no thyng myght hir holde.
 Mi modir is of gret prowesse,
 She hath tan many a forteresse,
 That cost hath many a pounde, er this,
 There I nas not present y-wis ;
 And yit men seide it was my dede.
 But I come never in that stede,
 Ne me ne likith, so mote I the, 5899
 That suche toures ben take withoute me,
 For why me thenkith that in no wise
 It may bene clepid but marchandise.

5883. *As my nede is*. Kaluza reads *Al my nedis*, and perhaps rightly ; 'mes besoignes,' 'affairs,' read as 'mes besoignes ('needs'). Cp. similar translation in *Boece*, 147.
 5886. MSS. *eke drede*.

Go bye a courser, blak or white,
 And pay therfore, than art thou quyte ;
 The marchaunt owth thee right nought,
 Né thou hym, whanne thou it bought.
 I wole not sellyng clepé "veyyng,"
 For sellyng axeth no guerdonyng,
 Here lith no thank ne no merite ;
 That oon goth from that other al quyte.
 But this sellyng is not semblable ; 5911
 For whanne his hors is in the stable,
 He may it selle ageyn, parde,
 And wynnen on it, such happe may be ;
 All may the man not leese I-wys,
 For at the leest the skynne is his.
 Or ellis if it so bitide
 That he wole kepe his hors to ride,
 Yit is he lord ay of his hors.
 But thilké chaffare is wel wors, 5920
 There Venus entremetith ough.
 For who-so such chaffare hath bought,
 He shal not worchen so wisely,
 That he ne shal leese al outerly
 Bóthe his money and his chaffare.
 But the seller of the ware
 The prys and profit havé shall,
 Certeyn the biér shal leese all.
 For he ne can so dere it bye
 To have lordship and full maistrie, 5930
 Ne have power to maké lettyng
 Neithir for yift ne for prechyng,
 That of his chaffare, maugre his,
 Another shal have asmoche, I-wis,
 If he wole yeve as myche as he,
 Of what contrey so that he be ;
 Or for right nought, so happé may,
 If he can flater hir to hir pay.
 Bén thanne siché marchauntz wise ?
 Nó but fooles in every wise, 5940
 Whanne they bye sich thyng wilfully
 There as they leese her good fully.
 But nathéles this dar I say,
 My modir is not wont to pay,
 For she is neither so fool ne nyce
 To entremete hir of sich vyce.
 But trusteth wel he shal pay all,
 That répent of his bargeyn shall,

5915. *All* is object of *leese*.5931. *make lettyng*, i.e. put hindrance in his way.5942. *fully*, MSS. *follyly*, 'ou tant perdent.'5947. MSS. *trust*.

Whanne poverte putte hym in distresse,
 All were he scoler to Richesse, 5950
 That is for me in gret yerynyng
 Whanne she assentith to my willyng.
 But [by] my modir seint Venus,
 And by hir fader Saturnus,
 That hir engendride by his lyf
 (But not upon his weddid wyf)—
 Yit wole I more unto you swere
 To make this thyng the sikerere :—
 Now by that feith and that leaute
 That I owe to all my britheren fre, 5960
 Of which ther nys wight undir heven
 That kan her fadris names neven,
 So dyverse and so many ther be,
 That with my modir have be prive ;
 Yit wolde I swere for sikirnesse,
 The pole of helle to my witesse,
 Now drynke I not this yeere clarre,
 If that I lye or forsworne be !
 (For of the goddes the usage is,
 That who so hym forswereth amys 5970
 Shal that yeer drynké no clarre.)
 Now have I sworne ynough pardee,
 If I forswere me, thanne am I lorne—
 But I wole never be forsworne.
 Syth Richesse hath me failed heere,
 She shal abyte that trespas dere,
 Átté leest wey but hir arme
 With swerd, or sparth or [with] gysarme.
 For certis sith she loveth not me
 Fro thilké tyme that she may se 5980
 The castell and the tour to-shake,
 In sory tyme she shal awake.
 If I may grype a riché man,
 I shal so pulle hym, if I can,
 That he shal in a fewé stoundes
 Lese all his markis and his poundis ;
 I shal hym make his pens outslynge,
 Büt they in his gerner spryng.
 Oure maydens shal eke pluk hym so,
 That hym shal nedén fetheres mo, 5990
 And make hym selle his londe to spende,
 But he the bet kunne hym defende.
 Pore men han maad her lord of me ;

5958. *sikerere*, MSS. *seuerer*, (Kaluzs's emendation) based on vv. 6147, 7308.5959. *leaute*, MSS. *beaute*. The same error occurs in v. 6006.5976. *dere*, MSS. *ful dere*, 'chiers.'

5988. 'S'il ne li sourdent en greniers.'

Al though they not so myghty be
 That they may fede me in delite,
 I wole not have hem in despite ;
 No good man hateth hem as I gesse.
 For chynche and feloun is richesse ;
 That so can chase hym and dispise,
 And hem defoule in sondry wise. 6000
 They loven full bet, so God me
 spede,

Than doth the richè chynchy gnede ;
 And ben in goode feith morè stable,
 And trewer and more serviable.
 And therefore it suffisith me
 Her goodè herte and her leaute.
 They han on me sette all her thought,
 And therefore I forgete hem nought ;
 I wolde hem bringe in grete noblesse,
 If that I were god of richesse, 6010
 As I am god of love sothely,
 Sich routhe upon her pleynt have I.
 Therefore I must his socour be
 That peyneth hym to serven me,
 For if he deide for love of this,
 Thanne semeth in me no love ther is.'

'Sir,' seide they, 'soth is every deel
 That ye reherce, and we wote wel
 Thilke oth to holde is resonable.
 For it is good and covenantable 6020
 That ye on richè men han sworne ;
 For, Sir, this wote we wel biforne :
 If Richè men done you homage,
 That is, as foolés done, outrage.
 But ye shall not forsworn be,
 Ne lette, therfore, to drynke clarre
 Or pyment makid fresh and newe.
 Ladies shall hem such pepir brewen,
 If that they fall into her laas, 6029
 That they for woo mowe seyn, "Allas !"
 Ladyes shullen evere so curteis be,
 That they shal quyte youre oth all
 free.

Ne sekith never othir vicaire,
 For they shal speke with hem so faire,
 That ye shal holde you paied full wele,
 Though ye you medle never a dele.
 Late ladies worché with her thyngis
 They shal hem telle so fele tidynges,
 And moeve hem eke so many requestis,
 Bi flateri, that not honest is ; 6040

6002. MSS. *grede* for *gnede*.

And therto yeve hym such thankynges,
 What with kissyng, and with talkynges,
 That certis, if they trowed be,
 Shal never leve hem londe ne fee,
 That it nyl as the moeble fare
 Of which they first delyverid are.
 Now may ye telle us all youre wille,
 And we youre heestés shal fulfille.

But Fals-Semblaunt dar not for drede
 Of you, Sir, medle hym of this dede ;
 For he seith that ye ben his foo, 6051
 He note if ye wole worche hym woo.
 Wherefore we pray you alle, Beausire,
 That ye forgyve hym now your Ire,
 And that he may dwelle as your man
 With Abstinence, his dere lemman.
 This oure accord and oure wille nowe.'
 'Parfay,' seide Love, 'I graunte it yowe ;
 I wole wel holde hym for my man, 6059
 Now late hym come.' And he forth ran.
 'Fals-Semblant,' quod Love, 'in this wise
 I take thee heere to my servise,
 That thou oure freendis helpe away,
 And hyndreth hem neithir nyght ne day,
 But do thy myght hem to releve ;
 And eke oure enemyes that thou greve ;
 Thyne be this myght, I graunte it thee,
 My Kyng of Harlotes shalt thou be,
 We wole that thou have such honour.
 Certeyne thou art a fals traitour, 6070
 And eke a thief ; sith thou were borne,
 A thousand tyme thou art forsworne ;
 But nethèles in oure heryng,
 To putte oure folk out of doutyng
 I bidde thee teche hem, wostowe howe,
 Bi somme general signè nowe,
 In what place thou shalt founden be,
 If that men had myster of thee,
 And how men shal thee best espie ;
 For thee to knowe is gret maistrie. 6080
 Tèlle in what place is thyn hauntyng.'
 'Sir, I have felè dyverse wonyng,
 That I kepe not rehersed be ;
 So that ye wole despyten me.

6041, 6042. *thankynges*, 'coleses' ; Kaluza suggests *thwakynges*. Similarly *talkynges* does not seem happy for 'acoleses' ; (?) read *wakynges*, cp. vv. 2682, 4272.

6057. *This*, this is.
 6068. *Kyng of Harlotes*, 'rois des ribauds,' i.e. provost-marshal.

For if that I tellé you the sothe,
 I may have harme and shamé bothe ;
 If that my felowes wisten it,
 My talis schulden me be quytt,
 For certeyne they wolde haté me
 If ever I knewe her cruelte. 6090
 For they wolde overall holde hem stille
 Of trouthe that is ageyne her wille ;
 Suche tales kepen they not here.
 I myght eftsoone bye it full deere,
 If I seide of hem ony thing
 That ought displesith to her heryng.
 For what word that hem prikketh or biteth,
 In that word noon of hem deliteth,
 Al were it gospel the Evangile,
 That wolde reprove hem of her gile. 6100
 For they are cruel and hauteyne,
 And this thyng wote I well certeyne ;
 If I speke ought to peire her loos,
 Your court shal not so well be cloos
 That they ne shall wite it atté last.
 Of good men am I nought agast,
 For they wole taken on hem no thyng,
 Whanne that they knowe al my menyng.
 But he that wole it on hym take,
 He wole hym-silf suspicious make 6110
 That he his lyf let covertly,
 In gile and in Ipcrisie
 That me engendred and yaf fostryng.’
 ‘ They made a full good engendryng,’
 Quod Love, ‘ for who so sothly telle,
 They engendred the Devel of Helle.
 But nedely, how so evere it be,’
 Quod Love, ‘ I wole and chargé thee
 To telle anon thy wonyng places, 6119
 Heryng ech wight that in this place is,
 And what lyf that thou lyvest also ;
 Hide it no lenger now—Wherto ?
 Thou most discovere all thi wurchyng,
 How thou servest, and of what thyng,
 Though that thou shulddest for thisothe-sawe
 Ben alto beten and to-drawe.
 And yit art thou not wont pardee.
 But natheles though thou beten be,
 Thou shalt not be the first that so
 Háth for sothsawe suffred woo.’ 6130
 ‘ Sir, sith that it may liken you,
 Though that I schulde be slayne right now,
 I shal done youre comaundément,

6111. *let*, leads.

For therto have I gret talent.’
 Withouten wordis mo right thanne
 Fals-Semblant his sermon biganne,
 And seide hem thus in audience :
 ‘ Barouns, take heede of my sentence :
 That wight that list to have knowing
 Of Fals-Semblant, full of flatering, 6140
 He must in worldly folk hym seke,
 And certes in the cloistres eke,
 I wone no where but in hem twey ;
 But not lyk even, soth to sey.
 Shortly, I wole herberwe me
 There I hope best to holstred be ;
 And certeynly sikerest hidyng,
 Is undirnethe humblest clothing.
 Religious folk ben full covert,
 Secular folk ben more appert. 6150
 But nathêles I wole not blame
 Religious folk, ne hem diffame ;
 In what habit that ever they go,
 Religioun umble and trewe also,
 Wole I not blamé, ne dispise,
 But I nyl love it in no wise—
 I mene of false religious,
 That stouté ben and malicious,
 That wolen in an abit goo,
 And setten not her herte therto. 6160
 Religious folk ben al pitous,
 Thou shalt not seen oon dispitous ;
 They loven no pridé, ne no strif,
 But humbely they wole lede her lyf.
 With which folk wole I never be,
 And if I dwelle, I feyne me.
 I may wel in her abit go,
 But me were lever my nekke a-two
 Than lete a purpose that I take,
 What covaunant that ever I make. 6170
 I dwelle with hem that proudé be,
 And full of wiles and subtilte,
 That worship of this world coveiten,
 And grete nedes kunnen espleiten,
 And gone and gadren gret pitaunces,
 And purchase hem the acqueyntaunces
 Of men that myghty lyf may leden,
 And feyne hem pore, and hem silf feden
 With godé morcels delicious,

6146. MSS. *kuilstred*.

6172. MSS. *subtilite*.

6174. MSS. *grete nede*, ‘ les grans besoignes’
 cp. note to 5883.

And drinken good wyne precious, 6180
 And preche us povert and distresse,
 And fisshen hem silf gret richesse
 With wily nettis that they cast ;
 It wole come foule out at the last.
 They ben fro clene religioun went,
 They make the world an argument,
 That [hath] a foule conclusioun :
 " I have a robe of religioun,
 Thanne am I all religious."
 This argument is all roignous, 6190
 It is not worth a croked brere ;
 Abit ne makith neithir monk ne frere,
 But clene lyf and devocioun
 Makith godè men of religioun.
 Néthèles ther kan noon answeze,
 How high that evere his heed he shere
 With rasour whetted never so kene,
 That Gile in braunches kut thrittene ;
 Ther can no wight distincte it so,
 That he dare sey a word therto. 6200

But what herberwe that ever I take
 Or what Semblant that evere I make,
 I mene but gile, and folowe that.
 For right no mo than Gibbe oure cat,
 That awaiteth myce and rattes to kyllen,
 Ne entende I but to bigilen.
 Ne no wight may by my clothing
 Wite with what folk is my dwellyng,
 Ne by my wordis yit, parde,
 So soft and so plesaunt they be. 6210
 Biholde the dedis that I do,
 But thou be blynde thou oughtest so.
 For varie her wordis fro her deede,
 They thenke on gile withoutè dreede,
 What maner clothing that they were
 Or what estate that evere they bere
 Lered or lewdè, lord or lady,
 Knyght, squyer, burgeis, or bayly.'

Right thus while Fals - Semblant
 sermoneth
 Eftsones Love hym aresoneth, 6220
 And brake his tale in his spekyng,
 As thoughe he had hym tolde lesyng,

6197. MSS. *resoun* for *rasour*.

6198. *That* has *noon* for its antecedent, and the allusion is to the twelve monks and prior who made up a convent.

6204. *Gibbe*, i.e. 'Gib,' a common English name for a cat.

6205. Only in Th., but found in Fr.

6206. G *bigilyng*.

And seide, ' What Devel is that I here?
 What folk hast thou us nempned heere ?
 Máy men fyndè religioun
 In worldly habitacioun ?'
 ' Ye, Sir, it folowith not that they
 Shulde lede a wikked lyf, parfey,
 Ne not therfore her soulés leese,
 That hem to worldly clothés chese ; 6230
 For certis it were gret pitee.
 Men may in seculer clothés see
 Florishen hooly religioun.
 Full many a seynt in feeld and toune,
 With many a virgine glorious,
 Devoute and full religious
 Han deied, that comyn cloth ay beeren,
 Yit seyntés nevere the lesse they weren.
 I coudè reken you many a ten, 6239
 Ye wel nygh [al] these hooly wymmen,
 That men in chirchis herie and seke,
 Bothe maydens and these wyves eke,
 That baren full many a faire child heere,
 Wered alwey clothis seculere,
 And in the samè dieden they,
 That seyntes weren, and ben alwey.
 The xi. thousand maydens deere,
 That beren in heven her ciergis clere,
 Of whiche men rede in chirche and syng,
 Were take in seculer clothing, 6250
 Whanne they resseyvèd martirdome,
 And wonnen hevene unto her home.
 Good hertè makith the goodè thought,
 The clothing yeveth ne reveth nought ;
 The goodè thought and the worching
 That makith the religioun flowryng—
 Ther lyth the goode religioun,
 Aftir the right entencioun.

Whoso took a wether's skynne,
 And wrapped a gredy wolf therynne 6260
 For he shulde go with lambis whyte,
 Wenest thou not he wolde hem bite ?
 Yis, neverthelasse, as he were woode,
 He wolde hem wery and drinke ther
 bloode,
 And wel the rather hem disceyve ;
 For sith they coudè not perceyve
 His treget and his cruelte,
 They wolde hym folowe al wolde he fle.
 If ther be wolves of sich hewe

6243. Perhaps omit *full*.

6264. MSS. *the bloode*, 'lor sanc.'

Amongés these apostlis newe, 6270
Thou, Hooly Chirche, thou maist be
wailed,

Sith that thy Citee is assayed
Thourgh knyghtis of thyn ownè table.
God wote thi lordship is doutable,
If thei enforce [hem] it to wynne,
That shulde defende it fro withynne.
Who myght defense ayens hem make?
Withouté stroke it mote be take

Of trepeget, or mangonel, 6280
Without displaiyng of pensel.
And if God ny^l done it socour,
But lat [it] renne in this colour,
Thou most thyn heestis laten be ;
Thanne is ther nought but yeldè thee,
Or yeve hem tribute doutélees,
And holde it of hem to have pees.
But gretter harme bitideth thee
That they al maister of it be.

Wel konne they scornè thee withal ;
By dayé stuffen they the wall, 6290
And al the nyght they mynen there.
Nay, thou planten most elles where
Thyn ympés, if thou wolt fruyt have ;
Abide not there thi-silf to save.

But now pees ! Heere I turne ageyne,
I wole nomore of this thing seyne,
If I may passen me herby.
I myghtè maken you wery ;
But I wole heten you al-way
To helpe youre freendis, what I may, 6300
Só they wollen my company ;
For they be shent al outerly,
But if so fallè that I be
Ófte with hem and they with me.
And eke my lemman mote they serve,
Or they shull not my love deserve.

Forsothe I am a fals traitour,
God jugged me for a thief trichour ;
Forsworne I am, but wel nygh none
Wote of my gile til it be done. 6310
Thurgh me hath many oon deth
resseyved,

That my tregret nevere aperceyved ;
And yit resseyveth, and shal resseyve,

6281. 'Et se d'eus (misread as *deus*) ne la vues
rescorre.'

6290. MSS. *day*. Skeat supplies *wel* before
stuffen.

That my falsnesse shal nevere aperceyve.
But who so doth, if he wise be,
Hym is right good be war of me.

But so sligh is the deceyvynge
That to hard is the aperceyvynge.
For Protheus, that cowde hym change,
In every shap homely and straunge, 6320
Cowde nevere sich gilè ne tresoune
As I. For I come never in toune,
Thère as I myght knownen be ;

Though men me bothe myght here and see,
Full wel I can my clothis change,
Take oon and make another straunge.
Now am I knyght, now chastéleyn,
Now prelat, and now chapéleyn,
Now prest, now clerk, and now forstere ;
Now am I maister, now scolere, 6330
Now monke, now chanoun, now baily ;

What ever myster man am I,
Now am I prince, now am I page,
And kan by herte every langage ;
Sómme tyme am I hore and olde,
Now am I yonge, [and] stoute, and bolde ;
Now am I Robert, now Robyn,
Now Frere Menour, now Iacobyn.
And with me folwith my loteby,
To done me solas and company, 6340
That hight Dame Abstinencè-Streyned.

In many a queynte array feyned,
Ryght as it cometh to hir lykynge,
I fulfille al hir desiryng ;
Sómtyme a wommans cloth take I,
Now am I maydè, now lady ;
Somytyme I am religious,
Now lyk an anker in an hous ;
Somytyme am I Prioresse,
And now a nonne, and now Abbesse ; 6350
And go thurgh allè regions,

6314. *shal* often thus makes an extra unac-
cented syllable.

6317, 6318. Supplied by Kaluza from Fr.
MSS. have *aperceyvynge* for *deceyvynge* in 6317,
and G leaves blank space for 6318, which appears
in Th. as *That al to late cometh knowyng*.

6337. *Robert*, i.e. gentleman.

6337. *Robyn*, i.e. clown.

6338. *Frere Menour*, i.e. Franciscan.

6338. *Iacobyn*, i.e. Dominican.

6341. MSS. *and reyned for streyned*.

6344. *To fulfille*, with comma after *streyned*
and full stop after *desiryng*, would better trans-
late Fr.

6346. MSS. *a mayde*.

Sekyng all religiouns.
 But to what ordre that I am sworne,
 I take the strawe, and lete the corne
 To joly folk I enhabite ;
 I axe nomore but her abite.
 What wole ye more ? In every wise,
 Right as me lyst, I me disguise ;
 Wel can I wre me undir wede,
 Unlyk is my word to my dede. 6360
 [I] make into my trappis falle,
 Thurgh my pryveleges, alle
 That ben in Cristendome alyve,
 I may assoile and I may shryve
 (That no prelat may lettè me)
 All folk where evere thei foundè be ;
 I note no prelate may done so,
 But it the pope be, and no mo,
 That madè thilk establisshing. 6370
 Now is not this a propre thing ?
 But where my sleight is aperceyved,
 Of hem I am nomore resecyved,
 As I was wont ; and wostow why ?
 For I dide hem a tregetrie.
 But therof yeve I lytel tale ;
 I have the silver and the male.
 So have I prechid, and eke shriven,
 So have I take, so have me yiven
 Thurgh her foly husbonde and wyf,
 That I lede right a joly lyf, 6380
 Thurgh symplesse of the prelacye ;
 They knowe not al my tregetrie.
 But for asmoche as man and wyf
 Shulde shewe her paroch-prest her lyf
 Onys a yeer, as seith the book,

6354. *lete*, MSS. *bete* ; cp. 5544, 5959, 6006.

6355. The Fr. texts vary here. The verse should run : *To blynde folk ther I enhabit*, and be taken with v. 6356. *Joly* is perhaps a mistake for *sely*, translating 'por gens avugler' misread as 'por gens avugles.'

6359. *wre*, MSS. *were* ; Skeat and Kaluza *bere* ; 'Moult sont en moi müé li vers.'

6365. *That*, 'ce.'

6371. *where*, MSS. *were*.

6371. *sleight is*, MSS. *sleightis*. Other editions retain reading of MSS. See next note.

6372. Missing from MSS. ; here supplied from Fr. :

Mes mes trais ont aperceüs
 Si n'en sui mes si receüs.

Bell : I shulde ne lenger ben received.

Morris : Ne shulde I more ben receyved.

But the statement in Fr. is not conditional.

6375. MSS. *a litel tale* ; cp. v. 6346.

Er any wight his housel took,
 Thanne have I pryvylegis large
 That may of mychè thing discharge.
 For he may seie right thus, parde :—
 " Sir Preest, in shrift I telle it thee, 6390
 That he to whom that I am shryven
 Hath me assoilèd, and me yiven
 For penaunce sothly for my synne
 Which that I fonde me gilty ynne ;
 Ne I ne have nevere entencioun,
 To makè double confessioun,
 Ne reherce este my shrift to thee ;
 O shrift is right ynough to me.
 This oughtè thee sufficè wele,
 Ne be not rebel never a dele, 6400
 For certis, though thou haddist it sworn,
 I wote no prest ne prelat borne
 That may to shrift este me constreyne.
 And if they done, I wole me pleyne,
 For I wote where to pleyne wele.
 Thou shalt not streyne me a dele
 Ne enforcè me, ne not me trouble
 To makè my confessioun double.
 Ne I have none affeccioun,
 To have double absolucioun. 6410
 The firste is right ynough to me,
 This latter assoilyng quyte I thee.
 I am unbounde—What ! Maist thou fynde
 More of my synnes me to unbynde !
 For he that myght hath in his honde
 Of all my synnès me unbonde,
 And if thou wolt me thus constreyne
 That me mote nedis on thee pleyne,
 There shall no jugge imperial
 Ne bisshop, ne official, 6420
 Done jugèment on me ; for I
 Shal gone and pleyne me openly
 Unto my shriftefadir newe,
 That hightè not Frere Wolf untrewè !
 And he shal chevys hym for me,
 For I trowe he can hampre thee.
 But lord ! he wolde be wrooth withal,
 If men hym woldè Frere Wolf call ;
 For he wolde have no pacience,
 But done al cruel vengeance ; 6430
 He wolde his myght done at the leest
 No thing spare, for goddis heest.
 And god so wys be my socour,
 But thou yeve me my Savyour
 At Ester, whanne it likith me,

Withouté presyng more on thee,
 I wole forth and to hym gone,
 And he shal housel me anoon,
 For I am out of thi grucching;
 I kepe not dele with thee no thing." 6440
 Thus may he shryve hym that forsaketh
 His paroch prest, and to me takith;
 And if the prest wole hym refuse,
 I am full redy hym to accuse,
 And hym punysshé and hampre so
 That he his chirchê shal forgo.
 But who so hath in his felyng
 The consequence of such shryvyng,
 Shal sene that prest may never have myght
 To knowe the conscience a-right 6450
 Of hym that is undir his cure.
 And this ageyns Holy Scripture,
 That biddith every heerde honeste
 Have very knowing of his beeste.
 But poré folk that gone by strete,
 That have no gold, ne sommés greve,
 Hem wolde I lete to her prelates;
 Or lete her prestis knowe her states.
 Forto me right nought yevé they.'
 'And why?'

'It is for they ne may.

They ben so bare I take no kepe, 6461
 But I wole have the fatté sheepe;
 Lat parish prestis have the lene,
 I yeve not of her harme a bene,
 And if that prelates grucché it,
 That oughten wroth be in her witt
 To leese her fatté beestes so,
 I shal yeve hem a stroke or two
 That they shal leesen with [her] force
 Ye bothe her mytre and her croce. 6470
 Thus jape I hem, and have do longe,
 My pryveleges ben so stronge.'

Fals - Semblaunt wolde have stynted
 heere,

But Love ne made hym no such cheere
 That he was wery of his sawe,
 But forto make hym glad and fawe

6436. *presyng*, pressing.

6440. *i.e.* I don't care to deal with you in any way.

6452. *this*, this is.

6466. MSS. *woth*.

6469. *her*, Skeat *the*, Kaluza suggests *by seint loce*, referring to *Tales*, D 483. Fr.:

Que lever ferai tex boces
 Qu'il en perdront mitres et croces.

He seide: 'Telle on more specialy,
 How that thou servest untrewly;
 Telle forth, and shame thee never a dele,
 For as thyn abit shewith wele 6480
 Thou semest an hooly heremyte.'
 'Sothe is, but I am an ypocrite.'
 'Thou goste and prechest pouverte.'
 'Ye sir but richesse hath pouste.'
 'Thou prechest abstinence also.'
 'Sir, I wole fillen, so mote I go,
 My paunche of good mete and [good]
 wyne,

As shulde a maister of dyvyne;
 For how that I me pover feyne,
 Yit all[é] pore folk I disdeyne. 6490
 I Lové bettir thacqueyntaunce
 Ten tymé of the Kyng of Fraunce,
 Than of a pore man of mylde mode,
 Though that his soule be also gode.
 For whanne I see beggers quakyng
 Naked on myxnes al stynkyng
 For hungre crie, and eke for care,
 I entremete not of her fare.
 They ben so pore and ful of pyne, 6499
 They myght not oonys yeve me a dyne,
 For they have no thing but her lyf;
 What shulde he yeve that likketh his
 knyf?

It is but foly to entremete,
 To seke in houndés nest fat mete.
 Lete bere hem to the spitel anoon,
 But for me comfort gete they noon.
 Bút a riché sike usurere
 Wolde I visite and drawé nere;
 Hym wole I comfote and reheté,
 For I hope of his gold to gete. 6510
 And if that wikkid deth hym have,
 I wole go with hym to his grave;
 And if ther ony reprove me
 Why that I lete the pore be,
 Wóstow how I mot a-scape?

6481. *semeest*, MSS. *servest*.

6482. *an*, MSS. *but an*.

6492. *Ten tyne*, Fr. 'cent mil tans.'

6493. Skeat omits *a*. Kaluza *mylde*, which seems better; cp. Fr. 'Que d'un povre par nostre Dame'; *power*, too, is more frequent than *pore* in the poem.

6500. Kaluza and Skeat omit *a*.

6507. *usurere* seems to be dissyllabic here, like *seculer* in v. 6263.

6515. *mot*, MSS. *not*.

I sey and sweré hym ful rape
 That riché men han moré tecches,
 Of synné than han poré wrecches,
 And han of counsel more mister,
 And therefore I wole drawe hem ner.
 But as grete hurt, it may so be, 6521
 Hath soule in right grete poverte
 As soule in grete richesse, forsothe,
 Al be it that they hurten bothe ;
 For richesse and mendicitees
 Ben clepid ii. extremytees ;
 The mene is clepéd suffisaunce,
 Ther lyth of vertu the aboundaunce.
 For Salamon, full wel I wote,
 In his Parablis us wrote, 6530
 As it is knowe to many a wight,
 In his thrittene chapitre right :
 " God thou me kepe, for thi pouste,
 Fro richesse and mendicite ;
 For if a riché man hym dresse,
 To thanke to myche on [his] richesse,
 His herte on that so fer is sett,
 That he his créatour foryett ;
 And hym that begging wole ay greve,
 How shulde I bi his word hym leve ?
 Unnethe [is] that he nys a mycher 6541
 Forsworne or ellis God is lyer."
 Thus seith Salamon sawes.
 Ne we fynde writen in no lawis
 And namely in oure Cristen lay
 (Whoso seith, " Ye," I dar sey, " Nay,")
 That Crist ne his apostlis dere,
 While that they walkide in erthé heere,
 Were never seen her bred beggyng ;
 For they nolde beggen for no thing. 6550
 And right thus was men wont to teche,
 And in this wisé wolde it preche
 The maistres of divinite
 Somtyme in Parys the citee.
 And if men wolde ther-geyn appose
 The nakid text and lete the glose,
 It myghté soone assoiled be.

6522. MSS. *a soule*.6532. *thrittene*, it should be thirtieth (Prov. xxx. 8, 9), 'trentiesne.'6536. *his richesse*, 'sa richesse.'6539. *begging*, MSS. *beggith* (corrected by Kaluza).6539. *wole greve*, 'mendicité guerroe.'6542. *God is*, MSS. *goddis*. Cp. 6541.6543. *Salamones*, MSS. *Salamon* (Kaluza).6551. *men*, one.

For men may wel the sothé see,
 That, parde, they myght aske a thing
 Pléynly forth without begging ; 6560
 For they were Goddis herdis deere,
 And cure of soulés hadden heere.
 They noldé no thing begge her fode ;
 For afir Crist was done on rode
 With ther propre hondis they wrought,
 And with travel, and ellis nought,
 They wonnen all her sustenaunce,
 And lyveden forth in her penaunce,
 And the remenaunt yaf away
 To other poré folkis alwey. 6570
 They neither bilden tour ne halle,
 But ley in houses smale with-alle.
 A myghty man that can and may,
 Shulde with his honde and body alway,
 Wynne hym his fode in laboring,
 If he ne have rent or sich a thing,
 Al though he be religious,
 And god to serven curious.
 Thus mote he done, or do trespas,
 But if it be in certeyn cas, 6580
 That I can reherce if myster be
 Right wel, whanne the tyme I se.
 Seke the book of seynt Austyne,
 Be it in papir or perchemyne,
 There as he writ of these worchynges ;
 Thou shalt seen that noon excusynges
 A parfit man ne shuldé seke
 Bi wordis, ne bi dedis eke,
 Al though he be religious 6590
 And god to serven curious,
 That he ne shal, so mote I go,
 With propre hondis and body also,
 Géte his fode in laboryng,
 If he ne have proprete of thing.
 Yit shulde he selle all his substaunce
 And with his swynk have sustenaunce,
 If he be parfit in bounte ;
 Thus han tho bookés toldé me.
 For he that wole gone ydilly
 And usith it ay besily 6600
 To haunten other mennés table,
 He is a trechour ful of fable,

6568. *penaunce*, 'en patience, so perhaps, as Kaluza suggests, read *pacience*.6581. Perhaps omit *That*.6592. Kaluza reads *honde*, citing v. 6574 ; but cp. v. 6565.6600. *besily*, MSS. *desily*.

Ne he ne may by gode resoun
 Excuse hym by his orisoun ;
 For men bihoveth in somme gise
 Blynne somtyme in Goddis servise
 To gone and purchasen her nede.
 Men mote eten, that is no drede,
 And slepe, and eke do other thing ;
 So longé may they leve praiyng ; 6610
 So may they eke her praier blynne,
 While that they werke her mete to wynne.
 Seynt Austyn wole therto accorde
 In thilké book that I recorde.
 Justinian eke, that madé lawes,
 Hath thus forboden, by old dawes.
 No man up peyné to be dede,
 Mighty of body, to begge his brede,
 If he may swynke it forto gete ;
 Men shulde hym rather mayme or bete,
 Or done of hym aperte justice, 6621
 Than suffren hym in such malice.
 They done not wel, so mote I go,
 That taken such almessé so,
 But if they have somme pryvelege,
 That of the peyne hem wole allege.
 But how that is, can I not see,
 But if the prince disseyved be.
 Ne I ne wene not sikerly
 That they may have it rightfully. 6630
 Bút I wole not determine
 Of prynces power, ne defyne,
 Ne by my word comprede, I-wys,
 If it so ferre may strecche in this ;
 I wole not entremete a dele.
 But I trowe that the book seith wele,
 Who that takith almessis that be
 Déwe to folk, that men may se
 Lámé, feble, wery and bare,
 Póre or in such maner care, 6640
 That konné wynne hem never mo,
 For they have no power therto,
 He etith his owné dampnyng,
 But if he lye that made al thing.
 And if ye such a truaunt fynde,
 Chastise hym wel, if ye be kynde.
 But they wolde haté you percas,
 And if ye fillen in her laas,

6606. *Blynne*, MSS. *Ben*. Skeat and Kaluza read *somtyme leven*.

6615. *Justinian*, cod. Justin. xi. 25. *De mendicantibus validis* (Bell).

They wolde eftsoonys do you scathe,
 If that they myghté, late or rathe. 6650
 For they be not full pacient,
 That han the world thus foulé blent.
 And witeth wel, that [though] God bad
 The good-man selle al that he had,
 And folowe hym, and to pore it yive,
 He wolde not therfore that he lyve
 To serven hym in mendience,
 For it was nevere his sentence.
 But he bad wirken whanne that neede is,
 And folwe hym in goodé dedis. 6660
 Seynt Poule, that loved al Hooly Chirche,
 He bade thapostles forto wirche,
 And wynnén her lyfode in that wise,
 And hem defended trauandise ;
 And seide, "Wirketh with youre honden" ;
 Thus shulde the thing be undirstonden.
 He nolde, I-wys, have bidde hem begging,
 Ne sellen gospel ne prechyng,
 Lest they berafte, with her askyng,
 Folk of her catel or of her thing. 6670
 For in this world is many a man
 That yeveth his good for he ne can
 Werne it for shame, or ellis he
 Wolde of the asker delyvered be ;
 And for he hym encombrith so,
 He yeveth hym good to late hym go.
 But it can hem no thyng profit
 They lese the yift and the meryte.
 The goodé folk that Poule to preched
 Profred hym ofté, whan he hem teched,
 Somme of her good in charite. 6681
 But therfore right no thing toke he,
 But of his hondwerk wolde he gete
 Clothes to wryne hym, and his mete.'
 'Telle me thanne how a man may lyven,
 That al his good to pore hath yiven,
 And wole but oonly bidde his bedis,
 And nevere with hondes labour his nede is.
 May he do so ?'

'Ye sir.'

'And how ?'

6653. *though*, supplied by Kaluza ; but *ther* (=where) would come closer to Fr. 'la au Diex comande.'

6654. *The good-man*, Fr. 'prodons.'

6677. *hem*, MSS. *hym*, Fr. 'lor prouffite.'

6688. Found only in Thynne, but according nearly enough with Fr. *nede is*, Th. *nedis* ; *labour* in sense of 'to labour for' is not otherwise known in M.E.

Sir, I wole gladly tellé yow. 6690
 Seynt Austyn seith a man may be
 In houses that han proprete,
 As Templers, and Hospitlers,
 And as these Chanouns Regulers,
 Or Whitè monkès or these Blake—
 I wole no mo ensamplis make—
 And take therof his sustenyng,
 For therynne lyth no begging ;
 But other wey[è]s not, y-wys, 6700
 Yif Austyn gabbith not of this,
 And yit full many a monke laboreth,
 That God in hooly chirche honoureth ;
 For whanne her swynkyng is agone,
 They rede and syng in chirche anone.
 And for ther hath ben gret discorde,
 As many a wight may be recorde,
 Upon the estate of mendience,
 I wole shortly, in youre presence,
 Telle how a man may begge at nede,
 That hath not wherwith hym to fede.
 Maugre this felones jangelyngis, 6711
 For sothfastnesse wole none hidyngis ;
 And yit percas I may abey,
 That I to yow sothly thus sey.

Lo heere the caas especial :
 If a man be so bestial,
 That he of no craft hath science,
 And nought desireth ignorence,
 Thanne may he go a-begging yerne,
 Til he somme maner crafte kan lerne ;
 Thurgh which withoutè truaundyng 6721
 He may in trouthè have his lvyng.
 Or if he may done no labour
 For elde, or sykenesse, or langour,
 Or for his tendre age also,
 Thanne may he yit a-begging go.
 Or if he have peraventure,
 Thurgh usage of his norriture,
 Lyved over deliciously,
 Thanne oughten good folk comunly 6730
 Han of his myscheef somme pitee,
 And suffren hym also that he
 May gone aboute and begge his breed,
 That he be not for hungur deed.
 Or if he have of craft kunnyng,

And strengthe also, and desiryng
 Tó wirken as he had what
 But he fynde neithir this ne that,
 Thanne may he beggè, til that he
 Have geten his necessite. 6740
 Or if his wynnyng be so lite
 That his labour wole not acyuyte
 Sufficiantly al his lvyng,
 Yit may he go his breed begging ;
 Fro dore to dore he may go trace,
 Til he the remenaunt may purchase.
 Or if a man wolde undirtake
 Ony emprisé forto make
 In the rescous of oure lay,
 And it defenden as he may, 6750
 Be it with armès or lettrure
 Or other covenable cure,
 If it be so he pore be,
 Thanne may he beggè til that he
 May fynde in trouthè forto swynke,
 And gete hym clothè, mete and drynke,
 Swynke he with hondis corporell
 And not with hondis esprituell.
 In al this caas and in semblables,
 If that ther ben mo resonables, 6760
 He may begge as I telle you heere,
 And ellis nought in no manere ;
 As William Seynt Amour wolde preche,
 And oftè wolde dispute and teche,
 Of this mater all openly
 At Parys full solempnely.
 And, also god my soulè blesse,
 As he had in this stedfastnesse
 The accorde of the universite
 And of the puple, as semeth me, 6770
 No good man oughte it to refuse,
 Ne ought hym therof to excuse.
 Be wrothe or blithè who-so be,
 For I wole speke and telle it thee,
 Al shulde I dye, and be putt down
 As was seynt Poule in derke prisoun,
 Or be exiled in this caas
 With wrong, as maister William was,
 That my moder, Ypocrysie,
 Bánysshèd for hir gret envye. 6780

6749. *i.e.* in the defence of our religion.6759. *this*, plural.

6763. William Seynt Amour, a doctor of the Sorbonne who wrote a book against friars in the 13th century.

6769. *The accord of th' universite.*6700. *Yif*, MSS. *Yit*, 'Se.'6707. MSS. *mendicence*.6711. MSS. *his felones*, Fr. 'Maugre les felonesses jangles,' *i.e.* these felonous janglings.

My modir flemed hym, Seynt Amour :
 The noble didé such labour
 To susteyne evere the loyalte,
 That he to moche agilté me ;
 He made a book, and lete it write
 Wheryn hys lyfe he dyd al write,
 And wolde ich reneyéd begging,
 And lyvéd by my traveylyng,
 If I ne had rent ne other goode.
 What ! Wenéd he that I were woode ? 6790
 For labour myght me never plese,
 I have more wille to bene at ese,
 And have wel lever, soth to sey,
 Bifore the puple patre and prey ;
 And wrie me in my foxerie
 Under a cope of papelardie.
 Quod Love, 'What devel is this that I heere ?
 What wordis tellest thou me heere ?'
 'What, Sir ?'

'Falsnesse that apert is ;
 Thanne dredist thou not god ?'

'No certis ;
 For selde in grete thing shal he spede
 In this worldé, that god wole drede. 6802
 For folk that hem to vertu yyven,
 And truly on her owné lyven,
 And hem in goodnesse ay contene,
 On hem is lytel thrift y-sene.
 Súch folk drinken gret myse ;
 Thát lyf may me never plese.
 But se what gold han usurers
 And silver eke in [her] garners, 6810
 Taylagiers and these monyours,
 Bailifs, bedels, provost countours
 These lyven wel nygh by ravyne.
 The smalé puple hem mote enclyne,
 And they as wolvés wole hem eten.
 Upon the poré folk they geten
 Full moche of that they spende or kepe.
 Nis none of hem that he nyl strepe,
 And wrine hem silf wel atté fulle ;
 Withouté scaldyng they hem pulle. 6820
 The stronge the feble overgoth,
 But I, that were my symple cloth,

6786. As in Th. and Fr. ; G in late hand,
Of thyngis that he beste myghte.

6802. MSS. *world*, but as in v. 6843 the metre
 requires two syllables.

6810. MSS. omit *her*, 'lor greniers.'

6819. *wrine*, (?) *wreen*. The scribe frequently
 confuses *i* and *e*.

Robbe bothé robbéd and robbours,
 And gilé giléd and gilours.
 By my tregat, I gadre and threste
 The gret tresour into my cheste,
 That lyth with me so fasté bounde.
 Myn highé paleys do I founde,
 And my delités I fulfille
 With wyne at feestés at my wille 6830
 And tables full of entremees.
 I wole no lyf but ese and pees,
 And wynné gold to spende also.
 For whanne the greté bagge is go,
 It cometh right with my japes.
 Make I not wel tumble myn apes ?
 To wynnen is alway myn entent,
 My purchase is bettir than my rent ;
 For though I shuldé beten be,
 Over-al I entremeté me ; 6840
 Withouté me may no wight dure.
 I walké soulés forto cure,
 Of al the worldé cure have I
 In brede and lengthé. Bold[é]ly
 I wole bothe preche and eke counceilen ;
 With hondis wille I not traveilen,
 For of the Pope I have the bull,
 I ne holde not my wittés dull.
 I wole not stynten in my lyve
 These emperouris forto shryve, 6850
 Or kyngis, dukis, lordis grete ;
 But poré folk al quyte I lete,
 I love no such shryvyng, parde ;
 But it for other causé be,
 I rekké not of poré men—
 Her astate is not worth an hen ;
 Where fyndest thou a swynker of labour
 Have me unto his confessour ?
 But emperesses and duchesses,
 Thise queenes, and eke countesses, 6860
 Thise abbessis, and eke bygyns,
 These greté ladyes palasyns,
 These joly knyghtis and baillyves,
 Thise nonnes, and thise burgeis wyves
 That riché ben and eke plesyng,
 And thise maidens welfaryng,
 Wher so they clad or naked be,
 Uncounceiled goth ther noon fro me.

6823, 6824. MSS. *robbyng*, *giling*.

6838. Cp. *Tales*, D 145.

6850. MSS. *emperours*.

6862. *ladyes palasyns*, i.e. court ladies.

And for her soulès savete
 At lord and lady and her meyne 6870
 I axe, whanne thei hem to me shryve,
 The proprete of al her lyve,
 And make hem trowe, bothe meest and
 leest,

Hir paroch prest nys but a beest
 Ayens me and my compagne,
 That shrewis ben as gret as I.
 Fro whiche I wole not hide in holde
 No pryvete that me is tolde,
 That I, by word or signe y-wis,
 [Nyl] make hem knowè what it is. 6880
 And they wolen also tellen me,
 They hele fro me no pryvyte,
 And forto make yow hem perceyven,
 That usen folk thus to disceyven,
 I wole you seyn withouten drede
 What men may in the gospel rede
 Of seynt Mathew, the gospelere,
 That seith as I shal you sey heere :

“ Uppon the chaire of Moyses
 (Thus is it gloséd doutèles : 6890
 That is the Oldè Testament,
 For ther-by is the chairè ment)
 Sitte Scribes and Pharisen
 (That is to seyn, the cursid men
 Whiche that we ypocritis calle).
 Doth that they preche, I rede you alle,
 But doth not as they don a dele ;
 That ben not wery to seye wele,
 But to do wel no will have they.

And they wolde bynde on folk al-wey, 6900
 Thát ben to be giléd able,
 Búrdons that ben importable.

On folkès shuldris thinges they couchen,
 That they nyl with her fyngris touchen.”

‘ And why wole they not touche it?’

‘ Why,

For hem ne lyst not sikirly,
 For saddè burdons that men taken,
 Make folkes shuldris aken.
 And if they do ought that good be,
 That is for folk it shuldè se. 6910
 Her bordurs larger maken they,
 And make her hemmes wide alwey,
 And loven setès at the table,

6880. *Nyl*, MSS. *Wole*.

6887. *Matt. xxiii. 1-8.*

6911. MSS. *burdons*, ‘philateres.’

The firste and mostè honourable,
 And forto han the firste chaieris
 In synagogis to hem full deere is,
 And willen that folk hem loute and grete,
 Whanne that they passen thurgh the strete,
 And wolen be cleped “ Maister ” also.
 But they ne shulde not willen so, 6920
 The gospel is ther-ageyns, I gesse,
 That shewith wel her wikkidnesse.

Another custome usè we
 Of hem that wole ayens us be ;
 We hate hym deedly everichone,
 And we wole werrey hym as oon ;
 Hym that oon hatith hate we alle,
 And congete how to done hym falle.
 And if we seen hym wynne honour,
 Richesse, or preis, thurgh his valour, 6930
 Provendè, rent, or dignyte,
 Full fast y-wys compassen we
 Bi what ladder he is clomben so ;
 And forto maken hym down to go
 With traisoun we wole hym defame,
 And done hym leese his goodè name.
 Thus from his ladder we hym take,
 And thus his freendis foes we make.
 But word ne witè shal he noon,
 Till all hise freendis ben his foon. 6940
 For if we dide it openly
 We myght have blamè redily ;
 For hadde he wist of oure malice,
 He hadde hym kept, but he were nyce.

Another is this, that if so falle
 That ther be oon amonge us alle
 That doth a good turne out of drede,
 We seyn it is oure alder deede.
 Ye sikerly though he it feyned,
 Or that hym list, or that hym deyned 6950
 A man thurgh hym avauncéd be,
 Therof all parseners be we,
 And tellen folk where so we go,
 That man thurgh us is sprongen so.
 And forto have of men preysyng,
 We purchase thurgh oure flateryng
 Of richè men of gret pouste
 Lettres to witnesse oure bounte,
 So that man weneth that may us see
 That allè vertu in us be. 6960
 And al-wey porè we us feyne ;

6926. *as oon*, ‘par accord,’ ? *at oon*.

6950. *hym deyned*, he vouchsafed.

But how so that we begge or pleyne,
 We ben the folk without lesyng
 That all thing have without havyng.
 Thus be we dred of the puple y-wis.
 And gladly my purpos is this :
 I delé with no wight but he
 Have gold and tresour gret plente ;
 Her acqueyntauncé wel love I,
 This is moche my desire shortly. 6970
 I entremete me of brokages,
 I maké pees and mariages,
 I am gladly executour,
 And many tymés procuratour ;
 I am somtymé messenger
 (That fallith not to my myster),
 And many tymes I make enquestes—
 For me that office not honest is.
 To dele with other mennes thing,
 That is to me a gret lykyng. 6980
 And if that ye have ought to do
 In place that I repeiré to,
 I shal it speden thurgh my witt,
 As soone as ye have told me it.
 So that ye servé me to pay,
 My servyse shal be youre alway ;
 But who-so wole chastisé me,
 Anoon my lové lost hath he.
 For I love no man in no gise
 That wole me reprevé or chastise ; 6990
 But I wolde al folk undirtake,
 And of no wight no teching take ;
 For I that other folk chastie,
 Wole not be taught fro my folie.
 I love noon hermitagé more ;
 All desertés, and holtés hore,
 And greté wodés everichon,
 I lete hem to the Baptist Iohn.
 I quethe hym quyte, and hym relese
 Of Egipt all the wildirnesse. 7000
 To ferre were alle my mansiouns
 Fro al citees and goodé tounes ;
 My paleis and myn hous make I
 There men may renne ynne openly ;
 And sey that I the world forsake,
 But al amydde I bilde and mak

My hous, and swimme and pley therynne,
 Bet than a fish doth with his fynne.
 Of Antecristes men am I,
 Of whiche that Crist seith openly, 7010
 They have abit of hoolynesse,
 And lyven in such wikkednesse.
 Oútward lambren semen we,
 Full of goodnesse and of pitee,
 And inward we withouten fable
 Ben greddy wolvé's ravysable.
 We enviroune bothe londe and se,
 With all the worldé werrien we ;
 We wole ordeyne of allé thing,
 Of folkis good and her lyvyng. 7020
 If ther be castel or citee
 Wherynne that ony bourgerons be,
 Al though that they of Milayne were
 (For therof ben they blamed there) ;
 Or if a wight out of mesure
 Wolde lene his gold and take usure,
 For that he is so covetous ;
 Or if he be to lecherous,
 Or these that haunté symonye,
 Or provost full of trecherie, 7030
 Or prelat lyvyng jolily,
 Or prest that halt his quene hym by,
 Or oldé horis hostilers,
 Or other bawdes or bordillers,
 Or ellés blamed of ony vice
 Of whiche men shulden done justice :
 Bi all the seyntés that me pray,
 But they defende them with lamprey,
 With luce, with elys, with samons,
 With tendre gees, and with capons, 7040
 With tartés, or with chesis fat,
 With deynté flawns brode and flat,
 With caleweis, or with pullaylle,
 With conynges, or with fyne vitaille,
 That we undir our clothés wide
 Maken though our oure golet glide,
 Or but he wole do come in haste
 Roo-venysoun bake in paste,
 Whether so that he loure or groyne,

7007. *swimme*, G *swimme*; cp. *Tales*, D 1926, 7021 ff. The conclusion to these conditions is found in v. 7049 ff.

7022. *bourgerons* (G *begger*), 'bogre,' sodomites.

7029. Skeat reads *these* or for *these that*, following 'lerres ou'; but this may have been misread (?) 'lesses au,' etc.

7041. MSS. *cheffis*.

6970. 'Ce sont auques tuit mi desir.'

6974. MSS. a *procuratour*. We have seen that the scribe frequently inserts *a* in such cases.

6998. *i.e.* the reputed founder of asceticism.

7002. G omits *al*.

He shal have of a corde a loigne 7050
 With whiche men shal hym bynde and
 lede

To brenne hym for his synful deede,
 That men shull here hym crie and rore,
 A mylè-wey aboute and more ;
 Or ellis he shal in prisoun dye,
 But if he wole his frendship bye,
 Or smerten that that he hath do
 More than his gilt amounteth to.
 But and he couthè thurgh his sleight
 Do maken up a tour of height,— 7060
 Nought rought I whethir of stone, or tree,
 Or erthe or turvès though it be,
 Though it were of no voundè stone
 Wrought with squyre and scantilone,
 So that the tour were stuffèd well
 With allè richesse temporell—
 And thanne that he wolde updresse
 Engyns bothè more and lesse,
 To cast at us by every side

To bere his goodè namè wide, 7070
 Such flightès [as] I shal yow nevene,
 Barelles of wyne by sixe or sevene
 Or gold in sakkis gret plente,
 He shuldè soone delyvered be.
 And if he have noon sich pitaunces,
 Late hym study in equipolences,
 And latè lyes and fallaces,
 If that he wolde deserve oure graces ;
 Or we shal bere hym such wisse
 Of synne and of his wrecchidnesse, 7080
 And done his loos so widè renne,
 That al quyk we shulden hym brenne,
 Or ellis yeve hym suche penaunce
 That is wel wors than the pitaunce.
 For thou shalt never for no thing
 Kon knowen a-right by her clothing
 The traitours full of trecherie,
 But thou her werkis can a-spie.
 And ne hadde the good keypyng be
 Whilom of the universite 7090
 That kepeth the key of Cristendome
 We had bene turmented, al and some.

7056. *his frendship bye*, i.e. pay for his relief ;
 Skeat changes *his* to *our*.

7057. *that that*, (?) for *that*.

7063. *vounde*, Skeat reads *founde*; Fr. 'de quel
 pierre.' Cole's *Dictionary* glosses *vound stone*,
 'free-stone,' with query 'found or foundation.'

7092. As in Th.; G *Of al that here axe juste
 their dome*, in late hand over blank space.

Suche ben the stynkyng prophetis ;
 Nys none of hem that good prophete is,
 For they thurgh wikked entencioun,
 The yeer of the Incarnacioun
 A thousand and two hundred yeer,
 Fyve and fifty, ferther ne ner,
 Broughten a book with sory grace
 To yeven ensample in comune place, 7100
 That seidè thus though it were fable :
 " This is the Gospel Perdurable,
 That fro the Holy Goost is sent."—
 Wel were it worthi to bene brent !
 Entitled was in such manere
 This book, of which I tellè heere
 Ther nas no wight in all Parys
 Biforne Oure Lady at parvys
 That he ne mightè bye the book
 To copy, if hym talent toke. 7110

There myght he se by gret tresoun
 Full many fals comparisoun :—
 " As moche as thurgh his gretè myght,
 Be it of hetè or of lyght,
 The sonnè sourmounteth the mone,
 That troublè is and chaungith soone,
 And the notè kernell the shell—
 (I scornè not, that I yow tell)—
 Right so, withouten ony gile,
 Sourmounteth this noble Evangile 7120
 The word of ony evangelist."
 And to her tittle they token Crist.
 And many such comparisoun
 Of which I make no mencion,
 Mightè men in that book fynde
 Wlio so coude of hem have mynde.

The Universite, that tho was a-slepe,
 Gan forto braide and taken kepe,
 And at the noys the heed upcast,
 Ne never sithen slept it fast ; 7130
 But up it stert, and armès toke

7098. *ferther ne ner* (G *ferther neuer*), 'n'est
 hors vivans qui m'en demente,' i.e. neither
 earlier nor later.

7099. *a book*, the *Evangelium Eternum* ;
 Skeat refers to Southey's *Book of the Church*,
 ch. xi.

7104. MSS. *worth*.

7109. G omits ; Th. *That they ne mighte the
 booke by*.

7110. Th. inserts before 7110 *The sentence
 pleased hem well trewly*, and adds after it,
Of the Evangelistes book. Fr. contains only
 G's single line.

7115. G (*same* for *sonne*).

7116. MSS. *troublere*, 'trouble!'

Ayens this false horrible boke,
 Al redy bateil for to make,
 And to the jure the book to take.
 But they that broughten the boke there
 Hent it anon away for fere ;
 They noldé shewé more a dele
 But thenne it kept, and kepen will,
 Til such a tyme that they may see
 That they so strongé woxen be, 7140
 That no wyght may hem wel withstonde.
 For by that book they durst not stonde.
 Away they gonne it forto bere,
 For they ne dursté not answeere
 By expositioun ne glose
 To that that clerkis wole appose
 Ayens the cursednesse y-wys
 That in that booké writen is.
 Now wote I not, ne I can not see
 What maner eende that there shal be 7150
 Of al this [bokes] that they hyde ;
 But yit algate they shal abide
 Til that they may it bet defende,
 This trowe I best wole be her ende.
 Thus Antecrist abiden we,
 For we ben alle of his meyne ;
 And what man that wole not be so,
 Right soone he shal his lyf forgo.
 We wole a puple upon hym areyse,
 And thurgh oure gilè done hym seise,
 And hym on sharpé speris ryve, 7161
 Or other weyes brynge hym fro lyve,
 But if that he wole folowe y-wis
 That in oure booke writen is.
 Thus mych wole oure book signifie,
 That whilé Petre hath maistrerie,
 May never Iohn shewe well his myght.
 Now have I you declarèd right
 The menyng of the bark and rynde,
 That makith the entenciouns blynde ; 7170
 But now at erst I wole bigynne,
 To expowné you the pith withynne :—

 And the seculers comprehende,
 That Cristes lawé wole defende,
 And shulde it kepen and mayntenen
 Ayenés hem that all sustenen,

7151. MSS. omit *bokes*, 'cis livres.'

7172. One or two verses have been lost corresponding to 'Par Pierre voil le Pape entendre.'

7173. *the seculers*, (?) read *clerkes seculers*, 'clerks seculiers.'

And falsly to the puple techen.
 That Iohn bitokeneth hem that prechen
 That ther nys lawé covenable
 But thilké Gospel Perdurable, 7180
 That fro the Holygost was sent
 To turné folk that ben myswent.
 The strengthe of Iohn, they undirstonde
 The grace in whiche they seie they stonde,
 That doth the synfull folk converte
 And hem to Iesus Crist reverte.
 Full many another orriblite
 May men in that booke se,
 That ben comaunded doutéles
 Ayens the lawe of Rome expres ; 7190
 And all with Antecrist they holden,
 As men may in the book biholden.
 And thanne comaunden they to sleen
 Alle tho that with Petre been ;
 But they shal nevere have that myght,
 And God to-forne for strif to fight,
 That they ne shal enowé fynde,
 That Petres lawé shal have in mynde,
 And evere holde, and so mayntene ;
 That at the last it shal be sene 7200
 That they shal allé come therto
 For ought that they can speke or do.
 And thilké lawé shal not stonde
 That they by Iohn have undirstonde,
 But, maugre hem, it shal adowne,
 And bene brought to confusioun.

But I wole stynt of this matere,
 For it is wonder longe to here.
 But hadde that ilké book endured,
 Of better estate I were ensured ; 7210
 And freendis have I yit pardee
 That han me sett in gret degre.
 Of all this world is Emperour
 Gylé my fadir, the trechour,
 And Emperis my moder is,
 Maugre the Holygost y-wis.
 Oure myghty lynage and oure rowte
 Regneth in every regne aboute.
 And well is worthy we [maystres] be ;
 For all this world governé we, 7220
 And can the folk so wel disceyve,
 That noon oure gilè can perceyve ;
 And though they done, they dar not sey,

7178. *that*, MSS. *to*.

7197. *enowe*, MSS. *ynough*.

7219. *maistres*, MSS. *mynstres*.

The sothé dar no wight byway.
 But he in Cristis wrath hym ledith
 That more than Crist mybritherendredith.
 He nys no full good champioun
 That dredith such similacioun,
 Nor that for peyné wole refusen
 Us to correcté and accusen. 7230
 He wole not entremete by right,
 Ne have God in his eyè-sight ;
 And therefore God shal hym punyce.
 But me ne rekketh of no vice,
 Sithen men us loven comunably,
 And holden us for so worthy,
 That we may folk repreve echoon,
 And we nyl have repref of noon.
 Whom shulden folk worshipen so
 But us, that stynten never mo 7240
 To patren while that folk may us see,
 Though it not so bihynde hem be.
 And where is moré wode folye
 Than to enhauncé chyvalrie,
 And lovè noble men and gay,
 That joly clothis weren alway ?
 If they be sich folk as they semen,
 So clene as men her clothis demen,
 And that her wordis folowe her dede,
 It is gret pité, out of drede, 7250
 For they wole be noon ypocritis !
 Of hem me thinketh [it] gret spite is ;
 I can not love hem on no side.
 But beggers with these hodès wide,
 With sleigh and palè faces lene,
 And greyè clothis not full clene,
 But fretted full of tatarwagges,
 And highè shoès knopped with dagges,
 That frouncen lyke a quailè-pipe,
 Or botis revelyng as a gype ; 7260
 To such folk as I you dyvyse
 Shulde princes and these lordis wise
 Take all her londis and her thingis,
 Bothe werre and pees in governyngis ;
 To such folk shulde a prince hym yive,
 That wolde his lyf in honour lyve.
 And if they be not as they seme,
 That serven thus the world to queme,
 There wolde I dwellè to disceyve
 The folk, for they shal not perceyve. 7270
 But I ne speke in no such wise

7268. *serven*, (?) *semen* ; but ' *emblent*.'
 7270. *G To for The*.

That men shulde humble abit dispise,
 So that no pride ther-undir be.
 No man shulde hate, as thynkth me,
 The porè man in sich clothyng.
 But God ne preisith hym no thing
 That seith he hath the world forsake,
 And hath to worldly glorie hym take,
 And wole of siche delices use.
 Who may that begger wel excuse, 7280
 That papelard that hym yeldith so,
 And wole to worldly esé go,
 And seith that he the world hath leste,
 And gredily it grypeth este ?
 He is the hounde, shame is to seyn,
 That to his castyng goth ageyn.
 But unto you dar I not lye ;
 But myght I felen or asprie
 That ye perceyvèd it no thyng,
 Ye shuldè have a stark lesyng 7290
 Right in youre honde thus, to bigynne,
 I nolde it lettè for no synne.'

The god lough at the wondir tho,
 And every wight gan laugh also,
 And seide :—' Lo heere a man, a right
 Forto be trusty to every wight !'

' Falssemblant,' quod Love, ' sey to
 me,

Sith I thus have advauncéd thee
 That in my court is thi dwellyng,
 And of ribawdis shalt be my kyng, 7300
 Wolt thou wel holden my forwardis ?'
 ' Yhe, sir, from hennes forwardis ;
 Hadde never youre fadir heere biforne
 Servaunt so trewe, sith he was borne.'

' That is ageynès all nature.'

' Sir, putte you in that aventure ;
 For though ye borowes take of me,
 The sikerer shal ye never be
 For ostages, ne sikirnsese,
 Or chartres, forto bere witnessse 7310
 I take youre silf to recorde heere,
 That men ne may, in no manère,
 Teren the wolf out of his hide,
 Til he be flayen bak and side,
 Though men hym bete and al defile.
 What ! Wene ye that I wole bigile ?
 For I am clothéd mekèly,
 Ther-undir is all my trechery ;
 Myn hertè chaungith never the mo

7314. *flayen*, MSS. *slayn*, ' *escorchies*.'

For noon abit in which I go. 7320
 Though I have chere of symplenesse,
 I am not wery of shrewidnesse.
 Myn lemman Streyneth-Abstinence,
 Hath myster of my purveaunce ;
 She hadde ful longe ago be deede,
 Nere my councel and my rede ;
 Lete hir allone and you and me.'

And Love answerde : ' I trustè thee
 Withoutè borowe for I wole noon.'

And Falssemblant, the theef, anon
 Ryght in that ilkè samè place, 7331
 That hadde of tresoun al his face
 Ryght black withynne and white withoute,
 Thankyth hym, gan on his knees loute.

Thanne was ther nought but ' Every man
 Now to assaut that sailen can,'

Quod Love, ' and that full hardyly !'
 Thanne arméd they hem comunly
 Of sich armour as to hem felle. 7339

Whanne the were arméd fers and felle,
 They wente hem forth all in a route,
 And set the castel al aboute.

They will nought away for no drede,
 Till it so be that they ben dede,
 Or till they have the castel take.

And fouré batels they gan make,
 And parted hem in foure anon,
 And toke her way and forth they gone,

The fouré gatés forto assaile,
 Of whiche the kepers wole not faile. 7350
 For they ben neithir sike ne dede,
 But hardy folk and stronge in dede.

Now wole I seyn the countynaunce
 Of Falssemblant and Abstynauce,
 That ben to Wikkid-Tongé went.

But first they heelde her parlement
 Whether it to doné were
 To maken hem be knowen there,

Or elles walken forth disguised.
 But at the lastè they devysed 7360
 That they wolde gone in tapinage,
 As it were in a pilgrimage,

Lyke good and hooly folk unseyned.
 And Damé Abstinencé-Streyned
 Toke on a robe of kamelyne,

And gan hir graithe as a Bygynne.
 A largé coverechief of threde
 She wrappéd all aboute hir heede ;

But she forgate not hir sawter ;

A peire of bedis eke she bere 7370
 Upon a lace all of white threde,
 On which that she hir bedès bede.

But she ne bought hem never a dele,
 For they were geven her I wote wele,
 God wote, of a full hooly frere,

That seide he was hir fadir dere
 To whom she haddè after went
 Than ony frere of his covent.

And he visited hir also,
 And many a sermoun seide hir to ; 7380
 He noldè lette for man on lyve
 That he ne wolde hir oftè shryve,

And with so great devocion
 They madè her confession,
 That they had oftè, for the nones,

Two heedes in one hoode at ones.
 Of fayre shappe I devyse her the,
 But pale of face somtyme was she ;

That falsè traytoursse untrewé,
 Was lyke that salowe horse of hewe, 7390
 That in the Apocalips is shewed,
 That signifyeth the folke beshrewed,

That ben al ful of trecherye
 And palé through hypocrisie.
 For on that horse no colour is,

But onely deed and pale y-wis,
 Of suche a colour enlangoured
 Was Abstynence i-wys coloured ;

Of her estate she her repented,
 As her visagé represented. 7400

She had a burdowne al of Thefte,
 That Gyle had yeve her of his yefte ;
 And a skryppe of Faynte Distresse,

That ful was of elengénesse.
 And forthe she walkéd sobrelly ;
 And False Semblant saynt *je vous die*,

Had, as it were for suche mistere,
 Done on the copé of a frere.
 With cheré symple and ful pytous,

Hys lokyng was not disdeynous 7410
 Ne proude, but meke and ful pesyble.

About his neck he bare a byble,
 And squierly forthè gan he gon ;

7385-7376 are lost from G.

7387. Th. *devysed*.

7392. Th. *to* ; cp. note to 7270.

7406. *saynt* is generally taken for *ceint*, 'girdled'; but no such Eng. adj. is known. Fr. is 'qui bien se ratorne.' ? read *saynt*, i.e. pale.

7407. MSS. *And for Had*.

And, for to rest his lymmes upon,
 He had of Treson a potent ;
 As he were feble his way he went.
 But in his sleve he gan to thring
 A rasour sharpe, and wel bytyng,
 Thát was forgéd in a forge, 7419
 Whiche that men clepen Coupé-gorge.
 So longé forthe her waye they nomen,
 Tyl they to Wicked-Tongé comen.
 That at his gatè was syttyng,
 And sawe folke in the way passyng:
 The pilgrymes sawe he fasté by,
 That beren hem ful mekely,
 And humbly they with him mette,
 Dame Abstynence first him grette,
 And sythe him False-Semblant salued,
 And he hem ; but he not remeued 7430
 For he ne dredde hem not a dele.
 For whan he sawe her faces wele,
 Always in herté hem thought so,
 He shuldè knowe hem bothè two ;
 For wel he knewe Dame Abstynance,
 But he ne knewe not Constreynance.
 He knewe nat that she was constrayned,
 Ne of her thevès lyfè [y-]fayned,
 But wende she come of wyl al free ;
 But she come in another degree ; 7440
 And if of good wyl she beganne
 That wyl was faylèd her [as] thanne.
 And False-Semblant had he sayne also,
 But he knewe nat that he was false.
 Yet false was he, but his falsnesse
 Ne coude he nat espye nor gesse ;
 For Semblant was so slyé wrought,
 That Falsnesse he ne espyed nought.

But haddest thou knowen hym beforen
 Thou woldest on a boke have sworne, 7450
 Whan thou him saugh in thylke araye,
 That he that whilome was so gaye,
 And of the dauncè joly Robyn,
 Was tho become a Iacobyn.
 But sothely what so menne hym calle,
 Freres Prechours bene good menne alle,
 Her order wickedly they beren,
 Suche myn[è]strelles if they weren.

So bene Augustyns and Cordyleres
 And Carmès, and eke Sackéd freeres 7460
 And allè frerès, shodde and bare,

7442. MSS. omit *as*.7459. *Augustyns*, read *Austins*.

(Though some of hem bengret and square)
 Ful hooly men, as I hem deme.
 Everyche of hem wolde good man seme ;
 But shalte thou never of apparence
 Séne conclude good consequence
 In none argument y-wis
 If existens al fayled is.
 For menne maye fynde alwaye sophyme
 The consequence to envynme, 7470
 Who so that hath hadde the subtelte
 The double sentence for to se.

Whan the pylgrymes commen were
 To Wicked-Tonge that dwelled there,
 Her harneys nygh hem was algate ;
 By Wicked-Tonge adowne they sate,
 That badde hem nere him for to come
 And of tidyngès telle him some,
 And sayd hem : ' What case maketh you
 To come in-to this placé nowe ? ' 7480

' Sir,' sayd Straynéd-Abstynance,
 ' We, for to dryè our penaunce
 With hertès pytous and devoute
 Are commen, as pylgrimes gon aboute ;
 Wel nygh on fote alway we go ;
 Ful dousty ben our heeles two.
 And thus bothè we ben sent
 Throughout this worlde that is miswent,
 To yeve ensample, and preche also.
 To fysshen synful menne we go, 7490
 For other fysshynge, ne fysshè we.
 And, sir, for that charyte,
 As we be wonte, herborowe we crave
 Your lyfè to amendè, Christ it save,
 And so it shulde you nat displese,
 We wolden, if it were your ese,
 A shorte sermon unto you sayne.'

And Wicked-Tonge answered agayne :
 ' The house,' quod he, ' such as ye se
 Shal nat be warnèd you for me, 7500
 Say what you lyst, and I wol here.'

' Graunt mercy, sweté sir, dere,'
 Quod alderfirst Dame Abstynence,
 And thus began she her sentence :

' Sir, the firste vertue certayne,
 The greatest, and moste soverayne
 That may be founde in any man
 For havynge or for wytte he can,
 That is his tongé to refrayne.
 Therto ought every wight him payne,

7486. Th. *doughty*.

For it is better stylle be 7511
 Than for to speken harme, parde ;
 And he that herkeneth it gladly,
 He is no good man sykerly.
 And, sir, aboven al other synne,
 In that arte thou moste gyilty inne.
 Thou spake a jape not long a-go
 (And, sir, that was ryght yvel do)
 Of a yonge man, that here repayred
 And never yet this place apayred. 7520
 Thou saydest he awayted nothyng
 But to disceyve Fayre-Welcomyng.
 Ye sayde nothyng sothe of that ;
 But, sir, ye lye, I tel you plat ;
 He ne cometh no more, ne gothe, parde !
 I trowe ye shal him never se.
 Fayre-Welcomyng in prison is,
 That ofte hath played with you er this
 The fayrest gamés that he coude,
 Withouté fylthé, styl or loude ; 7530
 Nowe dare he nat him selfe solace.
 Ye han also the manne do chace,
 That he dare neyther come ne go ;
 What meveth you to hate him so,
 But properly your wicked thought,
 That many a false lesyng hath thought,
 That meveth your foole eloquence,
 That jangleth ever in audyence,
 And on the folke areyseth blame,
 And doth hem dishonour and shame, 7540
 For thyng that maye have no prevyng
 But lykelynesse, and contryvyng ?
 For I dare sayne that reason demeth,
 It is nat al sothe thyng that semeth ;
 And it is synné to controve
 Thyng that is to reprove ;
 This wote ye wele ; and, sir, therefore
 Ye arne to blamé [wel] the more.
 And nathelesse he recketh lyte
 He yeveth nat nowe therof a myte, 7550
 For if he thoughté harme, parfaye,
 He woldé come and gone al daye ;
 He coude himselfe nat abstene.
 Nowe cometh he nat, and that is sene,
 For he ne taketh of it no cure,
 But if it be through aventure,
 And lasse than other folke, algate.
 And thou her watchest at the gate,
 With speare in thyne arest alwaye ;

7531. Th. she nat her selfe.

There musé, musarde, al the daye. 7560
 Thou wakest night and day for thought ;
 I-wis thy travayle is for nought.
 And Ielousye, withouten fayle,
 Shal never quyte the thy travayle.
 And skathe is that Fayre-Welcomyng
 Withoutén any trespassyng,
 Shal wrongfully in prison be,
 There wepeth and languysssheth he.
 And though thou never yet, y-wis,
 Agyltest manne no more but this,— 7570
 Take nat a grefe,—it were worthy
 To putte the out of this bayly,
 And afterwards in prison lye,
 And fette the, tyl that thou dye.
 For thou shalt for this synné dwelle
 Right in the devels ers of helle,
 But if that thou repenté thee.
 ‘Mafay, thou liest falsly !’ quod he.
 ‘What? welcome with myschauncé nowe !
 Have I therfore herberd yowe 7580
 To seye me shame, and eke reprove
 With sory happe, to youre bihove ?
 Am I to day youre herbegere ?
 Go herber yow elles-where than heere,
 That han a lyer calléd me !
 Two tregetours art thou and he,
 That in myn hous do me this shame,
 And for my sothe-saugh ye me blame.
 Is this the sermoun that ye make ?
 To all the develles I me take, 7590
 Or elles, God, thou me confounde !
 But er men diden this castel founde,
 It passith not ten daies or twelve
 But it was tolde right to my selve,
 And as they seide, right so tolde I :
 He kyst the Rosé pryvly !
 Thus seide I now and have seid yore ;
 I not where he dide ony more.
 Why shulde men sey me such a thyng
 Íf it haddé bene gabbyng ? 7600
 Ryght so seide I and wol seye yit ;
 I trowe I liéd not of it.
 And with my bemés I wole blowe
 To allé neighboris a-rowe,
 How he hath bothé comen and gone.
 Tho spake Falssemblant right anone :
 ‘All is not gospel, oute of doute,
 That men seyn in the towne aboute ;

7603. bemés, ‘besuines,’ trumpets.

Ley no deaf ere to my spekyng :
 I swere yow, sir, it is gabbyng ; 7610
 I trowe ye wote wel certeynly,
 That no man loveth hym tenderly
 That seith hym harme, if he wote it,
 All be he never so pore of wit.
 And soth is also sikerly
 (This knowe ye, sir, as wel as I)
 That lovers gladly wole visiten
 The places there her loves habiten.
 This man yow loveth and eke honoureth,
 This man to servè you laboureth, 7620
 And clepith you "his freend so deere,"
 And this man makith you good chere,
 And every-where that [he] you meteth
 He yow saloweth and he you greteth.
 He preseth not so ofte that ye
 Ought of his come encombred be ;
 Ther presen other folk on yow
 Full ofter than he doth now.
 And if his herte hym streynèd so,
 Unto the Rosè forto go, 7630
 Ye shulde hym sene so oftè nede,
 That ye shulde take hym with the dede.
 He cowde his comyng not forbere
 Though he hym thrilled with a spere ;
 It nere not thanne as it is now.
 But trustith wel, I swere it yow,
 That it is clene out of his thought ;
 Sir, certis he ne thenkith it nought,
 No more ne doth Faire-Welcomyng,
 That sore abieth al this thing. 7640
 And if they were of oon assent,
 Full soonè were the Rosè hent,
 The maugre youres woldè be.
 And, sir, of o thing herkeneth me :
 Sith ye this man that loveth yow
 Han seid such harme and shamè now,
 Witeth wel if he gessèd it,
 Ye may wel demen in youre wit
 He nolde no thyng love you so,
 Ne callen you his freende also ; 7650
 But nyght and day he wolde wake
 The castell to destroie and take,
 If it were soth as ye devise ;
 Or some man in some maner wise,
 Might it warne hym everydele,

7612. *hym*, etc., indefinite pronouns.

Or by hymself perceyven wele.
 For sith he myght not come and gone
 As he was whilom wont to done,
 He myght it sonè wite and see.
 But now all other wise doth he. 7660
 Thanne have, [ye] sir, al outerly
 Deserved helle, and Iolyly
 The deth of hellè doutèles,
 That thrallen folk so giltèles.
 Fals Semblant proveth so this thing,
 That he can noon answeryng,
 And seth alwey such apparaunce,
 That nygh he fel in repentaunce
 And seidè hym :—' Sir, it may wel be,
 Semblant, a good man semen ye ; 7670
 And, Abstinence, full wise ye seme ;
 Of o talent you bothe I deme.
 What counceill wole ye to me yeven ?'
 ' Ryght heere anoon thou shalt be shryven,
 And sey thy synne withoutè more ;
 Of this shalt thou repentè sore.
 For I am prest, and have pouste
 To shryve folk of most dignyte
 That ben, as wide as world may dure,
 Of all this world I have the cure, 7680
 And that hadde never yit persoun,
 Ne vicarie of no maner toun.
 And, God wote, I have of thee
 A thousand tymè more pitee
 Than hath thi preest parochial,
 Though he thy freend be special.
 I have avauntage in o wise
 That youre prelati ben not so wise,
 Ne half so lettred as am I.
 I am licenced boldèly 7690
 To redè in Divinite
 And to confessèn, out of drede.
 If ye wol you now confesse,
 And leve your sinnès more and lesse
 Withoute abood, knele down anon,
 And you shal have absolucion.'

7660. MSS. *wote* for *doth*.

7662. *Iolyly* is generally interpreted to be a strengthening adverb equivalent to 'bien' of Fr. ; but that is translated by *douteles*. Such a use of 'jollyly' is difficult to explain. ? *fully*.

7691. G ends here with

To reden in Divinite
 And longe have red.

The French original goes on 9488 verses further.

GLOSSARY

WORDS still in use, with substantially the same meaning, are not included in this Glossary, which is intended for working purposes and not as a concordance. In most cases, to help identification, one reference is given to each word, for each of its obsolete meanings; but in a few words of common occurrence, transferred to this Glossary from that in the Eversley Edition of the *Canterbury Tales*, these references are omitted. In the references the letters A-I denote the various sections of the *Canterbury Tales*, An. *Anelida and Arcite*, As. the *Treatise on the Astrolabe*, Bl. the *Deiße of Blaunche*, Bo. the *Boece*, HF the *Hous of Fame*, L the *Legende of Good Women*, PF the *Parlement of Foules*, R the *Romaunt of the Rose*, T *Troilus and Criseyde*. In the case of the *Hous of Fame* and *Troilus*, the index figures give the number of the book in which the line quoted occurs, thus T² 357 denotes *Troilus*, Bk. ii. l. 357. The letters *i* and *y* being often used interchangeably in manuscripts, most *y*-forms are arranged in the order of *i*.

- A, *card. num.* one. T⁴ 1407
 A, *interj.* ah. A 1078, R 2627
 A, *prep.* on, in. A 3516, A 854
 A, *v.* have. R 4322
 Abayssed, Abayssched, Abayst, *p.p.* abashed. T³ 1233, Bo. 36, E 317
 Abawed, Abawed, *p.p.* abashed, confounded. Bl. 613, R 3646
 Abegge, *v.* atone for. A 3938
 Abet, *sb.* instigation. T² 357
 Abit, abideth. G 1175
 Abite, *sb.* habit, dress. R 4914
 Able, *adj.* fit, apt. A 167
 Ablynge, *p. pres.* giving power to. Bo. 220
 Ablucions, *sb.* washings. G 856
 Abood, *sb.* abiding, delay, A 965; Abodes, *pl.* T³ 854
 Aboughte, *pret.* of *Abye*. A 2303
 Aboven, *adv.* uppermost in luck. R 4352
 Abrayde. See *Abreyde*
 Abregge, *v.* abridge. A 2999
 Abreyde, *v.* awake, start. T³ 1113, A 2999 (*p.p.*)¹
 Abroche, *v.* broach. D 177
 Abusioun, *sb.* an abuse, scandal. T⁴ 990, 1060
 Abye, *v.* pay for. C 765, Bo. 1350
 Accesse, *sb.* fever-fit. T² 1543
 Accident, *sb.* occurrence, T³ 918; changing attribute, E 607
 Accidie, *sb.* moral sloth. I 677
 Accordaunt, *adj.* agreeable to. A 37
 Accorde. See *Acorde*
 Accusement, *sb.* accusation. T⁴ 556
 Achaat, *sb.* buying. A 571
 Achatours, *sb.* buyers. A 568
 Achekked, *p.p.* checked. HF³ 1003
 Achoken, *v.* suffocate, Bo. 443; Achoked, *p.p.* choked, L 2008
 Acioloth, *pres.* lames, hinders. PF 517
 Acontynge, *sb.* reckoning. Bo. 41
 Acorde, *pres.* agree. L 3
 Accorded, *pret.* suited. A 243
 Acorse, *v.* accurse. T³ 1072
 Acoye, *v.* caress, appease. T⁵ 782, R 3564
 Adamant, Adamaund, *sb.* ironstone, A 1990; magnet, R 1182
 Adawe, *v.* awake, T³ 1120; Adawed, *p.p.* E 2400
 Adrad, *p.p.* afraid. A 605
 Advertence, *sb.* attention. G 467
 Advocacyes, *sb. pl.* pleas. T² 1469
 Aferd, *p.p.* afraid. A 628
 Affeccoun, *sb.* desire. A 1158, L 1522
 Affectes, *sb. pl.* desires. T³ 1391
 Affye, *v.* trust. R 3155
 Affile, *v.* polish. A 712
 Affraye, *v.* affright. E 455
 Afyne, *adv.* finally. R 3690
 Aforne, *adv.* before. R 3614
 Afor-yein, *prep.* opposite. T² 1188
 Afounde, *v.* perish. *Rosemounde* 21
 After-tales, *adv.* afterwards. T³ 224
 Agayn, Agayns, *prep.* toward, against, in the presence of. B 391, A 1509, C 743
 Agaynward, *adv.* back. B 441
 A-game, *adv.* in sport. T³ 568
 Agaste, *v.* terrify. T² 901
 Aggregateden, *p.p.* aggravated. B 2205
 Aggreggeth, *v. pres.* aggravates. B 2475
 Agilten, *v.* offend. L 435
 Ago, Agon, *p.p.* departed, E 1764; past, C 246
 Agree, *v.* please. T¹ 409
 Agrief, *adv.* sorrowfully. B 4083
 Agryse, *v.* be horrified, shudder at. B 614, D 1649
 Agroos, Agrose, *pret.* of *Agryse*. L 830, 2314
 Agrotseyd, *p.p.* surfeited. L 2454
 Aguler, *sb.* needle-case. R 98
 Aiol, *sb.* grandfather. A 2477
 Ajourne, *v.* adjourn. *ABC* 158
 Aketoun, *sb.* quilted tunic. B 2050

- Aknowse**, *v.* acknowledge. Bo. 140
Al, *adj.* all, A 2959; **Al and som**, the whole, everybody, A 2761, 3136
Al, *adv.* wholly, A 2968; **Al**, *conj.* although, L 1392
Al, *sb.* awl. *Truth* 11
Alambic, *sb.* alembic. T⁴ 520
Alauntz, *sb.* boarhounds. A 2148
Alayes, *sb.* alloys. E 1167
Al-day, *adv.* continually. B 1702
Alder, *prefix*, of all; **Oure alder**, of us all, R 6948
Alenge, *adj.* wretched. B 1412
Alestake, *sb.* pole bearing alehouse sign. A 667
Aleye, *sb.* alley. B 1758
Aleys, *sb. pl.* fruit of the wild service tree. R 1377
Algate, *adv.* always, A 571; any way, A 3962
Algates, *adv.* any way. T³ 24
Aliene, *v.* alienate. Bo. 237
Aliyed, *p. p.* placed in lines. HF³ 34 (*emend.*)
Alkamystre, *sb.* alchemist. G 1204
Alle, *dat. sing.* (Bl. 1284) and *nom. plur.* (Bl. 1051) of **Al**
Allegge, *v.* (1) allege, E 1658; quote (*pres.*) HF¹ 314; (2) alleviate (aleggith), R 2588
Aller, *gen. plur.* of **Al**. A 823
All-oute, *adv.* entirely. R 4326
Allowe, *v. pres.* approve. F 676
Almaderes, *sb. pl.* almond-trees. R 1363
Almesse, *sb.* alms. B 168
Almycateras, *sb. pl.* circles or parallels of altitude. As. i. § 18
Almury, *sb.* the pointer of an astrolabe. As. i. § 22
Along on, *prep.* owing to. T² 1001
Alose, *v.* praise, T⁴ 1473; **Alosed**, *p. p.* R 2354
Alpes, *sb. pl.* bullfinches. R 658
Als, *adv.* as. A 170
Alswa, *adv.* also. A 4085
Alther, *prefix*, of all
Altitude, *sb.* the elevation of a star, etc., above the horizon. As. i. §§ 1, 13
Al to, *intensive prefix*, e.g. **Alto-share**, *pret.* cut in pieces. R 1858
Always, *adv.* at all events. T⁵ 298
Amadriades, *sb. pl.* hamadryads. A 2928
Amalgamyng, *sb.* the compounding of quicksilver with some other metal. G 771
Amanuced, *p. p.* diminished. Bo. 118
Amayed, *p. p.* dismayed. T⁴ 641
Ambages, *sb. pl.* duplicities. T⁵ 897
Ambes as, both aces, double ace. B 124
Amblere, *sb.* easy-paced horse. A 469
Ameled, *p. p.* enamelled. R 1080
Amenuse, *v.* diminish, I 358; depreciate, I 496
Amenusyng, *sb.* diminution. G. 428
Amercimentz, *sb. pl.* fines. I 752
Ameved, *pret.* changed; **Amoeved**, *p. p.* disturbed. Bo. 25
Amyddes, *prep.* in the midst of. A 2009
Amynistreth, *pres.* administrators. B⁶. 1467
Amoeved. See **Ameved**
Amonesten, *v.* warn, admonish. I 76
Amorettes, *sb. pl.* amorous girls. R 892, 4755
Amphibologies, *sb. pl.* equivocations. T⁴ 1406
An, *prep.* in, on. Bo. 1668
Ancille, *sb.* handmaid. *ABC* 109
Anclee, *sb.* ankle. A 1660
Ancre, *sb.* anchor. *Fortune* 38
And, *conj.* if. L 1790
Angerly, *adv.* grievously. R 3511
Angres, *sb. pl.* griefs. R 2554
Angry, *adj.* grievous. R 2628
Angysshous, **Angwysshous**, *adj.* anxious. Bo. 482, 603
Antientissed, *p. p.* annihilated. B 2435
Anker, *sb.* (1) anchor, R 3780; (2) anchoress, R 6348
Anlaas, *sb.* dagger. A 357
Annueleer, *sb.* priest singing anniversary masses. G 1012
Anon-right, *adv.* forthwith. L 115
Anoyouse, *adj. pl.* troublesome. I 728
Antiphoner, *sb.* book of anthems. B 1709
Anvelt, *sb.* anvil. Bl. 1164
Aornement, *sb.* adornment. I 432
Apayed, *p. p.* pleased, contented. L 766, T¹ 649
Apaisen, *pres. pl.* appease. T³ 22
Appaled. See **Appalled**
Aparauce, *sb.* appearance. L 1372
Appased, *p. p.* passed away. Bo. 429
Apeyren, *v.* impair, depreciate. I 1078, A 3147
Apert, *adj.* open, frank. D 1114
Apertenant, *adj.* belonging to. *Pite* 70
Apertenen, *v.* belong to. I 410
Apertly, *adv.* openly, clearly. I 294
Apiked, *p. p.* trimmed. A 365
A-poynt, *adv.* exactly. T⁵ 1620
Apoinde, *reflex v.* make up one's mind. T² 691
Appalled, *p. p.* made pale or feeble. F 365, B 1292
Apparaille, *sb.* apparel. *ABC* 153
Apparaillemens, *sb. pl.* garments. Bo. 465
Apparailen, *v.* prepare. B 2530
Appetite, *sb.* desire, lust. A 1680, L 1586
Appetiteth, *pres. s.* seeks. L 1582
Apposed, *pret.* examined. G 363
Approved, *p. p.* approved, confirmed. E 1349, L 21
Approped, *p. p.* appropriated, peculiar to. *Gen-tillesse* 18
Approwours, *sb. pl.* informers. D 1343
Aqueyntaunce, *sb.* acquaintance. A 245
Aqueynte, *v.* acquaint. Bl. 531
Arace, *v.* tear away, F 1393; **Arased**, *torn*, Bo. 80
Arbitre, *sb.* choice. Bo. 1674
Arblasters, *sb. pl.* crossbowmen. R 4196
Archaungell, *sb.* titmouse. R 915
Ardaunt, *adj.* ardent, burning. Bo. 1394
Arede, *v.* interpret. Bl. 289
Aresoneth, *pres.* controverts. R 6220
Arest, *sb.* See **Arrest**
Arette, *v.* account, attribute, A 726, R 3327; **Aretted**, A 2729
Arewe, *adv.* in a row. D 1254
Argoille, *sb.* crude tartar made from crust of wine. G 813
Argumentz, *sb. pl.* angles on which tabulated quantities depend in astronomy. F 1277
Aryght, *adv.* exactly. A 267
Arist, *pres.* ariseth. B 265
Arist, *sb.* arising. As. ii. § 12 [200]
Aryve, *sb.* disembarkation. A 60 (*var.*)
Aryved, *p. p.* sent to land. Bo. 1312
Armee, *sb.* expedition. A 60 (Ellesmere)
Armypotente, *adj.* mighty in arms. A 2441
Armonyak, *adj.* Armenian; ammoniac. G 790
Armonyne, *sb.* harmony. PF 63
Arn, *pres. pl.* are. T⁴ 972

A-roume, *adv.* at large. HF² 33
 A-rowe, *adv.* in a row. L 554
 Arrest, *sb.* socket of a spear. A 2602
 Arreste, *sb.* restraint, delay. L 307, 896
 Arryfrage, *sb.* disembarking. HF¹ 223
 Arsmetrik, *sb.* arithmetic. A 1898
 Arten, *v.* constrain. T¹ 388
 Artyk, *adj.* arctic. As. i. § 14
 Artow, art thou. A 1141
 Arwes, *sb. pl.* arrows. A 107
 Ascapen, *pres. pl.* escape. Bo. 1361
 Ascaunce, *adv.* as though, forsooth. G 838
 Ascendent, *sb.* planetary influence. A 417; *see*
 As. ii. § 4 [151-165]
 Ascry, *sb.* shout. T² 611
 Ashen, *sb. pl.* ashes. A 1364
 Aslake, *v.* abate, A 3553; *Aslaked*, A 1760
 Aslope, *adv.* aside, crossly. R 4464
 Aspe, *sb.* aspen tree. A 2921, PF 180
 Aspectes, *sb. pl.* planetary relations. T² 682
 Aspyen, *v.* espy. T² 649
 Aspre, *adj.* rough, bitter. An. 23, Bo. 590
 Asprenesse, *sb.* bitterness. Bo. 1370
 Assautes, *sb. pl.* assaults. I 729
 Assay, *sb.* experiment. L 9
 Assaye, *v.* assay, try. Bl. 346
 Asseged, *p. p.* besieged, A 881
 Assent, *sb.* agreement, plot. C 758, L 1547
 Assente, *v.* agree to. A 374
 Asseth, *adv.* enough; *Make asseth*, satisfy,
 R 5600
 Ashy, *adj.* sprinkled with ashes. A 2883
 Assise, *sb.* assize. A 314
 Assollen, *v.* absolve, C 939; discharge, Bo.
 1621; resolve, Bo. 1677
 Assollyng, *sb.* absolution. A 661
 Assure, *sb.* assurance. An. 331
 Astate, *sb.* estate. R 6856
 Asterte, *v.* start away, escape, A 1595; *A-*
stert, *Asterted*, *p. p.* A 1592, B 437
 Astonyng, *p. p.* astonished. HF² 41, A 2361
 Astonyng, *sb.* astonishment. Bo. 55
 A-stored, *p. p.* stored, provided. A 609
 Astromye, *sb.* astronomy. A 3451
 Asure, *sb.* blue. An. 330
 A-sweved, *p. p.* dazed. HF² 41
 At-after, *prep.* after. E 1921, F 302
 Atake, *v.* overtake. G 556
 Atanes, *adv.* at once. A 4074
 Atazir, *sb.* adverse planetary influence. B 305
 Ateyne, *v.* attain, *Mars* 161; *Ateynt*, *p. p.*
 attained, comprehended, Bo. 275
 Atemprounce, *sb.* temperament. Bo. 1406
 Atempre, *adj.* temperate. L 128, 1483, B 2177
 Atthinken, *v.* vex. T⁵ 878
 Atyr, *sb.* attire. I 430, T¹ 181
 Aton, *adv.* together. E 437
 Atones, *Attones*, *adv.* at once. L 102
 At-rede, *v.* outwit, surpass in advice. A 2449
 At-renne, *v.* outrun. A 2449
 Attamed, *p. p.* broached. B 4008
 Atte, at the. A 125, R 4192
 Atempre. *See* Atempre
 Athhamaunt, *sb.* adamant. A 1305
 Attour, *sb.* attire. R 3718
 Attricloun, *sb.* contrition. T¹ 557
 Attry, *adj.* venomous. I 583
 Atwixe, *Atwixen*, *adv.* between. As. ii. § 5
 [173], T⁵ 886
 Atwynne, *adv.* apart. A 3589

Auctoritee, *sb.* authority, especially of an es-
 teemed writer. R 2394
 Auctour, *sb.* author. L 470
 Angrym, *sb.* arithmetical notation, As. i. § 8;
 Augrym stones, arithmetical counters, A 3210
 Aument, *v.* augment. R 5597
 Aungelyke, *adv.* angel-like. L 236
 Auntred, *pret.* adventured. A 4205
 Auntrous, *adj.* adventurous. A 2099
 Autentyke, *adj.* authentic. Bl. 1085
 Auter, *sb.* altar. A 1905
 Avale, *v.* fall, T³ 626; doff, A 3122; descend,
 Bo. 1558
 Avaunce, *v.* profit. A 246
 Avaunt, *adv.* forward. R 4790
 Avaunt, *sb.* boast, bold statement. T³ 289, A
 227
 Avauntour, *sb.* boaster. B 4107
 Avenaunt, *adj.* comely, suitable. R 1263, 3679
 Aventaile, *sb.* helmet's front. E 1204
 Aventureous, *adj.* accidental. Bo. 248
 Aventure, *sb.* adventure, chance. A 1160, 844
 Avys, *sb.* deliberation. A 786, T³ 453
 Avyse, *pres.* observe, look to. E 1988
 Avysement, *sb.* deliberation. T⁴ 936
 Avisioun, *sb.* vision. Bl. 285
 Avowtrie, *sb.* adultery. B 2220
 Await, *sb.* watch, H 149; delay, T³ 580;
 Awaites, ambushes, strategies, Bo. 778
 Awaytour, *sb.* one who lies in wait. Bo. 1306
 Awen, *adj.* own. A 4239
 Awmenere, *Awmere*, *sb.* alms-bag. R 2087,
 2271
 Awreke, *v.* avenge, *Pite* 11; *Awroken*, *p. p.*
 A 3752
 Axe, *pres.* ask. A 1739
 Axynge, *sb.* asking, question. A 1826, Bl. 33
 Ay, *adv.* always. A 63
 Ayeins, *prep.* against. L 330
 Ayeynward, *adv.* on the other hand. T⁴ 1027
 Azimutes, *sb. pl.* divisions of an astrolabe. As.
 i. § 19
 Ba, *imperat.* kiss. A 3709
 Baar, *pret.* bare. A 1180
 Babewynnes, *sb. pl.* (baboons) grotesques. HF³
 99
 Bachelrye, *sb.* the bachelors. E 270
 Baggeth, *pres.* squints. Bl. 622
 Baggyngly, *adv.* squintingly. R. 292
 Baillie, *sb.* jurisdiction, R. 4217; *Baily*, bailiff,
 R 6331
 Baiten, *v.* feed. B 466, T¹ 193
 Bak, *sb.* backcloth. G 881 (*var.*)
 Balaunce, *sb.*; *In balaunce*, at hazard, in un-
 certainty. G 611, R 4667
 Bale, *sb.* harm. Bl. 534
 Balkes, *sb. pl.* beams. A 3626
 Balled, *adj.* bald. A 198
 Banes, *sb. pl.* bones. A 4073
 Bar, *pret.* bare; *Bar on honde*, accused, T³ 1154,
 An. 158
 Barbe, *sb.* a kind of veil. T² 110
 Barbour, *sb.* barber-surgeon. A 2025
 Barbre, *adj.* barbarous. A 281
 Bareyne, *adj.* barren. A 1244
 Barel, *sb.* barrel. B 3083
 Bargeyn, *sb.* strife. R 2551
 Barm, *sb.* bosom. F 631
 Barm-clooth, *sb.* apron. A 3236

- Barres, *sb. pl.* cross-stripes. A 329, R 1103
 Barrynge, *sb.* cross-stripping. I 417
 Basilcock, *sb.* basilisk. A 1853
 Batailled, *p.p.* battlemented, indented. B 4050
 Batailles, *sb. pl.* battle. A 61
 Bate, *sb.* strife. R 4235
 Bathe, *adj.* both. A 4087
 Bauderie, *sb.* gaiety. A 1926
 Baudy, *adj.* dirty. G 635
 Baundon, *sb.* control. R 1163
 Bawdryk, *sb.* baldrick, belt. A 116
 Bawme, *sb.* balm. T² 53, HF³ 596
 Bayard, *sb.* proverbial name for a horse. G 1413
 Be-. *See also* Bi
 Be, *prep.* by. Bl 1330
 Beautee, *sb.* beauty. A 1926
 Bechen, *adj.* made of beech. G 1160
 Bede, Beede, *v.* offer. T⁵ 185, G 1065
 Bedes, *sb. pl.* beads. A 159
 Bedrede, *adj.* bedridden. E 1292
 Beede, *adj.* good, fine. B 1599
 Been, *v.* to be. A 140; *pres. pl.* B 122
 Been, *sb. pl.* bees. F 205
 Beere, *sb.* beer. B 1815
 Beet, *pret.* touched. R 129
 Beete, *v.* kindle. A 2253
 Beete, *v.* mend. A 3927
 Beggestere, *s.* (beggar woman) beggar. A 242
 Behoteth, *pres.* promises. Bl 620
 Bekked, *pret.* nodded. T² 1260
 Beknew, *pret.* confessed. L 1058
 Bele, *adj.* fair. T² 288
 Belweth, *pres.* bellows. HF³ 703
 Bely, *sb.* bellows. I 353
 Bely-naked, *adj.* stark naked. E 1326
 Beme, *sb.* trumpet. B 4588
 Bend, *sb.* strap. R 1079
 Bendyng, *sb.* slant-stripping. I 417
 Benedicite, Benediste, bless ye. B 1170, T¹ 780
 Bente, *sb. dat.* grassy slope. A 1981
 Be-nymen, *v.* take away. Bo. 1282
 Berd, *sb.* beard. A 332; Make a berd, outwit, A 4096; so Berdos, deceits, HF² 181
 Bere, *sb.* (1) bear, A 1640; (2) beer, *Pite* 105; (3) pillow-case, Bl. 254; pillow, T² 1638
 Bere, *v.* bear, carry. B 3564
 Bere on hond, accuse falsely, D 393; cheat into believing, D 232
 Bere thurgh, pierce. A 2256
 Berynge, *sb.* behaviour. B 2022
 Berme, *sb.* yeast. G 813
 Berne, *sb. dat.* barn. A 3258
 Besaunt-wight, weighing a bezant. R 1106
 Beseye, *p.p.* beseen. Bl. 828
 Best, *sb.* beast. A 1976
 Bet, *adj. comp.* better, B 311; *adv.* A 242; Go bet, go quickly, L 1213
 Bete. *See* Beete
 Beth, *pres.* be, are. A 178
 Betten, *p.p.* kindled. G 518
 Beye, *v.* buy. G 637
 Bibbed, *p.p.* drunk. A 4162
 Bi-bledde, *p.p.* bloodied. A 2002
 Bicched, *p.p.* cursed. C 656
 Bi-clappe, *v.* clap down, trap. G 9
 Bidaffed, *p.p.* fooled. E 1191
 Biddyng, *sb.* praying. G 140
 Bien, *pres. pl.* buy. R 2452
 Bier, *sb.* buyer. R 5928
 Bygyns, *sb. pl.* béguines. R 6861
 Bygon, *p.p.* begone, clothed. R 943
 Biheste, *sb.* promise. B 41
 Bihete, BiNOTE, *v.* promise. A 1854
 Bihighlight, *p.p.* promised
 Byhove, *sb.* profit. R 1092
 Bihovely, *adj.* advantageous. T² 261
 Bijaped, *p.p.* tricked. A 1585
 Biknowe, *v.* confess. A 1556
 Bildere, *sb.* for *adj.* builder. PF 176
 Biles, *sb. pl.* beaks. HF² 360
 Bileve, *sb.* belief, creed. A 3456
 Bille, *sb.* petition. C 166
 Bimene, *v.* bemoan. R 2667
 Bynymeth, *pres.* takes away from. I 335
 Biseken, *pres. pl.* beseech. A 918
 Bisemare, *sb.* abusiveness. A 3965
 Bisette, *pret.* employed. A 279
 Biseye, *p.p.* beseen; Yvele (richely) biseye, of an ill (rich) appearance. E 965, 984
 Bi-shot, *p.p.* shut up. T³ 602
 Bismotered, *p.p.* soiled. A 76
 Bistad, *p.p.* bestead. B 649
 Bit, biddeth. A 187
 Bitake, *pres.* commend to. A 3750
 Biteche, *pres.* commit to. B 2114
 Bitymes, *adv.* betimes, speedily. G 1006
 Bitit, betideth. T² 48
 Bitore, *sb.* bitter. D 972
 Bitraysed, Bitreshed, *p.p.* betrayed. B 3570, R 1648
 Bitrent, *pres.* clasps, encircles. T³ 1231, T⁴ 870
 Biwreye, *v.* betray. A 2229
 Blakeberyed, goon a, go blackberrying, go where they will. C 406
 Blaked, *p.p.* blackened. B 3321
 Blanche, *adj.* white. T¹ 916
 Blankmanger, *sb.* blanc-mange. A 367
 Blasen, *v.* blare. HF³ 712
 Bloyne, *sb.* blain. R 553
 Bleynte, *pret.* bleached. A 1078
 Blemessched, *p.p.* injured. Bo. 170
 Blendith, *pres.* blinds. Bo. 1381
 Blere, *v.* blind. A 4049
 Bleve, *v.* remain. T³ 623
 Blynne, *v.* cease. G 1171, R 6611
 Blyve, *adv.* quickly. A 2697
 Blo, *adj.* blue. HF³ 557
 Blossmes, *sb. pl.* blossoms. L 143
 Blowyng, *p. pres.* panting. Bo. 1267
 Bobaunce, *sb.* boast. D 569
 Boch, *sb.* swelling. Bo. 693
 Bocher, *sb.* butcher. A 2025
 Bode, *sb.* delay. An. 119
 Boden, *p.p.* bidden. L 366
 Boes, *pres.* it behoves. A 4027
 Boydekin, *sb.* bodkin, dagger. B 3892
 Boyste, *sb.* box. C 307
 Boystous, *adj.* rough. H 211
 Bokeler, *sb.* buckler. A 112, 3266
 Boket, *sb.* bucket. A 1533
 Bolas, *sb.* bullace. R 1387
 Boles, *sb. pl.* bulls. A 2139
 Bon, *adj.* good. HF² 514
 Bone, *sb.* prayer. Bl. 834
 Boole, *sb.* astringent earth. G 790
 Boon, *sb.* bone. A 1177
 Boor, *sb.* boar. A 2070
 Boos, *sb.* boss. A 3266
 Boost, Boste, *sb.* talk, outcry. A 4001, L 887

Boot, *pret.* bit. B 3791
 Boot, *sb.* boat. E 1424
 Boote, *sb.* remedy. A 424
 Boras, *sb.* borax. A 630
 Bord, *sb.* (1) a table, A 52; (2) ship's side, A 3585
 Bordels, *sb. pl.* brothels. I 885
 Bordillers, *sb. pl.* keepers of brothels. R 7034
 Borel, Burel, *adj.* coarse, common. B 3145, D 1872, F 716
 Borken, *pret.* barked. Bo. 106
 Borneth, *pres.* burnishes. T¹ 327
 Borwe, *sb.* pledge, surety. A 1622, B 2995
 Bosarde, *sb.* buzzard. R 4033
 Boste. *See* Boost
 Bote, (1) remedy; (2) boat. *See* Boot
 Botel, *sb.* bottle. H 141
 Boteler, *sb.* butler. HF² 84
 Bother, *gen.* of both. T⁴ 168
 Bothon, *sb.* bud. R 2960
 Botme, *sb.* bottom. G 1321
 Botoun, *sb.* bud. R 1721
 Bouk, *sb.* body. A 2746
 Boun. *See* Bown
 Bountee, *sb.* goodness. B 1656
 Bourde, *pres.* jest, C 778; Bourded, *p.p.* jested, PF 589
 Bourde, *sb. dat.* jest. H 81
 Bourres, *sb. gen.* bedchamber. A 3677
 Bourgerons, *sb. pl.* sodomites. R 7022
 Bowes, *sb. pl.* boughs. A 1642
 Bown, *adj.* ready. F 1503
 Bracer, *sb.* arm-guard. A 111
 Brade, *adj.* broad. R 4200
 Bragot, *sb.* ale and mead. A 3261
 Brayd, *p.p.* started. An. 124
 Brayde, *sb.* restless turn, L 1166; At a braid, immediately, R 1366
 Brak, *pret.* broke
 Brast, *pret.* burst
 Brat, *sb.* cloak. G 811
 Bratful, *adj.* *See* Bretful
 Brawn, *sb.* muscle, A 546; *pl.* A 2135
 Brede, *sb.* roast meat. HF³ 132
 Brede, *sb.* breadth. A 3811
 Breyde, *v.* start, awake. A 4283
 Breke, *v.* break. A 551
 Brekke, *sb.* flaw. Bl. 939
 Breme, *adj.* fierce, T⁴ 184; *adv.* A 1699
 Bren, *sb.* bran. A 4053
 Brennen, *v.* burn, B 111; *p.p.* brent, brend, R 1109
 Brennyngge, *sb.* burning. A 996
 Breres, *sb. pl.* briars. R 3006
 Bresten, *v.* burst. A 1980
 Bretful, Bratful, *adj.* full to the brim. A 687, 2164
 Breve, *adj.* brief. R 2350
 Brybe, *v.* steal, cheat. A 4417, D 1378
 Briberyys, *sb. pl.* rascalities. A 1367
 Bryd, *sb.* bird. A 3805
 Bryge, *sb.* quarrel. B 2870
 Brite, *adj.* bright. ABC 181
 Brike, *sb.* trap. B 3580
 Brocage, *sb.* brokery, jobbery. A 3375
 Broche, *sb.* brooch. Mars 245
 Brode, *adj.* broad. A 739
 Broyed, *p.p.* braided. A 1049
 Brokkyngge, *p. pres.* warbling. A 3377
 Bromes, *sb. pl.* broom bushes. HF³ 136

Brondes, *sb. pl.* brands, torches. A 2338
 Brood, *adj.* broad. A 549
 Brotel, Brutel, *adj.* brittle, unstable. L 1885, 2556, Bo. 421
 Brouke, *v.* enjoy, use. B 4490, L 194
 Browdyngge, *sb.* embroidery. A 2498
 Browken. *See* Brouke
 Brustles, *sb. pl.* bristles. A 556
 Brutel. *See* Brotel
 Bukke, *sb.* buck; Blow the bukkes horn, have trouble for nothing. A 3387
 Bulte, *v.* sift. B 4430
 Bulte, *pret.* built. A 1548
 Burdons, *sb. pl.* burdens. R 6908
 Burdoun, *sb.* (1) bass, A 673; (2) cudgel, R 3401
 Burel. *See* Borel
 Burned, *p.p.* burnished. A 1983
 Burnet, *adj.* of brown material, R 226; *Burnettes, pl.* dresses of brown, R 4756
 Busk, *sb.* bush. A 2013, R 54
 But-if, *conj.* unless. A 351
 Buxom, *adj.* obedient. B 1432
 By, *prep.* concerning. L 271
 By and by, *adv.* side by side, in order. A 1011, L 304
 Byle, *sb.* beak. B 4051
 Bynt, *bindeth.* Mars 47
 Bytrashed, *p.p.* betrayed. R 3910
 Caas. *See* Cas
 Caytyves, *sb. pl.* wretches. A 924
 Calcening, *sb.* calcination. G 771
 Calculinge, *sb.* reckoning. T¹ 71
 Caleweis, *sb. pl.* pears. R 7043
 Calkuler, *sb.* the pointer of an astrolabe
 Calle, *sb.* head-dress. D 1018, T³ 775; *cp.* Howve
 Cam, *pret.* came. A 547
 Camaille, *sb.* camel. E 1196
 Camuse, *adj.* flat. A 3934
 Canel-boon, *sb.* collar-bone. Bl. 942
 Canell, *sb.* cinnamon. R 1370
 Canevas, *sb.* canvas
 Canker-dort, *sb.* state of suffering. T² 1752
 Cantel, *sb.* portion. A 3008
 Cape, *pres. pl.* gape. T³ 1133
 Capitayn, *sb.* captain. B 3741
 Capul, *sb.* palfrey. A 4088
 Cardynacle, *sb.* heart-disease. C 313
 Careyne, *sb.* carcase, B 3814; corpse, A 2013
 Carf, *pret.* carved. A 100
 Carlage, *sb.* toll, tax. R 21, I 752, Bo. 118
 Carl, *sb.* thurl. A 545
 Carmes, *sb. pl.* Carmelites. R 7460
 Carpe, *v.* chatter. A 194
 Carryk, *sb.* ship of burden. D 1688
 Cas, *sb.* case, quiver. A 2080
 Cas, *sb.* case, fortune, A 1411; chance, A 844;
 Caas, *pl.* law-cases, A 323
 Caste, *pret.* devised, B 406; reckoned, A 2172
 Castes, *sb. pl.* contrivances. A 2463
 Catel, *sb.* chattels. A 733
 Celebrable, *adj.* famous. Bo. 820
 Celle, *sb.* (1) cellar, A 3822; (2) religious house, A 172; (3) brain, B 3162
 Cenyth, *sb.* zenith. As. i. § 18
 Ceptre, *sb.* sceptre. B 3563
 Cered, *p.p.* sealed. G 808
 Cerial ook, *sb.* holm oak. A 2290

- Certeyn**, (1) *adv.* certainly; (2) *sb.* a certain quantity, G 776; (3) **In certeyn**, certainly, T⁴ 908
Ceruce, *sb.* white lead. A 630
Oetewale, *sb.* valerian. A 3207
Ceynt, *sb.* girdle. A 3235
Chaar, *sb.* car. A 2138
Chaffare, *sb.* merchandise, B 1475; business, E 2438
Chalaundre, **Chelaundre**, *sb.* sort of lark. R 914, 81
Chalons, *sb.* coverlets from Chalons. A 4140
Chamberere, *sb.* maid-servant. E 819
Champartie, *sb.* partnership. A 1949
Chanoun, *sb.* canon. G 720
Chaped, *p.p.* capped. A 366
Chapeleyne, *sb.* nun who said minor offices. A 164
Chapmanhode, *sb.* business. B 143
Chapmen, *sb. pl.* merchants. B 136
Charbocle, *sb.* carbuncle. B 2061
Charge, *sb.* harm, A 2287; load, An. 32
Chargeant, *adj.* burdensome. B 2430
Chartres, *sb. pl.* agreements. T³ 340
Chasted, *p.p.* chastised. F 491
Chasteleyne, *sb.* chatelaine. R 3740
Chasteyne, *sb.* chestnut. A 1921
Chaunterie, *sb.* endowment for singing masses for the dead. A 510
Cheere, *sb.* manner, A 139; countenance, A 913
Cheese, *imperat.* choose. A 1595
Cheeste, *sb.* strife. I 556
Cheeve, *v.* succeed. G 1225
Chek, *interj.* check. Bl. 658
Chekkere, *sb.* chess-board. Bl. 659
Chelaundre. *See* Chalaundre
Chepe, *sb.* purchase, bargain, cheapness. HF³ 884
Cherete, *sb.* dearness. R 3516
Cheste, *sb.* coffin. E 29
Chevered, *p.p.* shivered. R 1732
Chevesalle, *sb.* collar. R 1032
Chevise, *v.* procure. *Mars* 290, R 6425
Chevyssaunce, *sb.* borrowing. B 1519, A 281
Chiche, *adj.* parsimonious. R 5588
Chideresse, **Chidestere**, *sb.* scold. R 4266, E 1535
Chiertee, *sb.* affection, F 881; dearness, B 1526
Chike, *sb.* chick. R 541
Chiknes, *sb. pl.* chickens. A 380
Chilyndre, *sb.* pocket sundial. B 1396
Chymbe, *v.* chime. A 3896
Chyngerie, *sb.* parsimony. B 2790
Chynge, *p. pres.* splitting. Bo. 237
Chirche, *sb.* church. A 460
Chiroche-hawes, *sb. pl.* churchyards. I 801
Chirketh, *pres.* twitters. D 1804
Chirkyng, *sb.* murmuring. A 2004
Chit, *chideth*. G 921
Chiteren, *pres.* chatter. G 1397
Chivachie, *sb.* expedition. A 86
Choys, *sb.* choice. B 2273
Ciergls, *sb. pl.* tapers. R 6248
Ciser, *sb.* cider. B 3245
Citole, *sb.* stringed instrument of music. A 1959
Citrinacioun, *sb.* turning citron colour. G 816
Clapers, *sb. pl.* burrows. R 1405
Clappe, *pres.* babble. G 965
Clappen, *v.* (1) beat, HF³ 734; (2) clatter, babble, G 965, E 1200
Clappyng, *sb.* chatter. E 999
Claree, *sb.* spiced wine. A 1471
Clawe, *v.* rub, scratch. A 4326, D 940
Cleped, *p.p.* called. A 121
Clergeoun, *sb.* chorister. B 1693
Clergial, *adj.* clerly. G 752
Clerk, *sb.* scholar. A 285
Clew, *pres.* clawed, rubbed. HF³ 612
Clifte, *sb.* cranny. B. 1406
Clyket, *sb.* latch-key. E 2046
Clippeth, *pres.* hugs. E 2413
Clipsl, *adj.* eclipsed, obscure. R 5349
Clyven, *pres. pl.* cleaves. Bo. 376
Clyves, *sb. pl.* cliffs. L 1470
Clyvyng, *p. pres.* cleaving. Bo. 1460
Cloyster, *sb.* monk. A 259
Clom, *int. hush*. A 3638
Clos, **Cloos**, *adj.* secret. T² 1534, R 6104
Clos, *sb.* a pen, enclosure. B 4550, Bo. 205
Closer, *sb.* enclosure. R 4069
Cloteleaf, *sb.* burdock-leaf. G 571
Clothered, *p.p.* clotted. A 2745
Clowes, *sb. pl.* claws. HF³ 696
Cod, *sb.* bag. C 534
Cofedred, *p.p.* confederated. *Pite* 52
Cogge, *sb.* small boat. L 1481
Coillons, *sb. pl.* testicles. C 952
Cokenay, *sb.* milksop. A 4208
Cokewold, *sb.* cuckold. A 3152
Cokkow, *sb.* cuckoo. A 1930
Col-blak, *adj.* coal-black. A 2142
Colde, *v.* grow cold. B 879, L 240
Colered, *p.p.* collared. A 2152
Col-fox, *sb.* brant-fox. B 4405
Collacioun, *sb.* conference, E 325; comparison, Bo. 1862
Collect, *sb.* table of planetary motions. F 1275
Colours, *sb. pl.* ornaments of style. F 39
Colpons, *sb. pl.* shreds. A 679
Columbyn, *adj.* dove-like. E 2141
Colver, *sb.* dove. L 2319
Combre-world, *sb.* useless creature. T⁴ 279
Combust, *p.p.* burnt up. T³ 717, As. ii. § 4 [164]
Come, *sb.* coming. R 7626
Commoeveden, *pres. pl.* influenced. T³ 17
Commune, *sb.* the commons. E 70
Compassement, *sb.* contrivance. L 1416
Composicioun, *sb.* agreement. A 2651
Compotent, *adj.* almighty. Bo. 1871
Compowned, *p.p.* composed. As. ii. § 5
Comprehended, *p.p.* summed up. An. 83
Comunte, *sb.* community. R 5209
Comyn, *sb.* cummin. B 2045
Concours, *sb.* course. R 4360
Concidioun, *sb.* temperament. L 40
Conestablierye, *sb.* constable's jurisdiction. R 4218
Confedred, *p.p.* confederated. *Pite* 42
Confus, *adj.* confused. A 2230
Congeyen, *v.* dismiss. T⁵ 479
Conyes, *sb. pl.* rabbits. PF 193
Coninges, *sb. pl.* conies. R 7044
Conisaunce, *sb.* acquaintance, R 4668; knowledge, R 5465, 5559
Conjecte, **Congette**, *v.* conjecture. Bo. 228, R 6928
Conne, *v.* can be able, know
Connes, *sb. pl.* conies, rabbits. R 1404
Conporte, *v.* bear. T⁶ 1397
Consistorie, *sb.* judgment-seat. C 162

- Contek**, *sb.* strife, A 2003; **Contekes**, *pl.* dissensions, B 4122
Controve, *v.* contrive. R 7545
Contubernyal, *sb.* fellow-soldier. I 760
Contune, *v.* continue. R 5205
Convenably, *adv.* suitably. B 2420
Convoyen, *v.* convey. E 55
Cope, *sb. dat. top.* A 554
Cope, *sb.* cape. A 260
Coppe, *sb. dat. cup.* A 134
Corageous, *adj.* ardent. I 585
Corages, *sb. pl.* hearts. A 11
Corbets, *sb. pl.* architectural ornaments. HF³ 214
Cornemuse, *sb.* bagpipe. HF³ 128
Corniculer, *sb.* adjutant. G 369
Corruptable, *adj.* corruptible. A 3010
Corruppen, *v.* rot, Bo. 987; **Corrupted**, *p. p.* corrupted, I 819
Cors, *sb.* body, corpse. B 2098, A 3429
Corseint, *sb.* holy body, relic. HF¹ 117
Cosynage, *sb.* kinship. B 1226
Cosse, *sb.* kiss. R 3663
Cost, *s.* coast, place. R 3931
Costage, *sb.* expense. B 1235
Costeyng, *p. pres.* coasting, skirting. R 134
Costrel, *sb.* bottle. L 2666
Cote, *sb. dat. dungeon.* A 2457
Couched, *p. p.* laid, A 2933; **inlaid**, A 2161
Couchen, *v.* lay. G 1152, R 6903
Coude, *pret.* knew. A 327
Counter-taille, *sb.* counter-tally. E 1190
Countour, *sb.* auditor. A 359
Countreprise, *v.* balance. HF³ 660
Countre-pleted, *p. p.* controverted. L 476
Countrewayte, *v.* watch against. B 2505, I 100
Coupable, *adj.* guilty. Bo. 70
Coured, *pret.* covered. R 465
Courtepy, *sb.* cape. A 290
Couth, *p. p.* plain, evident. R 4213
Couthe, *adv.* patently. HF² 249
Covenable, *adj.* suitable. I 80
Covent, *sb.* convent of monks. B 1827
Coverchiefs, *sb. pl.* kerchiefs. A 453
Covercle, *sb.* lid of a cup. HF² 284
Covered, *p. p.* recovered. L 762
Covyne, *sb.* craft, intriguing. R 3799, A 604
Coye, *v.* quiet. T² 801
Coynes, *sb. pl.* quinces. R 1374
Cracchynge, *sb.* scratching. A 2834
Craketh, *pres.* sings hoarsely. E 1850
Crampissheth, *pres.* cramps. An. 171
Creauce, *sb.* belief, B 340; *debt*, ABC 61
Creauce, *v.* get credit, B 1479; *creanced*, *p. p.* raised on credit, B 1556
Crece, *sb.* increase. R 4875
Crekes, *sb. pl.* devices. A 4051
Crepil, *sb.* cripple. T⁴ 1458
Cryke, *sb.* creek. A 409
Crips, *adj.* crisp, curly. HF³ 206
Cristophere, *sb.* image of St. Christopher worn as an amulet. A 115
Croce, *sb.* cross, crozier. R 6470
Crois, *sb.* cross. ABC 60, A 699
Crop, *sb.* top, summit. T⁵ 25, A 1533
Cropen, *p. p.* crept. A 4259
Crossetel, *sb.* crucible, G 1117; **Crosletz**, *pl.* G 793
Crouche, *pres.* sign with the cross. A 3479
Crowke, *sb.* crock. A 4158
Crownet, *sb.* coronet. R 3203
Crulle, *adj. pl.* curly. A 81
Cucurbitēs, *sb. pl.* flasks for distilling. G 794
Culpe, *sb.* guilt. I 336
Cure, *sb.* care, keeping. Bo. 227
Curiositee, *sb.* fastidiousness. I 829
Currouers, *sb. pl.* runners. HF³ 1038
Customerere, *adj.* accustomed. R 4936
Cut, *sb. lot.* A 835
Daf, *sb.* fool. A 4208
Daggyng, *sb.* slitting. I 418
Dagoun, *sb.* fragment. D 1751
Dayerye, *sb.* dairy. A 597
Dayesie, *sb.* daisy. L 182
Dallaunce, *sb.* pleasantry. A 211
Dampned, *p. p.* condemned. A 1175
Dan, *sb.* See **Daun**
Dare, *v.* daze. D 1294
Darketh, *pres.* hides. L 816
Darreyne, *v.* contest. A 1609
Daswed, *p. p.* dazed. HF² 151
Daun, *sb.* lord, sir. A 1379, B 3982
Daunce, *sb.* dance, game. A 476
Daunger, *sb.* influence, dominion. A 663, R 1470
Daungerous, *adj.* difficult, hard to please. A 517, B 2129
Daunten, *v.* subdue. Bo. 743
Dawes, *sb. pl.* days. F 1180, R 2838
Daweth, *pres.* dawns. A 1676
Dawing, *sb.* dawn. T³ 1466
Debate, *v.* do battle, oppose. B 2058, T⁴ 166
Debonairte, *sb.* meekness. Bl. 985
Debonerly, *adv.* gently. T² 1259
Decoped, *p. p.* slit. R 843
Deed, *p. p.* dead. A 942
Dedyt, *sb.* delight. A 2177
Deed, *p. p.* dead. See **Deed**
Deef, *adj.* deaf. A 446
Deel, *sb.* part, whit. A 415
Deemen, *v.* judge. B 3045
Deer, *sb.* wild animals
Deere, *adv.* dearly. A 3100
Deerelyng, *sb.* darling. A 3793
Deerne, *adj.* secret. A 3200
Dees, *sb. pl.* dice. T² 1347
Defaute, *sb.* default, defect. Bl. 5, I 182
Defende, *v.* (1) *imper.* defend, ABC 95; (2) **Defendeth**, forbids, B 2945; *p. p.* forbidden, B 475
Defet, *p. p.* enfeebled. T⁵ 618
Defetted, *p. p.* defeated. Bo. 261
Defusioun, *sb.* diffuseness. T³ 296
Degise, *adj.* fashionable. I 417
Degree, *sb.* rank, A 1168; *pl.* steps, A 1890
Deydest, *pret.* didst die. T³ 263
Deye, *sb.* dairy-woman. B 4036
Deyned, *pret.* deigned
Deynous, *adj.* bumptious. A 3941
Deys, *sb.* dais. A 370
Del, *sb.* part, whit
Delyces, *sb. pl.* delights. C 547
Delit, *sb.* pleasure. A 335
Delyverer, *adj.* active. A 84
Delyverly, *adv.* adroitly. B 4606
Deilvernesse, *sb.* agility. I 452
Deme, *v.* judge, B 2219; **Demeth**, *imper.* A 1353
Demeyne, (1) *sb.* dominion, B 3855; (2) *v.* govern, HF² 451

- Demene**, *v.* endure. R 5238
Departe, *v.* distinguish, T³ 404; *pres. subj.* separate, A 1134; **Departed**, *p. p.* A 1621
Depeynted, *p. p.* depicted. A 2031
Depper, *adv. comp.* more deeply. B 630
Dere, *v.* harm. F 240, A 1822
Dereworth, **Derworth**, *adj.* precious. Bo. 281, 491
Derke, *sb. dat.* darkness. Bl. 608
Derre, *adv. comp.* more dearly. A 1448
Descensories, *sb. pl.* vessels for extracting oil. G 792
Desclaundre, *v.* slander. G 993
Descryve, *v.* describe. See **Discryve**
Desese, *v.* dispossess. R 2076
Desepaired, *p. p.* despaired. *Comp. to his Lady 7*
Deslavee, *adj.* unbridled. I 629
Desordeynee, *adj.* inordinate. I 818
Desordinae, *adj.* disorderly. I 415
Despense, *sb.* expenditure. A 1928
Despitous, *adj.* scornful. A 516
Destray, *sb.* disarray, confusion. I 927
Destynal, *adj.* fated. Bo. 1465
Destreynal, **Distreynne**, *v.* vex, constrain, grasp. F 820, A 1455, 1816, Bo. 513, PF 337
Determine, *v.* come to an end. T³ 379
Devyaunt, *adj.* divergent. R 4789
Devoided, *p. p.* banished. R 2929
Devoir, *sb.* duty. I 764
Dextre, *sb.* steed. B 2103
Dyapred, *p. p.* diapered. A 2158
Dych, *sb.* ditch. I 718
Diffense, *sb.* prohibition. R 1142
Dight, *p. p.* dressed. A 1041
Digne, *adj.* worthy, A 141; haughty, repellent, A 517, 3964; **Dignelich**, *adv.* haughtily, T² 1024
Dilatacioun, *sb.* enlargement. B 232
Disavaunce, *v.* hinder. T² 511
Disaventure, *sb.* mischance. T⁴ 741
Dischevelee, *adj.* with hair loose. A 683
Disclaundred, *p. p.* slandered. L 1031
Discoorden, *pres. pl.* disagree. Bo. 1495
Discreven, **Discryven**, **Diskryve**, *v.* describe. R 4803, I 533, Bl. 915
Discure, *v.* reveal. Bl. 548
Disfigurat, *adj.* deformed. PF 222
Disjoynt, *sb.* dilemma, disadvantage, danger. B 1601, A 2962, L 1631
Dismal, *sb.* evil day. Bl. 1205
Dispence, *sb.* expenditure. R 1144
Dispitouse, *adj.* spiteful. Bl. 623
Dispone, *imper.* dispose. T⁵ 300
Disponyth, *pres.* disposes. Bo. 1457
Disrewlilye, *adv.* irregularly. R 4900
Dissert, *sb.* deserving. Bo. 1302
Disserved, *p. p.* deserved. A 1716
Disteyne, *v.* stain, obscure. L 255
Distincte, *v.* distinguish. R 6199
Distyngwed, *p. p.* distinguished. Bo. 439
Distoned, *p. p.* put out of tune. R 4248
Distreynne. See **Destreynne**
Disturne, *v.* turn aside. T³ 718
Dite, *sb.* song, poem, story. Bo. 1453, 602, 315
Divinistre, *sb.* diviner. A 2811
Divynailles, *sb. pl.* divinations. I 605
Divioun, *sb.* difference. A 1780
Doande, *p. pres.* doing. R 2708
Doke, *sb.* duck, A 3576; *pl.* B 4580
Doked, *p. p.* cropped. A 590
Dolven, *p. p.* buried. Bl. 222
Dom, *sb.* judgment. PF 480
Domme, *adj.* dumb. R 2220
Donne, *adj.* dun. T² 908, PF 334
Doole, *sb.* portion. R 2364
Doole, *sb.* dolefulness. R 2956
Doom, *sb.* judgment. C 257
Dormant, *adj.* (of a table) fixed. A 353
Doucet, *sb.* a kind of flute. HF³ 132
Douteles, *adv.* doubtless
Doutes, *adj. pl.* dubious. Bo. 591
Doutous, *adj.* deceitful. Bo. 275
Dowe, *pres. s.* bestow. T⁵ 230
Dradde, *pret.* feared
Draf, *sb.* dregs, refuse. I 35, A 4207
Drasty, *adj.* worthless. B 2113
Drat, dreadeth. T³ 328
Draughte, *sb.* move at chess. Bl. 681
Drawe, *v.* move at chess. Bl. 681
Drecched, *p. p.* harassed. B 4077
Drechyngge, *sb.* delaying. I 1000, T³ 853
Dredeles, *adv.* undoubtedly. Bl. 763
Dredful, **Dredeful**, *adj.* (1) timorous, PF 195, A 1479; (2) terrible, B 3558
Dreinte, *pret.* drowned, Bl. 72; was drowned, R 923
Dreynit, *p. p.* drowned. A 3520
Drenchen, *v.* drown. B 455
Drenchyng, *sb.* drowning. A 2456
Drerihed, *sb.* dreariness. R 4728
Dresse, *v.* make ready. B 1100
Drye, *v.* endure, suffer. Mars 251, T⁵ 42, R. 3105
Dryve, *p. p.* driven. F 1230
Drogges, *sb. pl.* drugs. A 426
Dronkelewe, *adj.* tipsy. C 495
Droppyngge, *p. pres.* dripping. I 633
Drough, *pret.* drew. B 1710, F 965, T³ 978
Drovy, *adj.* turbid. I 816
Druey, *sb.* love, affection. R 844, 5063
Drugge, *v.* drudge. A 1416
Duc, *sb.* duke. A 860
Dulcarnon, *sb.* perplexity. See note, T³ 931
Dulle, *pres.* grow dull. R 4792
Dulve, *pret.* dug. Bo. 1639
Dure, *v.* endure, abide, live. E 166, A 1236
Comp. to his Lady 31
Durre-don, dare do. T⁵ 840
Durring-don, *sb.* daring. T⁵ 837
Duweliche, *adv.* duly. Bo. 190
Dwale, *sb.* sleeping draught. A 4161
Dwynded, *p. p.* dwindled. R 360
Ech, *adj.* each. A 39
Eche, *v.* eke, increase. T¹ 705, T⁵ 110
Eched, **Echid**, *p. p.* increased. T³ 1329, Bo. 749
Echynnys, *sb. pl.* sea-urchins. Bo. 798
Echon, each one
Eek, *adv.* also. A 41
Eem, **Em**, *sb.* uncle. T¹ 1022, T² 162
Eft, *adv.* again. A 1669
Eft-sones, *adv.* soon again. T² 1468
Egal, *adj.* equal. T³ 137, Bo. 575
Egalitee, **Egalyte**, *sb.* equality, equanimity. I 949, Bo. 395
Egaly, *adv.* equably. Bo. 398
Edge, *sb.* edge. T⁴ 927, *Former Age* 19
Eggement, *sb.* incitement. B 842
Egre, *adj.* sharp, bitter. Bo. 215, I 117, R 5475

- Egremoyne, *sb.* agrimony. G 800
 Egron, *v.* excite. Bo. 1530
 Eyleth, *pres. s.* ails. A 1081
 Eir, *sb.* air. A 1246
 Eyre, *sb.* heir. L 2549
 Eyrysh, *adj.* aerial. HF² 424
 Elsel, *sb.* vinegar. R 217
 Eythe, *adj.* easy. R 3955
 Ek, *adv.* also. T⁵ 1510
 Eldefather, *sb.* grandfather. Bo. 372
 Elden, *v.* grow old. Bo. 528
 Elengensse, *sb.* wretchedness. R 7494
 Ell, *adv.* else. R 1231, 2964
 Ellebor, *sb.* hellebore. B 4154
 Elles, *adv.* else. C 315
 Elyvyshe, *adj.* elf-like, abstracted. G 842
 Em, *sb.* uncle. T² 162
 Embawme, *v.* embalm. L 676
 Embelif, *adj.* oblique. As. i. § 20
 Embelysed, *p. p.* embellished. Bo. 439
 Embosed, *p. p.* sheltered in the woods. Bl. 353
 Embrouded, *p. p.* embroidered. A 89
 Emeraude, *sb.* emerald. PF 175
 Emforth, *prep.* to the extent of, according to.
 T² 243, 997, A 2235
 Emysperies, *sb. pl.* hemispheres. As. i. § 18
 Empeyre, *pres.* impair. E 2198
 Empeireden, *pret. pl.* made worse. B 2205
 Emplastre, *pres. pl.* plaster over, 'whitewash.'
 E 2297
 Emplieth, *pres. pl.* unfold. Bo. 1648
 Emprise, *sb.* enterprise. G 605, Bl. 1092
 Empte, *adj.* empty. G 741
 Encens, *sb.* incense. A 2938
 Enchesoun, *sb.* occasion. B 2780
 Encoombrous, *adj.* burdensome. HF² 354
 Encrees, *sb.* increase. A 2184
 Encreesceden, *pret.* enlarged on. B 2466
 Encressen, *pres. pl.* increase. A 1338
 Endelong, *adv.* lengthways. A 1991
 Endentyng, *sb.* scalloping. I 417
 Endyte, *v.* write, compose. A 95, L 2356
 Enforcest thee, *pres.* endeavourest. Bo. 775
 Engyn, *sb.* (1) wit, contrivance, G 339, T³ 274 ;
 (2) military machine, R 4194
 Engyned, *p. p.* racked. B 4250
 Engreggen, *pres. pl.* weigh upon. I 978
 Engreveth, *pres.* grieves. R 3444
 Enhabite, *pres.* dwell. R 6355
 Enhauenced, *p. p.* elevated. As. ii. § 26
 Enlaced, *pres.* entangles, Bo. 97 ; Enlaced,
p. p. Bo. 774
 Enlumyned, *p. p.* illuminated. ABC 73
 Enlutyng, *sb.* plastering with clay. G 766
 Enoynt, *p. p.* anointed. A 199
 Enseled, *p. p.* sealed up, confirmed. T⁵ 151, T⁴
 559
 Entaille, *v.* carve, R 619, 3711 ; Entailed, *p. p.*
 R 140
 Entayle, *sb.* shape, R 162 ; cutting, jagging,
 R 1081
 Entame, *v.* begin. ABC 79
 Entecched, *p. p.* endued with (good) qualities,
 T⁹ 832 ; infected, Bo. 1292
 Entende, *pres. s.* perceive. T⁴ 1649
 Entermete, *v.* interpose. R 2966
 Entre, *sb.* entry. Bo. 266, 316
 Entrechaungynges, *sb. pl.* interchanges. Bo.
 357
 Entrecomonen, *v.* communicate. T⁴ 1354
 Entredited, *p. p.* under an interdict. I 905
 Entremedled, *p. p.* intermingled. Bo. 512
 Entremes, *sb.* entremet, a between-course. PF
 665
 Entremete, *v.* interpose, interfere. D 834, B
 2730, Bo. 1094, R 2966
 Entriketh, *pres.* entangles. PF 403
 Entunos, *sb. pl.* intonings. Bl. 309
 Envenyme, *v.* poison. Bl. 640
 Envroun, *adv.* round about. R 4203
 Envyned, *p. p.* supplied with wine. A 342
 Envoluped, *p. p.* enveloped. C 942
 Equipolences, *sb. pl.* equivalents. R 7076
 Er, *adv. conj. prep.* before
 Ercedeken, *sb.* archdeacon. A 655
 Ere, *sb.* ear ; Erys, *pl.* A 556
 Ere, *v.* plough, A 886 ; Ered, *p. p.* HF¹ 485
 Erke, *adj.* irked, weary. R 4867
 Erme, *v.* grieve. Bl. 80, C 312
 Ernes, *sb.* earnestness. R 4838
 Ernestful, *adj.* serious. E 1175
 Erraunt, *adj.* wandering. Bl. 660
 Ers, *sb.* arse. A 3734
 Eschaufede, *pret.* chafed. Bo. 211
 Eschaufeth, *pres.* grows warm. Bo. 216
 Eschaunges, *sb. pl.* exchanges. HF² 189
 Eschew, *Eschu, adj.* unwilling. I 971, E 1812
 Esed, *p. p.* entertained. A 29
 Esoyne, *sb.* excuse for absence. I 164
 Espleiten, *v.* perform. R 6174
 Estat, *sb.* state. A 926
 Estatlich, *adj.* stately. A 140
 Estatutes, *sb. pl.* statutes. Bo. 269
 Estres, *sb. pl.* inner parts of a house. A 1971,
 4295, L 1715
 Ethe, *adj.* easy. T⁵ 850
 Evene, *adj.* average. A 82
 Everich, *pron.* each. A 371
 Everychon, each one. A 31
 Everydel, every whit. A 368
 Ew, *sb.* yew-tree. A 2923, PF 180
 Exces, *sb.* excess, extravagance. T¹ 626
 Expans, *adj.* separate. F 1275
 Extre, *sb.* axle. As. i. § 14
 Ey, *sb.* egg. B 4035
 Facound, *sb.* eloquence. C 50, Bl. 925
 Facound, *adj.* eloquent. PF 520
 Fader, *sb. (gen.)* father's. R 781
 Fadme, *sb.* fathom. A 2916, Bl. 422
 Fayle, *v.* make mistakes. R 4249
 Fair, *adj.* ; A fair, a good one, A 165, T³ 850
 Faire, *adv.* fairly. A 94
 Fairye, *sb.* fairyland. E 95
 Faldyng, *sb. pl.* coarse cloth. A 391
 Fallaces, *sb. pl.* fallacies. R 7077
 Falle, *v.* happen
 Falsen, *v.* falsify. A 3175
 Falwe, *adj.* brown, yellow. HF³ 846
 Falwes, *sb. pl.* fallows. D 656
 Famulier, *adj.* familiar. A 215
 Fan, *sb.* quintain. H 42
 Fantastik, *adj.* imaginative. A 1376
 Fantome, *sb.* fantasy. B 1037
 Farce, *imperat.* paint. R 2285
 Fardales, *sb. pl.* burdens. R 5683
 Fare, *sb.* fuss, disturbance. A 3999, T³ 860
 Fare, *v.* go, speed, behave
 Fare, *p. p.* gone. F 1546
 Fare-carte, *sb.* cart. T⁶ 1162

- Farsed**, *p.p.* stuffed. A 233
Fasoun, *sb.* fashion. R 708
Faucon, *sb.* falcon. F 411
Fauconers, *sb. pl.* falconers. F 1196
Fawe, *adj.* fain, R 6477; *adv.* T⁴ 887
Fay, *sb.* faith. L 778, R 2887
Fecches, *sb. pl.* vetches. T⁸ 936
Feeld, *sb.* field. A 1522
Feendly, *adj.* fiendish. Bl. 593
Feffe, *v.* fee, present. T⁸ 901
Feffed in, *p.p.* invested with. E 1698
Feirs, *adj.* fierce. R 1482
Feyne, *v.* feign. A 735
Feyntise, *sb.* feigning. R 2947, 2998
Fel, *adj.* fierce. B 2019
Fel, *sb.* skin. T¹ 91
Felawe, *sb.* fellow. A 1525
Feldefare, *sb.* field-fare. PF 364, T⁸ 861
Fele, *adj.* many. E 917, Bo. 262, R 189
Felle, *adj. pl.* cruel. T¹ 470
Felliche, **Felly**, *adv.* cruelly. Bo. 355, R 3251
Felnesse, *sb.* fierceness. Bo. 217
Femenye, *sb.* womankind. A 866
Femininitee, *sb.* womanhood, feminine appearance. B 360
Fend, *sb.* fiend. I 584
Fenix, *sb.* phoenix. Bl. 981
Fer, *adj.* and *adv.* far
Ferde, *sb. dat.* fear. Bl. 981, T¹ 557, L 2332
Ferde, *pret.* fared, behaved. A 1372, 3606
Fere, *sb.* fellow, companion, L 969; *in fere*, *i-fere*, together
Ferforth, *adv.* far forward; *So ferforth*, *So ferforthly*, *to such* an extent. B 372, A 960
Ferfulleste, *adj.* sup. most timorous. T² 450
Ferly, *adj.* wonderful. A 4173
Fermacies, *sb. pl.* pharmacies, medicines. A 2713
Fermerer, *sb.* keeper of the infirmary. D 1859
Fermour, *sb.* farmer, contractor. L 378
Fern, *adv.* of long time. F 255
Ferne, *adj. pl.* ancient, A 14; **Ferne yere**, past years, T⁸ 1176
Ferre, *adv. comp.* farther. A 47
Ferreste, *adj. super.* farthest. A 494
Fers, *sb.* piece of chess. Bl. 653
Ferthe, *card. num.* fourth. B 823
Ferther, *adv.* further. A 36
Ferthyng, *sb.* morsel. A 134
Fesaunt, *sb.* pheasant. PF 357
Fest, *sb.* fist. C 802
Feste, *sb.* feast, festival. A 906
Festelyng, *p. pres.* feasting. F 345
Festyvally, *adv.* joyously. Bo. 560
Festne, *v.* fasten. A 195
Fet, *pret.* fetched. A 819
Fetys, *adj.* neat, graceful. A 157, C 478
Fetisly, *adv.* neatly, skilfully. A 273, A 124
Flaunce, *sb.* confidence. R 5481
Fyochen, *v.* fix. Bo. 419
Fil, *pret.* fell. A 1034, Bl. 275
Fille, *v.* fell, cut down. A 1702
Fyn, *sb.* end. B 424, *Mars* 218
Finaliche, *adv.* finally. T³ 556
Fine, *v.* finish, cease, stop. T⁴ 26, T⁵ 776, T² 1460.
Fynt, *findeth*
Flr, *sb.* fire. A 1502, 1246
Fisyen, *sb.* physician. Bo. 66
Flit, *sb.* stave, canto. B 2078
Fithele, *sb.* fiddle. A 296
Flayne, *p.p.* flayed. I 425
Flaumes, *sb. pl.* flames. ABC 89
Fleemeth, *pres.* chases away. H 182
Fleen, *sb. pl.* fleas. H 17
Fleen, *v.* flee. ABC 148
Fleete, *pres. s.* float. A 2397
Fleigh, *pret.* flew. T² 194
Flemed, *pret.* exiled, R 3052; *p.p.* exiled fugitive, G 58
Flemen, *v.* put to flight. T² 852
Flemere, *sb.* banisher. B 460
Fleteth, *pres. s.* floateth. B 901
Fletyng, *p. pres.* floating. A 1956
Flex, *sb.* flux. A 676
Flo, *sb.* dart. H 264
Flokmeele, *adv.* in a crowd. E 86
Floteren, *pres. pl.* flutter, are tossed about. Bo. 1037
Flotery, *adj.* dishevelled. A 2883
Flourouns, *sb. pl.* flower-ornaments. L 217
Floute, *sb.* flute. HF³ 133
Floytyng, *p. pres.* fluting. A 91
Fneseth, *pres. s.* snorts. H 62
Foynen, *pres. pl.* thrust. A 1654
Foysoun, *sb.* increase. A 3167
Foleyen, *v.* act foolishly. Bo. 644
Foly, *adv.* foolishly. Bl. 873
Folye, *adj.* foolishly. L 164
Folly, *adv.* foolishly. *Mars* 158, R 2603
Fonde, *v.* try, prove. B 347, T³ 1155
Fonge, *v.* take. B 377
Fonne, *sb.* fool. A 4089
Fonned, *p.p.* fooled. R 5367
Foore, *sb.* course. D 1935
Foot-hoot, *adv.* in haste. B 438
For-, *as an intensive prefix.* **For-blak**, A 2144;
For-dronk, **For-dry**, **For-old**, A 2142; **For-pampered**, **Former Age** 5, etc.; very black, very drunk, very dry, very old, very pampered, etc.
For, *conj.* because. T¹ 802
For, *prep.* in fear of, T¹ 748, T² 194, 868; against, T¹ 928
For al, notwithstanding. T⁴ 55 note
Forbode, **Forbode**, *pres. subj.* forbid. L 10
Forbise, *v.* exemplify. T² 1390
For-brak, *pret.* interrupted. Bo. 1143
Forby, *adv.* by, past. A 175
For-cracchen, *v.* scratch. R 323
For-do, *v.* destroy. T¹ 238
For-do, **For-done**, *p.p.* destroyed, ruined. T¹ 74, R 4339
For-drede, *sb.* fear. B 2383
For-dryve, *p.p.* driven astray. A 3782
For-dwynd, *p.p.* wasted. R 366
Foreyn, *sb.* outer room. L 1962
Foreyne, *adj.* foreign, external, public. Bo. 680, 755
For-fare, *v.* fare ill. R 5778
Forheed, **Forheed**, *sb.* forehead. G 580, Bo. 132
Forlete, *v.* resign, forgo, forsake, B 1848, C 864, I 720; **Forleten**, *p.p.* forsaken, HF² 186
Forloyn, *sb.* note on horn recalling hounds when at fault. Bl. 386
Forlyved, *p.p.* decrepit. Bo. 763
Forlyven, *v.* degenerate. Bo. 758
Forme, *adj.* first. B 2290
Formel, *sb.* any hen-bird of prey. PF 371
Formest, *adj.* foremost. Bl. 889

Forncast, *p.p.* planned. I 448
 Forneys, *sb.* furnace. A 559
 For-pyned, *p.p.* tormented. A 205
 Fors, *sb.* force; No fors, no matter. B 285
 For-shapen, *p.p.* misshapen. T² 66
 For-shright, *p.p.* tired with shrieking. T⁴ 1147
 For-sleweth, *pres.* is over-slothful. I 685
 Forslewthen, *v.* over-tarry. B 4286
 For-sluggeth, *pres.* is over-sluggish. I 685
 For-songen, *p.p.* exhausted with singing. R 664
 Forster, *sb.* forester. A 120
 For-straight, *p.p.* exhausted. B 1295
 For-thenke, For-thinke, *v.* repent. R 3957, T² 1414
 For-thy, *adv.* therefore. Bo. 375
 Forthren, *v.* further, help. A 1137
 Forth-right, *adv.* directly. E 1503
 Fortunen, *v.* presage. A 417
 Fortunous, *adj.* fortuitous. Bo. 224
 For-waked, *p.p.* tired with watching. B 596, Bl. 126
 Forwardred, *p.p.* tired with wandering. R 3336
 Forward, *sb.* agreement. A 33
 Forwelked, *p.p.* withered. R 361
 For-weped, *p.p.* exhausted with weeping. Bl. 126
 For-wered, *p.p.* worn out. R 235
 Forwes, *sb. pl.* furrows. Former Age 12
 For-why, *conj.* because. T² 12
 Forwityng, *sb.* foreknowledge. B 4433
 Forwot, *pret.* foreknew. HF¹ 45
 Foryaf, *pret.* forgave, respited. T³ 1577
 Foryede, *pret.* forwent, desisted from. T² 1330
 Foryelde, *v.* repay. E 831
 Foryete, *v.* forget. Bl. 1124
 Foryive, *pres.* forgive. B 1615
 Fother, *sb.* cartload. A 530
 Foudre, *sb.* lightning. HF¹ 335
 Foules, *sb. pl.* fowls, birds. PF 203
 Founde. See Fonde.
 Foundred, *pret.* fell. A 2687
 Founes, *sb. pl.* fawns. Bl. 429
 Frayneth, *pres. s.* asks. B 1790
 Frakenes, *sb. pl.* freckles. A 2169
 Frape, *sb.* company. T³ 410
 Freel, *adj.* frail. Bo. 889
 Freeten, *pres. pl.* eat. A 2068
 Freyned, *pret.* prayed. B 3020
 Freletee, *sb.* frailty. I 449
 Fremde, *adj.* foreign. F 429
 Fret, *sb.* ornament. L 215
 Frete, *v.* eat, B 3294; *p.p.* eaten, B 475
 Proteth, *pres. s.* rubs. A 3747
 Frounce, *sb.* wrinkle. Bo. 61
 Frounced, *p.p.* wrinkled. R 365, 3137
 Frounceles, *adj.* unwrinkled. R 850
 Frutesteres, *sb. pl.* fruit-women. C 478
 Fumeteres, *sb.* the herb fumitory. B 4153
 Fumositée, *sb.* headiness, vapouriness. C 567, F 358
 Furiat, *adj.* raging. F 448
 Furlong-wey, short space. L 841
 Further-over, *adv.* furthermore. T⁴ 1027
 Gabbe, *v.* talk idly, gossip. A 3510, Bl. 1074, T³ 301
 Gadelyng, *sb.* vagabond. R 938
 Gadrede, *pret.* gathered. A 824
 Gayl, *sb.* gaol. R 4745
 Gayler, *sb.* gaoler. A 1064

Gallard, Gaylard, *adj.* gay, merry. A 4367, 3336
 Gayneth, *pres. s.* availeth. A 1787
 Gaitrys beryis, *sb. pl.* berries of the dog-wood tree. B 4155
 Galauntyne, Galentyne, *sb.* a kind of sauce. Rosam. 17, Former Age 16
 Galaxye, *sb.* the Milky Way. PF 56
 Gale, *v.* cry out. D 832
 Galyngale, *sb.* sweet cypress root. A 381
 Galoche, *sb.* patten, high shoe. F 555
 Galpyng, *adj.* gaping. F 350
 Galwes, *sb. pl.* gallows. B 3941
 Gan, *pret.* began, did, used to. A 301
 Ganeth, *pres. s.* yawns.
 Gargat, *sb.* throat. B 4525
 Garisoun, *v.* cure. R 3249
 Garnisoun, *sb.* garrison. B 2215
 Gas, goes. A 4037
 Gastnes, *sb.* terror. Bo. 728
 Gat-tothed, *adj.* goat-toothed, lascivious. A 468
 Gauded, *p.p.* dyed. A 159
 Gauren, *v.* gaze. A 3827
 Gaureth, *pres. s.* stares. B 3559
 Gawdes, *sb. pl.* toys, fineries. I 651
 Geaunt, *sb.* giant. B 1997
 Geere, Gere, *sb.* (1) clothing, accoutrement, A 365, 1016; (2) behaviour, manners, A 1372, 1531
 Geery, *adj.* changeable. A 1536
 Geestes, *sb. pl.* stories. F 211
 Geyn, *sb.* gain. An. 206
 Geldehalle, *sb.* guild-hall. A 370
 Gent, *adj.* gentle, courteous. B 1905, PF 558
 Gentry, *sb.* gentle birth, nobility. I 452
 Geomancie, *sb.* divination by figures made on the earth. I 605
 Gerdon, Gerdoun, *sb.* reward; For alle gerdons, at all costs. B 2240
 Gerdoned, *p.p.* rewarded. B 2460
 Gere, *sb.* See Geere
 Gere, *sb.* changeableness. Bl. 1256
 Gereful, Gerful, *adj.* changeable. A 1538, T⁴ 286
 Gesso, *pres. s.* guess. A 82
 Geste, *sb.* guest, stranger. L 1158
 Geste, *sb.* romance, story. B 2123, T³ 450
 Gestours, *sb. pl.* reciters. HF³ 108
 Get, *sb.* contrivance. G 1277
 Gye, *v.* guide. A 1950, E 75, An. 6
 Gif, *conj.* if. Bl. 224
 Gigges, *sb. pl.* fiddles. HF³ 852
 Giggynge, *p. pres.* strapping. A 2504
 Gilteles, *adj.* guiltless. B 1062
 Gyn, Gyne, *sb.* engine, contrivance. F 128, R 4176
 Gynne, *v.* begin
 Gypon, *sb.* short vest. A 75
 Gipser, *sb.* pouch. A 357
 Girden, *v.* strike. B 3736
 Girles, *sb. pl.* youths. A 664
 Gysarme, *sb.* halberd. R 5978
 Gise, *sb.* fashion. A 663
 Gyser, *sb.* gizzard. Bo. 1132
 Gyte, *sb.* some part of a woman's dress, A 3954; *pl.* D 559
 Gladere, *sb.* one who makes glad. A 2223
 Glareth, *pres. s.* shines. HF¹ 272
 Glase, *v.* glaze. T⁶ 469. See Howwe

- Gledy**, *adj.* fiery. L 105
Gleyre, *sb.* white of egg. G 805
Glente, *pret.* glanced. T⁴ 1223
Glewe, *v.* glue, fasten. HF³ 671
Glymsyng, *sb.* glimmering. E 2383
Glod, *pret.* glided. F 393
Glose, *sb.* gloss, comment. L 328, Bl. 333
Glose, *v.* flatter, B 3330; expound, B 1180
Glowmbe, *v.* frown. R 4356
Gnod, *pret.* rubbed, crushed. *Former Age* 11
Gnof, *sb.* churl. A 3188
Gobet, *sb.* shred. A 696
Godsibbes, *sb. pl.* godparents. I 908
Goldlees, *adj.* without gold. B 1480
Golee, *sb.* mouthful. PF 556
Goliardeys, *sb.* ribald. A 560
Gonfenoun, **Gounfanoun**, *sb.* pennon, banner. R 2018, 1201
Gonge, *sb.* privy. I 885
Gonne, *pret.* began, A 1658; **Gonnen**, *pl.* L 148
Good, *sb.* goods, property. A 581
Gooldes, *sb. pl.* marigolds. A 1929
Goore, *sb.* gusset, A 3237; **Under my goore**, at my side, B 1979
Goosish, *adj.* foolish. T³ 584
Goost, **Gost**, *sb.* spirit. A 2768, T⁴ 187
Goter, *sb.* gutter. Bo. 689, T³ 787, L 2705
Governeresse, *sb. fem.* governess. *Pite* 80
Grayn, *sb.* dye. B 1917
Grame, *sb.* harm, anger. G 1403, An. 276, T³ 1028
Grange, *sb.* farm, granary, A 3668; **Graunges**, *pl.* B 1256, HF² 190
Graspe, *v.* grope. T⁵ 223
Graunt, *sb.* decree. A 1306
Graven, *p. p.* buried. L 785
Gre, **Gree**, (1) pleasure, favour, E 1151; (2) superiority, pre-eminence, A 2733
Grehoundes, *sb. pl.* greyhounds. A 191
Greithen, *v.* prepare, make ready, A 4309; *pres.* *pl.* B 3784
Greythed, *p. p.* prepared. Bo. 161
Grenehede, *sb.* immaturity. B 163
Gres, *sb.* grass, T² 515; **Greses**, *pl.* grasses, HF³ 263
Grete, *sb.*; **The grete**, the sum, Bl. 1241
Grete See, *sb.* the Mediterranean. A 59, R 2748
Greve, *sb.* grove, B 4013; *pl.* A 1495
Greven, *p. p.* graven, engraved. R 4799
Grifphon, *sb.* griffin. A 2133
Gryl, *adj.* rough. R 73
Grynt, grindeth. HF³ 708
Grynte, *pret.* gnashed. D 2161
Grys, *adj.* grey. G 559
Grys, *sb.* grey fur. A 194
Grislich, *adj.* grisly. T² 1700
Groff, *adv.* prone, face downwards. R 2561
Groynyng, *sb.* groaning. A 2460
Gromes, *sb. pl.* men. R 200
Grope, *v.* probe, try. A 644, D 1817
Grucchen, *pres. pl.* grumble. A 3058
Gruf, *adv.* prone, face downwards. A 949, B 1865
Gunne, *pret. pl.* began. PF 257
Ha, *v.* have. R 4657
Haaf, *pret.* heaved. A 3470
Habergeon, *sb.* coat of mail. A 76
Habitacle, *sb.* habitation. Bo. 540
Hacches, *sb. pl.* hatches. L 648
Haf, **Haaf**, *pret.* heaved. A 2428, 3470
Hay, *sb.* hedge, R 2987; **Hayis**, *pl.* T³ 351
Haynselyns, *sb. pl.* smocks. I 422
Haire, *sb.* hair-shirt. G 133; R 438
Halet, *pres. s.* draws. *ABC* 68
Halfe, *sb.*; **On my halfe**, on my part, Bl. 139
Halke, *sb.* corner. L 1780
Hals, *sb.* neck. B 73
Halse, *pres. s.* conjure. B 1835
Halt, *pres. s.* (1) holdeth, performs, B 721, Bl. 620; (2) halseth, limps, Bl. 621
Halten, *v.* limp. T⁴ 1457
Halvendel, *adv.* half. T³ 707
Halwed, *p. p.* accounted holy. T³ 268
Halwes, *sb. pl.* saints, shrines. Bl. 830, A 14, D 657
Halydayes, *sb. pl.* holidays, festivals. L 422
Hameled, *p. p.* mutilated, cut off. T² 964
Hande-brede, *sb.* hand-breadth. A 3811
Hard, *adj.*; **Of hard**, with difficulty, T² 1236
Hardement, *sb.* hardihood. R 3392
Hardly, *adv.* surely. A 156
Harlot, *sb.* rascal. A 647, D 1754
Harneys, *sb.* armour. A 1006
Harneised, *p. p.* equipped. A 114
Harre, *sb.* hinge. A 550
Harwed, *p. p.* harrowed, devastated. A 3512, D 2107
Hasardrye, *sb.* gambling. C 590
Hasel-wodes, *sb. pl.* hazel-woods (haselwodes shaken), 'Queen Anne is dead.' T³ 890, T⁵ 1174
Hatte, *v.* be called. R 38, T³ 798
Hatter, *adv.* more hotly. R 2475
Haubergeon, *sb.* hauberk. A 2119
Haunt, *sb.* practice. A 447
Haunten, *pres. pl.* practise. I 780
Hauteyn, *adj.* haughty. C 330
Havoire, *v.* to have. R 4720
Hawe, *sb.* hedge. C 855
Hawebake, *sb.* baked haws, *i.e.* poor stuff. B 95
Hawteyn, *adj.* haughty, high-flying. R 3739, L 1120
Hed, *p. p.* hidden. L 208
Hede, *v.* put a head on. T² 1042
Heele, *sb.* health. B 1540
Heeng, *pret.* hung. A 676
Heer, *sb.* hair. A 589
Heerde, *sb.* herdsman. R 6453
Heer-mele, *sb.* hair's-breadth. *As. ii. § 38*
Heete, *pres. subj.* promise. A 2398
Heete, *pret.* was named. Bl. 200
Hey, *sb.* hedge. H 14
Heye, *v.* rise. Bo. 875
Heyly, *adv.* highly, urgently. T² 1733
Heyne, *sb.* villain. G 1319
Heyre, *sb.* heir. Bl. 168
Heyres, *sb. pl.* hair-shirts. I 105
Heysugge, *sb.* hedge-sparrow. PF 612
Heythen, *adv.* hence. A 4033
Hele, *sb.* See **Heele**
Hele, *v.* hide, conceal. B 2275, D 950
Heled, *p. p.* hidden. B 4245
Heleles, *adj.* without health. T⁵ 1593
Helpy, *adj.* helpful. T⁵ 128
Hende, *adj.* prompt, polite, gracious. D 1286, 628, A 3199
Heng, *pret.* hung. Bl. 122
Henne, *adv.* hence. A 2356
Hennesforth, *adv.* henceforth. T³ 167

Hente, *pret.* seized. B 4525
 Henteres, *sb. pl.* seizers. Bo. 91
 Hepe, *sb.* hip. B 1937
 Herauders, *sb. pl.* heralds. A 2672
 Herbeidours, *sb. pl.* receivers of guests. R 5000
 Herber, *sb.* arbour. L 203
 Herbergage, *sb.* lodging. A 4329, B 147
 Herbergeours, *sb. pl.* harbingers. B 997
 Her-biforn, *adv.* heretofore. L 73
 Herd, *p. p.* haired. A 2518
 Herde, *sb.* herdsman. T³ 1235
 Herde-gromes, *sb. pl.* herdsmen. HF³ 136
 Herdesse, *sb. fem.* herdsman. T¹ 653
 Herdis, *sb.* refuse of flax. R 1233
 Here and hounne, one and all (?). T⁴ 210
 Herieth, *pres. s.* praises, B 1808; Heryest, *praisest*, B 3419; Heryed, *p. p.* praised, B 872; Heriynge, *p. pres.* praising, B 1649
 Herys, *sb. pl.* hairs. A 555
 Herne, *sb.* corner. F 1121
 Heroner, *sb.* heron-killer. T⁴ 413, L 1120
 Heronsewes, *sb. pl.* young herons. F 68
 Hert, *sb.* hart. A 1689
 Herte, *pret.* hurt. Bl. 882
 Herte, *sb.* heart. A 954
 Hertely, *adj.* heartfelt. Bl. 85
 Herte-pon, *sb.* breast-bone. A 2606
 Hete, *pret.* was called. Bl. 947
 Heterly, *adv.* fiercely. L 638
 Hethyng, *sb.* mockery. A 4110
 Heve, *v.* heave. A 550
 Hevedes, *sb. pl.* heads. B 2032
 Hevenysh, *adj.* heavenly. Mars 30
 Hevenyshly, *adv.* celestially. A 1055
 Hewe, *sb.* colour. An. 147
 Hewe, *sb.* domestic servant. E 1785
 Hye, *v.* hasten, F 291; Hy, *imperat.* Bl. 152
 Hyene, *sb.* hyena. Fortune 35
 Hierde, *sb.* herdsman, A 603; Hierdes, *pl.* T³ 619
 Hight, *p. p.* promised. A 2472
 Highte, *sb.*; On highte, aloud. A 1784
 Highteth, *pres. s.* adorns. Bo. 45
 Hyne, *sb.* servant. A 603, C 688
 Hir, (1) her, *pers. pron.* B 624; (2) her, *poss. pron.* B 625; (3) their, *poss. pron.* A 365; (4) of them, *gen. pers. pron.* A 586
 Hit, *pron. it.* Bl. 18
 Hit, hideth. F 512
 Hoker, *sb.* mockery. A 3965
 Hokerly, *adv.* scornfully. I 584
 Holour, *sb.* lecher. D 524
 Holsom, *adj.* wholesome. PF 206
 Honerous, *adj.* onerous, burdensome. R 5633
 Honestee, *sb.* purity. G 89
 Hoodles, *adj.* without hood. Bl. 1027
 Hool, *adj.* whole. G 111, Bl. 552
 Hoold, *sb.* a stronghold. B 507
 Hooly, *adv.* wholly. A 599, Bl. 15
 Hoors, *adj.* hoarse. T⁴ 1147
 Hoot, *adj.* hot. A 420
 Hoppeteres, *sb. pl.* dancers. A 2017
 Hord, *sb.* hoard, plenty. Truth 3
 Hors, Hoors, *adj.* hoarse. Bl. 347, T⁴ 1147
 Horwe, *adj.* filthy. Mars 206
 Hostiler, *sb.* innkeeper. A 241
 Hote, *v.* promise, R 3385; Hoten, be called, D 144
 Hottes, *sb. pl.* baskets. HF³ 850
 Houndfyssch, *sb.* shark. E 1825

Hours, *sb. pl.* (astrological) hours. A 416
 Housel, *sb.* the Eucharist. R 6386
 Housled, *p. p.* having received the Eucharist. I 1027
 Hoved, *pret.* waited, T⁵ 33; Hoveth, *pres.* Balade that C. made 15 (*emend.*)
 How, *adv.* however. R 6489
 Howve, *sb.* cap, 'sette his howve,' A 3911; 'make him an howve above a calle,' T³ 775; 'glase his howve,' T⁵ 459, all phrases for 'to befool.' See also Cappe
 Hulstred, *p. p.* concealed. R 6146
 Humblesse, *sb.* humility. B 1660
 Hunte, *sb.* hunter, A 1678; Hentes, *pl.* Bl. 540
 Hurlten, *v.* attack. Bo. 266
 Hust, *p. p.* hushed. A 2981, T³ 1094
 Hwed, *p. p.* hued, coloured. R 3014

I, y-, prefix of past participles

Ich, *pron. I.* T³ 282
 Iche, *adj.* each. Bo. 1812
 I-fycchid, *p. p.* fixed. Bo. 1473
 Ik, *pron. I.* A 3867
 Il-hayl, ill-luck to you. A 4089
 Ilke, *adj.* same
 Imperie, *sb.* imperium, official dignity. Bo. 487
 Impetron, *pres. pl.* obtain. Bo. 1725
 Imporbable, Inorbable, *adj.* unbearable. B 3792, E 1144
 In, *sb.* inn. B 1632
 Infaunce, *sb.* infancy. R 5006
 Infect, *p. p.* invalidated. A 320
 Infortunat, *adj.* unfortunate. B 302
 In-hielde, *pres. pl.* infuse. T³ 44
 Injure, *sb.* injury. T³ 1018
 In-knette, *pret.* confined. T³ 1088
 Inned, *p. p.* housed. A 2192
 In-set, *p. p.* implanted. Bo. 330
 In-thringe, *v.* press in. T⁴ 66
 Intresse, *sb.* interest. Truth 71
 In-with, *prep.* within
 Irous, *adj.* passionate. D 2086
 I-shad, *p. p.* shed. Bo. 481
 Issu, *v.* issue. R 1992
 I-thrungen, *p. p.* pressed. Bo. 538

Jagounces, *sb. pl.* jacinths. R 1117
 Jakke of Dover. See note, A 4347
 Jamboux, *sb. pl.* leggings. B 2065
 Jane, *sb.* small Genoese coin. B 1925, E 999
 Janglere, *sb.* prater. A 560
 Janglyng, *sb.* chattering, talking idly. I 649
 Jape, *sb.* trick, jest. B 1629
 Japeres, *sb. pl.* jesters. I 651
 Jape-worthi, *adj.* burlesque. Bo. 1707
 Jaunyce, *sb.* jaundice. R 305
 Jet, *sb.* fashion. A 682
 Jeupardyes, *sb. pl.* problems. Bl. 665
 Jewerye, *sb.* Jews' quarter. B 1679
 Jo, *v.* come about. T³ 33
 Jogelours, *sb. pl.* jugglers. HF³ 169
 Joynant, *adj.* adjoining. A 1060
 Joyne, *v.* enjoin. R 2355
 Jolitee, *sb.* jolliness. A 680
 Jompre, *imp. s.* jumble. T² 1037
 Jouken, *v.* repose. T⁵ 409 (*note*)
 Journé, *sb.* day's work. R 579
 Jowes, *sb. pl.* jaws. HF³ 696
 Jubbe, *sb.* jug. A 3628
 Juge, *sb.* judge. A 1712

- Jupartie, *sb.* jeopardy. F 1495, R 2666
 Jurdones, *sb. pl.* chamber-pots. C 305
 Justice, *sb.* punishment. R 2077
 Juwise, Juyse, *sb.* judgment. A 1739, B 795
- Kaynard, *sb.* coward. D 235
 Kalenderes, *sb. pl.* calendars in illuminated prayer-books. ABC 70
 Kalendes, *sb. pl.* calends, the first or beginning. T⁵ 1634
 Kamelyne, *sb.* camel's hair. R 7365
 Kamuse, *adj.* flat-nosed. A 3974
 Kan, *v.* know, be able. A 371
 Karole, *sb.* singing dance. R 744
 Kecche, *v.* catch. T³ 1375
 Kechyl, *sb.* cake. D 1747
 Keen, *sb.* kine. B 4021
 Keepe, *sb.* heed. A 503
 Kempe, *adj.* shaggy. A 2134
 Kenned, *p. p.* known. Bl. 786
 Kepe, *v.* care, reck. A 2238, 1593
 Kepte, *pret.* observed. A 415
 Kernels, *sb. pl.* R 4197
 Kers, *sb.* curse. A 3756
 Kervere, *sb.* carver. A 1899
 Kesse, *v.* kiss. E 1057
 Kevere, *v.* recover. T¹ 017
 Kevered, *p. p.* covered. PF 271, HF¹ 275
 Kid, *p. p.* known. L 1028, E 1943
 Kiddle, *pret.* showed. T¹ 208
 Kikod, *pret.* peeped. A 3445
 Kymelyn, *sb.* brewing-tub. A 3518
 Kynde, *sb.* nature. A 2451
 Kirked, *p. p.* See note, R 3167
 Kithe, *v.* show, B 636; Kytheth, *pres.* L 504
 Kitte, *pret.* cut. B 600
 Knarre, *sb.* knot. A 549
 Knarry, *adj.* gnarled. A 1977
 Knave, *sb.* boy, servant. A 3431
 Knopped, *p. p.* knobbed. R 7258
 Knoppes, *sb. pl.* buds. R 1675
 Knotteles, *adj.* like an unknotted string. T⁵ 769
 Knowe, *sb.* knee, T² 1202; Knowes, *pl.* B 1719
 Konnyng, *sb.* ability. B 1099
 Koude, *pret.* knew. A 110
 Kowthe, *p. p.* renowned. A 14
- Laas, *sb.* cord, snare. A 392, 1817
 Labbe, *sb.* tell-tale, blabber. A 3509, T³ 300
 Label, *sb.* a kind of ruler. As. i. § 22
 Lacche, *sb.* snare. R 1624
 Lace, *sb.* net. R 2792
 Lacerte, *sb.* muscle. A 2753
 Lache, *adj.* lazy. Bo. 1309
 Lachesse, *sb.* negligence. I 720
 Lad, *p. p.* led. A 2620
 Ladde, *pret.* took. B 1524
 Lafte, *pret.* left, ceased. A 492
 Laghyng, *p. pres.* laughing. Bl. 632
 Lay, *sb.* creed. F 18
 Layneres, *sb. pl.* straps. A 2504
 Lake, *sb.* linen cloth. B 2048
 Lakken, *v.* depreciate. T¹ 189
 Lambish, *adj.* lamblike. Former Age 50
 Lambren, *sb. pl.* lambs. R 7013
 Lampe, *sb.* a thin plate. G 764
 Lapidaire, *sb.* treatise on precious stones. HF³ 262
 Lappe, *sb.* lap, border. G 12
- Large, *adj.* liberal, extravagant. B 3489, 1621
 Las, *adv. comp.* less. Bl. 674
 Las, Laas, *sb.* snare. A 1951, 1817
 Last, *pres.* lasteth, reaches. E 266
 Last, *sb.* load. B 1628
 Late, *adv.* lately. A 690
 Laten, *v.* let. L 3007
 Laterede, *adj.* slow. I 718
 Lathe, *sb.* stable, barn. A 4088, HF³ 1050
 Latis, *sb.* lattice. T² 615
 Latoun, *sb.* brass. A 699, B 2067
 Laudes, *sb. pl.* (1) the service said between mid-night and 6 A.M.; (2) praises. HF³ 232
 Launcegay, *sb.* kind of lance. B 1942
 Launde, *sb.* clearing in the wood. A 1691, PF 302
 Laurer, *sb.* laurel. A 1027
 Laus, *adj.* loose, A 4064; Lause, *pl.* Bo. 417
 Laven, *v.* exhaust. Bo. 1446
 Lavendere, *sb.* washerwoman. L 358
 Lavyd, *p. p.* poured out, drawn. Bo. 1127
 Lawe, *adj.* low. R 5046
 Lazar, *sb.* leper. A 242
 Leche, *sb.* physician. R 2944
 Leden, *sb.* language. F 435
 Leed, *sb.* leaden vessel. A 202
 Leef, *adj.* dear. Bl. 8
 Leef, *sb.* leaf. E 1211
 Leofful, *adj.* lawful. I 41
 Leefsel, *sb.* bower. I 411
 Leepe, *pret.* leapt. A 2687
 Leere, Lere, *v.* learn, teach. B 181, 630
 Leere, *sb.* skin. B 2047
 Lees, *sb.* net, leash. G 19, I 387
 Lees, *pret.* lost. L 945
 Lees, *adj.* false. R 8
 Leet, *pret.* (1) let, A 175; (2) caused, B 1810; (3) left, A 508
 Leeve, *pres. s.* believe. G 213
 Leeve, *adj.* dear. G 257
 Lef, *imper.* leave. T⁴ 896
 Lefte, *pret.* delayed. R 4093
 Legge, *v.* (1) lay, A 3937; (2) relieve, R 5016
 Leye, *v.* wager, assert. T³ 1658
 Leygheth, *pres.* laughs. Bo. 294
 Leigh, *pret.* lied. T² 1077
 Leyser, *sb.* leisure. Bl. 172
 Leyt, *sb.* flame, lightning. I 839, Bo. 94
 Leke, *sb.* leek. R 4830
 Lemaille, *sb.* filing, thin plate. G 1162
 Lemes, *sb. pl.* (1) gleams, flashes, B 4120, R 5346; (2) limbs, A 3886
 Lemman, *sb.* sweetheart. A 3278
 Lendes, *sb. pl.* loins. A 3237
 Lene, *v.* lend. A 611
 Lenger, *adv. comp.* longer
 Leoun, *sb.* lion. B 3106
 Lepande, *p. pres.* leaping. R 1928
 Lere, Leere, *v.* teach, learn. B 630, 181
 Les, *sb.* lie. L 1022
 Lese, *v.* lose; Leseth, B 19
 Lesyng, *sb.* lie. G 479
 Lest, *sb.* pleasure. A 132, Bl. 907
 Leste, *pret.* it pleased. A 750
 Lette, *sb.* hindrance, delay. T³ 235
 Letten, *v.* (1) hinder, A 889, B 2116; (2) forgo, A 1317, B 4274
 Lette-game, *sb.* spoil-sport. T³ 527
 Letterure, Lettrure, *sb.* literature. G 846, B 3486

- Letuarie, *sb.* electuary, remedy, C 307, T⁵ 741;
 Letuaries, *pl.* A 426
 Leve, *sb.* permission. T³ 622
 Loveful, *adj.* lawful. A 3912
 Leven, *v.* believe. B 1181
 Levere, *adj. comp.* pleasanter to. A 293
 Livesel, *sb.* leafy bower. A 4061
 Lewed, *adj.* ignorant. A 502
 Lewednesse, *sb.* stupidity. A 502
 Lyard, *adj.* grey. D 1563
 Lybardes, *sb. pl.* leopards. R 874
 Libel, *sb.* bill of complaint. D 1595
 Lyche-wake, *sb.* corpse-watch. A 2958
 Lief, *sb.* darling. B 3084
 Lifode, *sb.* livelihood. I 685, R 5602
 Lify, *adv.* lively, life-like. A 2087
 Ligger, *pres. pl.* lie. A 2205
 Lyghter, *adv.* more lightly. L 410
 Ligne-aloës, *sb.* aloës-wood. T⁴ 1137
 Liken, *v.* please. T¹ 431
 Likerous, *adj.* lustful. C 540
 Liltyng, *p. pres.* playing a lilt. HF³ 133
 Lymaille, *sb.* filings. G 853
 Lymeres, *sb. pl.* hounds in leash. Bl. 362
 Lymerod, *sb.* lime-twigg. B 3754
 Lymytour, *sb.* licensed beggar. A 209
 Lynde, *sb.* lime-tree. A 2922, E 1211
 Lipsed, *pret.* lisped. A 264
 Lisse, *sb.* relief, comfort. Bl. 1039, F 1238
 Lisse, *v.* relieve, Bl. 210; Lissed, *p. p.* F 1170
 Lyst, *sb.* edge. D 634
 Lystow, *liest* thou. H 276
 Lytarge, *sb.* white lead. A 629, G 775
 Lityrge, *sb.* lethargy. Bo. 57, T¹ 730
 Lyte, *adj.* little, B 2153; A lite, a little, B 713
 Litestere, *sb.* dyer. Former Age 17
 Lith, *pres.* lies. A 1795
 Lith, *sb.* limb. B 4065, Bl. 952
 Lythe, *adj.* smooth, easy. HF¹ 118, R 3762
 Lithé, *v.* soften. T⁴ 740
 Litherly, *adv.* badly. A 3299
 Lyves, *adj.* living. A 2395
 Lixt, *liest*. D 1618
 Lodemenage, *sb.* pilotage. A 403
 Lodesmen, *sb. pl.* pilots. L 1488
 Loigne, *sb.* tether. R 3882
 Longes, *sb. pl.* lungs. A 2752
 Longeth, *pres.* belongs to. G 716
 Loodesterre, *sb.* loadstar. A 2059
 Loone, *sb.* loan. D 1861
 Loos, *sb.* report, fame, praise. HF³ 530, B 3035
 Looth, *adj.* hateful to. A 486
 Loppe, *sb.* spider. As. i. § 19
 Lopwebbe, *sb.* spider's web. As. i. § 21
 Lore, *p. p.* lost. Bl. 1134
 Lorèl, *sb.* rascal. D 273, Bo. 178
 Los, *sb.* praise, fame. L 1424, 1514
 Losengeour, *sb.* flatterer. B 4516, L 352
 Losengerie, *sb.* flattery, false praise. I 613
 Losenges, *sb. pl.* lozenges. HF³ 227
 Lotoby, *sb.* paramour. R 6339
 Lotyng, *p. pres.* lurking. G 186
 Lough, *adj.* low. A 817
 Lovedayes, *sb. pl.* days for settling disputes. A 258
 Love-drury, *sb.* courtship. B 2085
 Lous, *adj.* at large. HF³ 196
 Loute, *v.* bow, T⁸ 683; Loutedo, *pret.* R 1554
 Lowke, *sb.* fellow-rascal. A 4415
 Lowteth, *pres. s.* bows. B 2375
 Lufsom, *adj.* lovable. T⁵ 465
 Lunarle, *sb.* moonwort. G 800
 Lust, *sb.* pleasure. A 192, T¹ 326
 M', before a verb beginning with a vowel, *pers. pron. me.*
 Maad, *p. p.* made. A 304
 Maat, *adj.* dejected, discomfited. A 955, B 935
 Madde, *v.* go mad. Mars 253
 May, *sb.* maiden. B 851
 Maydenhede, *sb.* virginity. B 30
 Mayme, *sb.* maiming. I 625
 Maysondewe, *sb.* hospital. R 5619
 Maystow, *mayst* thou. A 1018
 Maistre, *sb.* master; *adj.* chief. L 1016
 Maysire-, chief; Mayste-strete, Maister-toun. L 1965, 1591
 Maistrye, *sb.* mastery. L 400
 Make, *sb.* husband, mate, match. D 85, B 1982, A 2556
 Maked, *pret.* made. A 1907
 Makeles, *adj.* matchless. T¹ 172
 Makynge, *sb.* poetry. L 74
 Malapert, *adj.* impudent. T³ 87
 Male, *sb.* wallet. C 920
 Malefice, *sb.* evil-doing. Bo. 169
 Malgre, *prep.* in spite of. Mars 220
 Malt, *pret.* melted. HF³ 414
 Mal-talent, *sb.* ill-will. R 330
 Manace, *sb.* menace. A 2003
 Manasyng, *p. pres.* menacing. Bo. 416
 Maner, *sb.* manor. Bl. 1003
 Maner, Manere, *sb.* manner. Pite 24, L 251
 Manye, *sb.* mania. A 1374
 Mansuete, *adj.* gentle. T⁵ 194
 Mappounde, *sb. mappa mundi*, map of the world. Rosemounde 2
 Marc, *sb.* thirteen shillings and fourpence. G 1026
 Marcial, *adj.* martial. T⁴ 1669
 Mare, *adv. comp.* more. R 2709
 Mareys, *sb.* marsh. D 970, Bo. 536
 Mary, *sb.* marrow. C 542, Bo. 1008
 Marybones, *sb. pl.* marrow-bones. A 380
 Market-betere, *sb.* bully at fairs. A 3936
 Markys, *sb.* marquis. E 786
 Markysesse, *sb.* marchioness. E 283
 Martire, *sb.* torment. T⁴ 818
 Mased, *p. p.* dazed. Bl. 12
 Mast, *sb.* acorns. Former Age 6
 Masty, *adj.* acorn-eating. HF³ 687
 Mate, *adj.* depressed, discomfited. L 126, R 3167
 Matere, *sb.* matter, subject. Bl. 43
 Maugree, *prep.* despite. A 1169
 Maugree, *sb.* ill-will, R 3144; Can maugree, owe a grudge, R 4399, 4559
 Maumetrie, *sb.* Mohammedism, idolatry. B 236
 Maunciple, *sb.* purveyor. A 510
 Mawmet, *sb.* idol. I 749
 Mazelyn, *sb.* maple-bowl. B 2042
 Mede, Meede, (1) reward, bribe, A 3380; (2) mead, a drink, B 2042; (3) meadow, A 89
 Medlee, *adj.* of mixed stuff. A 328
 Medleth, *pres.* mingles, mixes. L 874, Bo. 1313
 Medlyng, *sb.* mixture. Bo. 1356
 Meede, *sb.* See Mede
 Meene, *pres.* bemoan. R 2596
 Meeth, *sb.* mead, a drink. A 2279

- Meignee, *sb.* household. I 894
 Meygned, *p.p.* maimed. R 3356
 Meynee, *sb.* retinue, household. A 1258
 Meynt, *p.p.* mingled. R 1920
 Meyntenaunce, *sb.* demeanour. Bl. 833
 Mekede, *pret.* meekened. R 3584
 Mel-tid, *sb.* meal-time. T² 1556
 Melle, *sb.* mill. A 3923
 Memoire, *Memorie*, *sb.* memory, commemoration. Bl. 944, A 1906
 Mencion, *sb.* mention. B 54
 Mendience, *sb.* mendicancy. R 6657
 Mendynantz, *sb. pl.* begging friars. D 1906
 Mene, *pres.* mean, intend. A 2063, 2216
 Mene, *adj.* middle, of middle size. T⁵ 806
 Meneliche, *adj.* moderate. Bo. 251
 Mentés, *sb. pl.* mint. R 731
 Merciable, *adj.* merciful. L 348
 Mere, *sb.* mare. A 541
 Merke, *adj.* dark. R 5339
 Merllon, *sb.* merlin-hawk. PF 339
 Mervaille, *sb.* marvel. E 1186
 Mes, Messe, *sb.*; At good mes, at advantage, R 3462, 1453
 Meschief, *sb.* mischief; At meschief, in danger, A 2551
 Mesel, *sb.* leper. I 624
 Message, *sb.* messenger. B 144
 Messagere, *sb.* messenger. Bl. 133
 Messe, *sb.* mass. B 1413
 Meste, *adj. pl.* most; The meste, the most important, T⁵ 440
 Mester, *sb.* occupation. A 1340
 Mesurable, *adj.* moderate. F 362
 Measure, *sb.* moderation. E 622
 Met, *pres.* dreams. PF 104
 Met, *sb.* measure. I 799
 Mete, *pres. sub.* dream. Bl. 1233
 Mette, *pret.* dreamt. B 4084, L 210
 Meve, *v.* move
 Meveresse, *sb. fem.* agitator. R 149
 Mewe, *sb.* cage, coop. F 643, T³ 602
 Mycohes, *sb. pl.* small loaves. R 5585
 Mych, *adj.* much. R 2704
 Mycher, *sb.* thief. R 6541
 Mihti, *adj.* mighty. ABC 6
 Mile-way, Milewey, *sb.* 5 degrees of angular measurement, the third part of an hour. As. i. § 16
 Milno-stones, *sb. pl.* mill-stones. T² 1384
 Mynour, *sb.* miner. A 2465
 Myntyng, *p. pres.* meaning. Bo. 38
 Mirre, *sb.* myrrh. A 2938
 Mys, *sb. pl.* mice. Bo. 492
 Misaccounted, *p.p.* misreckoned. T⁵ 1185
 Misbleved, *p.p.* as *sb.* unbelievers. ABC 146
 Mysboden, *p.p.* abused, harmed. A 909
 Mysdeparteth, *pres. s.* divides unfairly. B 107
 Misericorde, *sb.* mercy. ABC 35
 Mysese, *sb.* discomfort. I 177
 Mis-foryaf, *pret.* sorely misgave. T⁴ 1426
 Mystay, *pret.* lay awry. A 3647
 Mislived, *p.p.* ill-behaved. T⁴ 330
 Mismetre, *pres. sub.* scan wrongly. T⁵ 1796
 Missatte, *pret.* suited ill. R 1194
 Mysseyest, *pres. s.* speaketh ill of. L 323
 Myster, *sb.* (1) craft, A 613; (2) need, R 1426, 6078; What mystiers men, what manner of men, A 1710
 Mystihede, *sb.* mystery. Mars 224
 Mystorned, *p.p.* turned aside. Bo. 1236
 Miswey, *adv.* astray. R 4766
 Mysweyes, *sb. pl.* by-paths, wrong roads. Bo. 1623
 Miswent, *pret.* erred. T¹ 633
 Myxnes, *sb. pl.* middens, dungheaps. R 6496
 Mo, Moo, *adj.* more, others. A 1715, E 1039
 Moche, Mochel. See Muche, Muchel
 Moder, *sb.* mother, ABC 49; the large plate in an astrolabe, As. i. § 2
 Moeble, *adj.* moveable. As. i. § 21
 Moeble, *sb.* furniture, T⁴ 1380; Moebles, *sb. pl.* moveables, chattels, E 1314
 Moysoun, *sb.* crop. R 1677
 Mokeren, *pres. pl.* heap up. Bo. 425
 Mokereres, *sb. pl.* heapers up, hoarders. Bo. 425
 Mokre, *v.* heap up. T³ 1375
 Molte, *pret.* melted. T⁵ 10
 Mone, *sb.* moon
 Moneste, *pres. s.* admonish. R 3579
 Montaunce, *sb.* value, amount. A 1570, C 863
 Monyours, *sb. pl.* money-changers. R 6811
 Mood, *sb.* anger. R 5162
 Moote, *pres.* must, may. A 735
 Mordre, *sb.* murder. B 4211
 More, *sb.* root. T⁵ 25
 Mormal, *sb.* gangrene. A 386
 Morter, *sb.* night-light. T⁴ 1245
 Mortifye, *v.* transmute. G 1126
 Mortrer, *sb.* murderer. PF 353
 Mortreux, *sb.* a kind of stew. A 384
 Morwe, *sb.* morrow, morning. A 334
 Morwenyng, *sb.* morning. A 1062
 Mosel, *sb.* muzzle. A 1551
 Moste, *pres.* must
 Mote, *pres.* must, may
 Mote, *sb.* speck. T³ 1603
 Motteleye, *sb.* motley. A 271
 Mountaunce, *sb.* amount. R 1562
 Mourdaunt, *sb.* pendant of a girdle. R 1094
 Moustre, *sb.* show-piece. Bl. 911
 Mowes, *sb. pl.* grimaces. R 5590, HF³ 716
 Mowynge, *sb.* ability. Bo. 1372
 Mowled, *p.p.* grown mouldy. A 3870
 Mowlen, *v.* moulder. B 32
 Muable, *adj.* fleeting. T³ 822, Bo. 1455
 Muche and lite, great and small. A 494
 Muchel, *adj.* much. A 132
 Mullok, *sb.* refuse. A 3873
 Murierly, *adv. comp.* more merrily. A 714
 Musarde, *sb.* dreamer. R 3256, 4034, 7560
 Muttre, *v.* mutter. T² 541
 Muwe, *sb.* mew, cage. A 349, T³ 1784
 Muwe, *v.* change. T² 1258
 Muwet, *adj.* mute. T⁵ 194
 N', before a vowel, = Ne, not
 Na, *adj.* no. A 4026
 Nadde, Ne hadde, had not. L 278
 Nadre, *sb.* adder. E 1786
 Nadir, *sb.* the point of the heavens diametrically opposite to the zenith. As. ii. § 5
 Nadstow, hadst thou not. A 4088
 Na fors, no matter. A 4176
 Nayles, *sb. pl.* nails. A 2141
 Nayte, *v.* say no to, deny. I 1013
 Nake, *pres. pl.* bare. Bo. 1616
 Nakers, *sb. pl.* drums. A 2511
 Nale, Atte nale, at the ale-house. D 1349

Nam, Ne am, am not. A 1122
 Nam, *pret.* took. G 1297
 Namely, *adv.* especially. B 1233
 Na mo, no more. A 1589
 Nart, Ne art, art not. *ABC* 26, G 497
 Narwe, *adj.* narrow, close. E 1988
 Nas, Ne was, was not. A 1649, 2105
 Nat, *adv.* not. A 1145, 4087
 Nath, Ne hath, hath not
 Natheless, *adv.* nevertheless. E 377
 Natureel, Naturel, *adj.* natural, by birth A 415, L 375
 Ne, *adv.* not, nor. A 923, 1649
 Neddres, *sb. pl.* adders. L 699
 Nede, *sb.* need. B 4643
 Nedeless, *adv.* needlessly. E 621
 Nedely, *adv.* of necessity. B 4435
 Nedescost, *adv.* of necessity. A 1477
 Neen, *adj.* none, no. A 4185
 Neet, *sb.* cattle. A 597
 Negardye, *sb.* niggardy. *Truth* 53
 Neghen, *v.* draw near. L 318
 Neigh, *adv.* nigh, near. Bl. 104
 Nel, Ne wil, will not. R 4344
 Nempnen, name, B 507; *Nempned, pret.* E 609
 Ner, *adj.* nearer. Bl. 887
 Nere, Ne were, were not. B 547
 Nevene, *v.* name. G 821
 Neveradeel, not a whit. C 670
 Newe, *adv.* newly. A 4239
 Newed, *pret.* renewed itself. Bl. 905
 Nexte, *adj. sup.* nearest. B 807
 Nyce, *adj.* foolish. B 1088
 Nyfles, *sb. pl.* trifles. D 1760
 Nyghtertale, *sb.* night-time. A 97
 Nigromanciens, *sb. pl.* magicians. I 603
 Nil, Ne will, will not. T¹ 1020
 Nillynge, *sb.* refusing. Bo. 1656
 Nyn, Ne in, nor in. E 2088
 Nys, Ne is, is not. A 1677
 Nyste, Ne wiste, knew not. B 384
 Noble, *sb.* coin worth 6s. 8d. A 3256
 Nobleye, *sb.* nobility. E 828
 No fors, no matter. B 285
 Noye, *v.* harm. R 3772
 Nolous, *adj.* harmful. R 3231
 Nolde, Ne wolde, would not. A 1024
 Nome, *p. p.* taken. L 822
 Non, *adj.* none
 Nones, For the nones, for the occasion. A 545
 Nonne, *sb.* nun. A 118
 Noon, *adj.* none. A 773
 Noot, *pres.* Ne woot, know not. A 1340, Bl. 29
 Nootte, *sb.* note, music. B 1711
 Norice, *sb.* nurse. E 561
 Nortelrie, *sb.* good manners. A 3967
 Nory, *sb.* foster-child. Bo. 850
 Nosethirles, *sb. pl.* nostrils. A 557
 Noskinnes, *adj.* no kind of. *HF*³ 704
 Nost, Ne wost, knowest not
 Note, *sb.* need, business. A 4068
 Noteful, *adj.* useful. Bo. 33
 Notemegges, *sb. pl.* nutmegs. R 1362
 Not-head, *sb.* close-cropped head. A 109
 Nother, Ne other, nor other
 Nouncerteyn, *sb.* uncertainty. *Venus* 46
 Noun-pouer, *sb.* impotence. Bo. 726
 Noutner, *adj.* neither. Bl. 530
 Novelrie, *sb.* novelty. F 619
 Nowches, *sb. pl.* jewels. E 382

Nowthe, *adv.* now. A 462

O, *num.* one. A 2725, G 335, R 6398
 Obeissauce, *sb.* obedience. A 2974
 Observaunce, *sb.* respect, ceremony. A 1045
 Observe, *v.* respect, countenance. B 1821
 Octogamye, marrying eight times. D 33
 Of, *adv.* off. A 782
 Of-caste, *imper.* cast off. PF 132
 Offended, *p. p.* hurt. A 909
 Offensioun, *sb.* opposition. A 2416
 Offic, *sb.* secular employment. A 292
 Of-thowed, *p. p.* thawed. *HF*³ 53
 Oynement, *sb.* ointment. A 631
 Oynons, *sb. pl.* onions. A 634
 Oystre, *sb.* oyster. A 182
 Olifautes, *sb. pl.* elephants. Bo. 782
 Olmeris, *sb. pl.* elms. R 1314
 O-loft, *adv.* aloft. T¹ 950
 Omager, *sb.* one who does homage, vassal. R 3288
 On, *prep.* on, in, at
 Onde, *sb.* malice. R 148
 Ones, *adv.* once. A 1836
 Onloft, *adv.* aloft. E 229
 Oo, *num.* one
 Ook, *sb.* oak. A 1702, 2921
 Oon, *num.* one. A 2969
 Ooned, *p. p.* united. Bo. 1463
 Oones, *adv.* once
 Ooning, *sb.* unifying. Bo. 1464
 Oonly, *adv.* only. H 143
 Oore, *sb.* compassion. A 3726
 Oost, *sb.* host, army. L 626, Bo. 88
 Openers, *sb. pl.* medlars. A 3871
 Open-headed, *p. p.* bareheaded. D 645
 Ople, *sb.* opium. A 1472
 O-point, at point, ready. T⁴ 1638
 Ordal, *sb.* ordeal. T³ 1046
 Orde, *sb. dat.* point. L 645
 Ordeyne, *adj.* ordered. T¹ 892
 Ordeynly, *adv.* in order. Bo. 1524
 Ordred, *p. p.* ordained. I 782
 Orfrays, *sb.* gold embroidery. R 1076
 Orisonte, *sb.* horizon. T⁶ 276
 Orloge, *sb.* sundial, clock. PF 530, B 4044
 Orphelyn, *sb.* orphan. Bo. 334
 Ost, *sb.* host, army. *Former Age* 40
 Ostelementes, *sb. pl.* utensils, furniture. Bo. 455
 Other, *conj.* either, or
 Ouche, *sb.* jewel. D 743
 Oules, *sb. pl.* awls. D 1730
 Outrage, *sb.* excess. Bo. 455
 Ounces, *sb. pl.* small pieces. A 677
 Ounded, *adj.* wavy. T⁴ 743
 Outen, *v.* publish, display. E 2438, G 834
 Out-hees, *sb.* hue and cry. A 2012
 Outher, *conj.* either, or. A 1485, 1593
 Outlandishh, *adj.* foreign. *Former Age* 22
 Outrago, *sb.* excess. *Former Age* 5
 Outreye, *v.* pass beyond control. E 643
 Outrely, *adv.* utterly. C 849
 Out-taken, *prep.* except. B 277
 Over-al, *prep.* above, besides
 Over-al, *adv.* everywhere, generally. A 547, 1664
 Overeste, *adj. sup.* uppermost. A 270
 Overkervith, *pres.* intersects. *As. i.* § 21
 Overlad, *p. p.* overborne. B 3101
 Overslope, *sb.* upper garment. G 633

- Oversprat**, *pres.* overspreadeth. T² 767
Overte, *adj.* open. HF² 210
Overthrowynge, *adj.* hasty, biassed. Bo. 1530
Overthwart, *adv.* across. A 1991, T³ 685
Overwhelveth, *pres.* agitates. Bo. 356
Owen, *v.* ought
Owgh, *interj.* alas. Bo. 228
O-wher, *adv.* anywhere. A 653
Owndynge, *sb.* waving. I 417
Owtrayen, **Outroye**, *v.* act outrageously, pass beyond control. Bo. 758, E 643
Paas, *sb.* pace, especially walking-pace. A 2897, G 575
Pace, *v.* pass. A 175
Paye, *v.* content. R 3599
Payde, *p.p.* pleased
Payen, *adj.* pagan. A 2370
Payens, *sb. pl.* pagans. L 786
Pallet, *sb.* pallet. T³ 229
Palasie, *sb.* palsy. R 1098
Paleys, *sb.* palace. A 2199
Palestral, *adj.* athletic. T⁵ 304
Palyng, *sb.* the making a perpendicular stripe. I 417
Palsy, *sb. pl.* pales, palisade. Bo. 231
Pan, *sb.* brain-pan, skull. A 1165
Panade, *sb.* knife. A 3929
Pandemayne, *sb.* fine bread. B 1915
Panyers, *sb. pl.* panniers. HF³ 849
Panter, *sb.* snare. L 131
Papeer, *sb.* pepper. G 762
Paragey, *sb.* parrot, popinjay. B 1957, B 1559
Papelard, *sb.* deceiver. R 7281
Papelardie, *sb.* deceit. R 6796
Paper, *sb.* indenture. A 4404
Parage, *sb.* dignity, high-priest. D 250, 1120, R 4759
Paramentz, **Paromentz**, *sb. pl.* rich array. A 2501, F 269
Paramour, *sb.* sweet-heart. D 454
Paramours, *adv.* passionately. T⁵ 158
Paraventure, **Paraunter**, *adv.* peradventure. B 190, L 362
Parcel, *sb.* part. *Pite* 106
Pardee, *par Dieu*, B 1977
Paragal, *adj.* equal. T⁵ 840
Parementz. See **Paramentz**
Parentele, *sb.* relationship. I 908
Parfay, *par foi*. B 110
Parfit, *adj.* perfect. A 72
Parfourned, *p.p.* consummated. B 1646
Parfourneest, *pres.* accomplishest. B 1797
Parishshens, *sb. pl.* parishioners. A 482
Paritory, *sb.* pellitory. G 581
Parlement, *sb.* parliament, deliberation. A 1306
Paroch prest, *sb.* parish priest. R 6384
Parodie, *sb.* period. T⁵ 1548
Parseners, *sb. pl.* partners. R 6952
Parten, *v.* take part, share. L 465
Partie, *sb.* partisan. A 2657
Partying-felawes, *sb. pl.* partners. I 637
Parvys, *sb.* church-porch. A 310
Pas, *sb.* See **Paas**
Passant, *adj.* surpassing. A 2107
Passen, *v.* surpass. L 162
Patre, **Patren**, *v.* patter, chatter. R 6794, 7241
Paumes, *sb. pl.* palms. T³ 1114
Pax, *sb.* a painted tablet kissed during the celebration of mass. I 407
Pecunyal, *adj.* pecuniary. D 1314
Pees, *sb.* peace. A 1671
Peyned, *pret.* pained, troubled. A 139
Peytrell, *sb.* breast-piece. G 564
Peil, *sb.* castle. HF³ 220
Pelet, *sb.* shot. HF³ 553
Penant, *sb.* penitent. B 3124
Pencil, **Pensel**, *sb.* small banner. T⁵ 1043, R 6282
Penyble, *adj.* painstaking. B 3490
Penner, *sb.* pen-case. E 1879
Penoun, *sb.* pennant, banner. A 978
Pens, *sb. pl.* pence. C 402
Peple, *sb.* people. A 995
Percas, *adv.* perchance. R 6647
Percely, *sb.* parsley. A 4350
Perchemyne, *sb.* parchment. R 6584
Perdurable, *adj.* lasting. I 75
Perdurablete, *sb.* immortality. Bo. 552
Peregryn, *adj.* pilgrim. F 428
Pereionette, *sb.* pear-tree. A 3248
Perfit, *adj.* perfect. A 1271
Perished, *p.p.* destroyed. I 579
Perree, *sb.* precious stones, jewellery. A 2936, B 3495, D 344
Pers, *adj.* blue. A 439
Persaunt, *adj.* piercing. R 2809
Persone, **Persoun**, (1) person, A 2725; (2) parson, A 478
Perturben, *pres. pl.* disturb. A 906
Pervynke, *sb.* periwinkle. R 903
Pesse, *v.* appease. R 3397
Pesene, *sb. pl.* peas. L 648
Pesible, *adj.* peaceful. Bo. 169
Philosophre, *sb.* philosopher, esp. an alchemist. A 297
Phitonesses, *sb. pl.* diviners, witches. HF³ 171
Pye, *sb.* magpie, chatterer. T³ 527
Piggensye, *sb.* pig's eye, a term of endearment. A 3268
Pighte, *pret.* pitched. A 2689
Pike, *v.* (1) peep, T³ 65; (2) pick; **Pyketh**, *pres.* picks over, smartens, E 2011; (3) **Pike on**, prick against, T² 1274
Piked, *pret.* stole. L 2467
Pykepurs, *sb.* pick-pocket. A 1998
Pykerel, *sb.* young pike. E 1419
Pilche, *sb.* fur coat. *Proverbs* 4
Piled, *adj.* plucked, scanty, bald. A 67, 3935, 4306
Pilere, *sb.* pillow. Bl. 738
Pilled, *p.p.* plundered. L 1262
Pilours, *sb. pl.* plunderers. A 1007
Pilwe, *sb.* pillow. Bl. 284
Pilwe-beer, *sb.* pillow-case. A 694
Pymment, *sb.* spiced wine. A 3378, Bo. 476, R 6027
Pynchen, *v.* cavil at, A 326; **Pynchest**, *Fortune* 57
Pyne, *sb.* pain, torture. T² 676, A 1746
Pyn-trees, *sb. pl.* pine-trees. Bo. 477
Piper, *adj.* used for pipes or horns. PF 178
Pyrie, *sb.* pear-tree. E 2217
Pissemyre, *sb.* ant. D 1825
Pistel, *sb.* epistle, story. D 1021
Pitaunce, *sb.* portion of food. A 224
Place, *sb.* chief house. B 1910
Plages, *sb. pl.* coasts, quarters. B 543, As. i. § 5
Playes, *sb. pl.* devices. Bl. 569

Plat, *adj.* flat. B 3947
 Platly, *adv.* flatly. T³ 786
 Pleye, *v.* play, jest. A 1127
 Pleyn, *adj.* (1) full, A 315; (2) plain, frank, L 328, An. 278
 Pleyn, Playn, *adv.* (1) fully, A 327; (2) plainly, B 219
 Pleyne, *v.* complain. D 1313
 Pleyng, *p. pres.* arguing. PF 495
 Pleylich, *adv.* plainly. T² 272
 Plesauce, *sb.* pleasure. L 1446
 Plete, Pleten, *v.* plead. T² 1468, Bo. 296
 Plye, *v.* bend. E 1169, R 4389
 Plyght, *p. p.* plucked, D 790; *plighte, pret.* pulled, B 15
 Plit, *sb.* plight. T² 712
 Plite, *v.* fold. T² 1204
 Plowngy, *adj.* moist, Bo. 64, 616
 Poeplish, *adj.* vulgar. T⁴ 1677
 Poileys, *adj.* Apulian. F 195
 Poynant, *adj.* pungent. A 352
 Poynt, *sb.*; In good poynt, in good condition, A 200; At poynt devys, carefully, A 3689
 Poyntel, *sb.* pencil, stylus. D 1742, Bo. 1810
 Poke, *sb.* pocket, bag. A 3780
 Pokettes, *sb. pl.* bags. G 808
 Polyve, *sb.* pulley. F 184
 Pome-garnettys, *sb. pl.* pomegranates. R 1356
 Pomel, *sb.* crown, top. A 2689
 Pomely, *adj.* dappled. A 616
 Pool, *sb.* pole. Bo. 1435, As. i. § 14
 Popelote, *sb.* puppet. A 3254
 Popet, *sb.* poppet, doll. B 1891
 Popped, *pret.* bedizened. R 1019
 Poppere, *sb.* dagger. A 3931
 Poraille, *sb.* poor folk. A 247
 Porismes, *sb. pl.* corollaries. Bo. 924
 Portatif, *adj.* portable. As. [17]
 Portecolys, *sb.* portucullis. R 4168
 Porthors, *sb.* breviary. B 1321
 Portretour, *sb.* artist. A 1899
 Pose, *sb.* a cold. A 4152
 Pose, *pres. s.* put the case, suppose. A 1162, T³ 310
 Possessioners, *sb. pl.* members of endowed orders. D 1772
 Posseth, *pres. s.* pushes, L 2420; Possed, Posshed, *p. p.* pushed, driven, T¹ 415, R 4625
 Postum, *sb.* abscess. Bo. 694
 Potente, *sb.* staff. D 1776, T⁵ 1222, R 368
 Potestat, *sb.* potentate. D 2007
 Poudremarchant, *sb.* flavouring powder. A 381
 Pounage, *sb.* food for pigs. *Former Age* 7
 Pounne, *sb.* pawn in chess. Bl. 660
 Pouped, *pret.* blown. H 90
 Pourely, *adv.* poorly. A 1412
 Pous, *sb.* pulse. T³ 1114
 Pouste, *sb.* power. Bo. 1423, R 6484
 Pownsonyng, *sb.* puncturing. I 418
 Prece, *v.* press. R 4198
 Predicacioun, *sb.* preaching. B 1176
 Prees, *sb.* press, crowd. B 393, 865
 Preet, *sb.* priest. B 4010
 Preeve, *v.* stand testing. G 645
 Preferre, *pres. subj.* surpass. D 96
 Preye, *pres. s.* pray. B 3995
 Preyneth, *pres. s.* preens. E 2011
 Preyse, *v.* praise. L 67
 Prenostik, *adj.* prophetic. *Fortune* 54
 Prenten, *v.* imprint. T² 900

Pres, *sb.* crowd. T² 1718
 Prese, Presen, *v.* press, R 2899, *Pite* 19; Pres-
 yng, *p. pres.* R 6437
 Prest, *adj.* ready. T² 785, T³ 485
 Pretende, *v.* intend. T⁴ 922
 Preterit, *adj.* past. R 5011
 Preve, *sb.* proof. T¹ 470, 690
 Prove, *v.* prove. L 9
 Prydes, *adj.* without pride. *Compleynte to his Lady* 25
 Prighte, *pret.* pricked. F 418
 Prihace, *pret.* pierced. ABC 163
 Prikasour, *sb.* hard rider. A 189
 Priketh, *pres. s.* spurs. A 1043
 Prikyng, *sb.* spurring. A 101
 Prikke, *sb.* point, centre. Bo. 1030
 Prille. *See* note, R 1058
 Prime, *sb.* the time between 6 and 9 A.M. B 1278, 4387
 Prime, At prime face, *prima facie*, at first glance
 Prymerole, *sb.* primrose. A 3268
 Prys, *sb.* value, estimation. A 67, B 2285
 Pryve, *adj.* secret. D 1136
 Pryvely, *adv.* secretly. A 1443
 Prolacions, *sb. pl.* preludes. Bo. 270
 Prolle, *pres. pl.* prowl. G 1412
 Propre, *adj.* proper, own. T² 1487
 Proprete, *sb.* property. T⁴ 392
 Prow, *sb.* profit. B 1598, T² 1664
 Pruesse, *sb.* prowess. Bo. 1291
 Pulle, *v.* pluck, A 652; Pulled, *p. p.* A 177
 Purchase, *v.* obtain. T⁴ 557
 Purchas, *sb.* earnings. A 256
 Purchasyng, *sb.* prosecuting. A 320
 Purchasour, *sb.* prosecutor. A 319
 Pure, *adj.* mere, very. A 1279
 Pured, *p. p.* refined. F 1560
 Purpre, *adj.* purple. L 654
 Pursewing, *adj.* following, in accordance with. Bl. 958
 Purtreye, *v.* draw. A 96
 Purveable, *adj.* providential. Bo. 655
 Purveaunce, *sb.* providence. A 1252
 Purveye, *v.* provide. E 191
 Put, *pres.* putteth. L 652
 Put, *sb.* pit. I 170
 Putours, *sb. pl.* whoremongers. I 886
 Quaad, *adj.* evil. A 4357
 Quakke, *sb.* hoarseness. A 4152
 Qualm, *sb.* disease, A 2014; death-note, T⁵ 382
 Quappe, *v.* flutter. T³ 57
 Queerne, *sb.* mill. B 3264
 Queynte, *pl. adj.* quaint. A 1531
 Queynte, *sb.* pudendum muliebre. A 3276
 Queynte, *pret.* was quenched. A 2334
 Queyntise, *sb.* elegance, I 932; contrivance, I 733
 Quelle, *v.* kill. B 4580
 Quemen, *v.* please. T⁵ 695; *pres. pl.* T² 803
 Querne, *sb.* mill. HF³ 708
 Querrour, *sb.* quarryman. R 4149
 Questemongers, *sb. pl.* holders of inquests. I 797
 Quethe, *pres. s.* say, cry. R 6999
 Quyke, *adj. pl.* alive. A 1015
 Quyked, *pret.* revived. A 2335
 Quyknesse, *sb.* liveliness. Bl. 26
 Quynble, *sb.* a part sung a fifth above the air. A 3332

- Quyrboilly, *sb.* leather boiled and hardened. B 2065
 Quissin, *sb.* cushion. T³ 1229
 Quystrom, *sb.* scullion. R 886
 Quite, *v.* pay, redeem, satisfy. A 770, 1032, B 354
 Qutly, *adv.* freely. A 1792
 Quod, *pret.* said. B 1644
 Quoint, *adj.* quaint. R 2038
 Quook, *pret.* quaked. A 1576

 Raa, *sb.* roe. A 4086
 Racyne, *sb.* root. R 4881
 Rad, *p.p.* read, A 2595; Radde, *pret.* PF 21
 Radevora, *sb.* tapestry (?). L 2352
 Raffte, *pret.* ref. L 1855
 Rayed, *p.p.* striped. Bl. 252
 Rakel, *adj.* hasty. T³ 429, H 278
 Rakelnesse, *Rekelnesse*, *sb.* hastiness. H 283,
Scogan 16
 Rake-stele, *sb.* rake-handle. D 949
 Rakle, *v.* be rash. T³ 1642
 Ramage, *adj.* wild. R 5384
 Rammysh, *adj.* ram-like. G 887
 Rape, *sb.* haste, *Adam* 7; *adv.* hastily, R 6516
 Rape and renne, rob and plunder. G 1422
 Rather, *adv. comp.* earlier, sooner. Bo. 260,
 B 2265
 Raughte, *pret.* reached. A 136
 Ravyne, *sb.* rapine, Bo. 323; Ravynes, *pl.* I 793
 Ravyners, *sb. pl.* plunderers, Bo. 91; Ravynour,
 Bo. 1304
 Ravysable, *adj.* ravenous. R 7006
 Real, *adj.* royal. B 4366
 Realtee, *sb.* royalty. *Fortune* 60
 Reawme, *sb.* realm. B 797
 Rebekke, *sb.* abusive term for an old woman.
 D 1573
 Recche, *pres. subj.* expound. B 4086
 Reccheless, *adj.* careless. A 179
 Rechased, *p.p.* chased back. Bl. 379
 Reche, *v.* reach. Bl. 47
 Recorde, *pres. s.* confirm. A 1745
 Recourses, *sb. pl.* retrogressions. Bo. 41
 Recreaundise, *sb.* cowardice. B 4038
 Recured, *p.p.* recovered. R 4920
 Reddour, *sb.* violence. *Fortune* 13
 Rede, *sb.* reed-pipe. HF³ 131
 Rede, Reed, *sb.* counsel. Bl. 203
 Redeleess, *adj.* deviceless. *Pite* 27
 Redoutynge, *sb.* glorifying. A 2050
 Redowte, *v.* respect. Bo. 73
 Reed, *adj.* red. B 1301
 Reed, Rede, *sb.* counsel. A 1216
 Reenden, *pres. pl.* rend, destroy. Bo. 1092
 Rees, *sb.* race; *In a rees*, hastily. T⁴ 350
 Reflect, *p.p.* refreshed. Bo. 1550
 Refreyden, *v.* cool, T⁵ 507; Refreyded, Re-
 freyd, *p.p.* frozen, cool, I 341, *Rosemounde* 21
 Refut, *sb.* refuge. B 852, ABC 14
 Regalye, *sb.* majesty. *Pite* 65
 Regals, *sb. pl.* royal privileges. L 2128
 Regne, *sb.* kingdom. A 1638
 Reyes, *sb. pl.* round dances. HF³ 146
 Reighte, *pret.* reached. HF³ 284
 Reysed, *p.p.* (1) raised, Bl. 1277; (2) raided, A 54
 Rekelnesse, *sb.* hastiness. *Scogan* 16
 Reken, *Rekne*, *v.* reckon, recount. B 110, A
 1933
 Relees, *sb.* release, ABC 3; *Out of relees*, cease-
 lessly, G 46
 Relente, *v.* melt. G 1278
 Remes, *sb. pl.* realms. B 4326, Bo. 723
 Renewed, *p.p.* removed. F 181
 Remorde, *pres. subj.* cause remorse, T⁴ 1491;
 Remordith, vexes, Bo. 1519
 Remounted, *p.p.* caused to rise again. Bo. 603
 Remuable, *adj.* changeable. T⁴ 1682
 Ren, *sb.* run. A 4079
 Renably, *adv.* eloquently. D 1509
 Reneyen, *v.* deny, B 3751; Roneyed, *p.p.* B 340
 Renges, *sb. pl.* ranks. A 2594
 Renomee, *sb.* renown. D 1159, L 1513
 Renoveaunces, *sb. pl.* renewals. HF² 185
 Renovellen, *pres. pl.* renew. I 1027
 Rent, rendeth. L 646
 Rente, *sb.* income. B 4017
 Replicacioun, *sb.* reply. A 1846, PF 536
 Reprende, *v.* reprehend, blame. T¹ 510
 Requerable, *adj.* desirable. Bo. 491
 Resalgar, *sb.* rat's-bane. G 814
 Rescous, *Rescus*, *sb.* rescue. T¹ 478, A 2643
 Rescove, *v.* rescue. T⁸ 857
 Rese, *v.* shake. A 1986
 Resons, *sb. pl.* opinions. A 274
 Resport, *v.* regard. T⁴ 850
 Restelees, *adj.* restless. C 728
 Rethor, *sb.* rhetorician. B 4397
 Rethorien, *sb.* rhetorician. Bo. 341
 Retorning, *part. pres.* turning over. T⁵ 1023
 Retracciouns, *sb. pl.* recantations. I 1085
 Revelous, *adj.* sportive. B 1194
 Revers, *sb.* reverse. B 416
 Revesten, *pres. pl.* clothe anew. T³ 353
 Revoken, *v.* call back, restore. T⁸ 1118
 Reward, *sb.* regard. B 2445
 Rewe, *sb.* row. A 2866
 Rewel boon, *sb.* smooth bone, ivory (?). B 2068
 Rewliche, *adj.* pitiable. Bo. 312
 Rewme, *sb.* realm. R 495
 Rial, *adj.* royal. *Pite* 59
 Ribbe, *sb.* old woman. D 1377
 Ribible, Rubible, *sb.* fiddle. A 4396, 3331
 Richesse, *sb.* riches. B 107
 Ridyng, *sb.* a jousting or procession. A 4377
 Ridled, *p.p.* pleated. R 1235
 Riet, *sb.* the net or perforated plate revolving
 within the 'mother' of an Astrolabe. As. i. § 14
 Righte, *adj.* direct. B 556
 Rightful, *adj.* righteous. ABC 31
 Rihte, *adj.* right. ABC 75
 Rympled, *p.p.* wrinkled. R 4494
 Rys, *sb.* twig. A 3324
 Rische, Risshe, *sb.* rush. R 1701, T³ 1161
 Rist, riseth. B 864, L 810
 Rit, rideth. A 974
 Roche, *sb.* rock. HF³ 40
 Rochette, *sb.* rochet, linen vest. R 4754
 Rode, *sb.* ruddiness. B 1917
 Rode, *sb.* rood, cross. HF¹ 57
 Roggeth, *pres. s.* shakes. L 2708
 Roghte, *pret.* recked. E 685
 Roignous, *adj.* rotten. R 6190
 Royleth, *pres. s.* rolls. Bo. 256
 Roynne, *sb.* itch. R 553
 Roynous, *adj.* scabby, rough. R 988
 Rocket, *sb.* rochet, linen vest. R 1242
 Rombel. *See* Rumbel
 Rommer, *adj. comp.* roomier. A 4145
 Ron, *pret.* rained. T³ 640
 Rone. *See* note, R 1673

- Ronne**, *pres. pl.* ran. B 4578
Rood, *pret.* rode. A 966
Roof, *pret.* clave. HF¹ 373
Rootes, *sb. pl.* astrological roots. F 1276
Ropen, *p. p.* reaped. L 74
Rore, *sb.* uproar. T⁵ 45
Rosene, *adj.* rosy. Bo. 353
Roser, *sb.* rose-tree. R 1651, 3059
Rosyn, *adj.* made of roses. R 845
Roté, *sb.* a small harp. A 236
Roughate, *pret.* recked. T¹ 496
Rouken, *v.* cower, huddle, T⁵ 409; **Rouketh**,
pres. s. A 1308
Rouncy, *sb.* hack. A 390
Roundel, *sb.* circlet. HF² 283
Rounnynges, *sb. pl.* whisperings. HF³ 870
Route, *sb.* assembly. B 776
Route, *v.* assemble together. B 540
Routeth, *pres. s.* snores. A 3647
Rouths, *sb.* pity. A 914
Routyng, *sb.* rumberling. HF³ 843
Rove, *sb.* roof. A 3837
Rowe, *adj. pl.* rough. R 1838
Rows, *adv.* roughly. G 861, T¹ 206
Rowe, *sb.* row, line, HF¹ 448; **Rowes**, *pl.* rays,
beams, *Mars* 2
Rowne, *pres. pl.* whisper. D 241
Rowtyng, *sb.* snoring. A 4166
Rubible, *sb.* kind of fiddle. A 3331
Ruddok, *sb.* robin. PF 349
Ruggy, *adj.* unkempt. A 2883
Rumbel, *sb.* moaning wind, A 1979; *rumour*, E
997
Sachels, *sb. pl.* satchels, bags. Bo. 90
Sad, *adj.* steadfast. E 220
Sady, *adv.* firmly, seriously, steadfastly. A
2602, B 1266, 743
Say, *pret.* saw. B 809, Bl. 1088
Say, *v.* assay. R 5162
Sallouris, *sb. pl.* dancers. R 770
Sale, *sb.* soul. A 4187
Salue, *v.* salute. B 1723; **Salued**, *pret.* R 3610;
Salewed, *p. p.* F 1310
Salwes, *sb. pl.* willows. D 655
Samyt, *sb.* samite. T¹ 109
Sangwyn, *adj.* red. A 439
Sarge, *sb.* serge. A 2568
Sarpleris, *sb. pl.* sacks. Bo. 90
Sarsynish, *adj.* made of Saracen cloth, soft silk.
R 1188
Sat, *pret.* fitted, suited, L 1735; **Sate**, *subj.*
would befit, T² 117
Sauf, *adj.* safe. G 950
Sauter, *sb.* psalter. R 431
Sautrie, *sb.* psalter, small harp. A 296
Savacoun, *sb.* salvation. E 1677
Save, *adj.* safe. An. 267
Save, *sb.* sage. A 2713
Save-garde, *sb.* safe-conduct. T⁴ 139
Saverous, *adj.* pleasant, toothsome. R 84, 2812
Savete, *sb.* safety. R 6869
Sawcefeem, *adj.* pimpled. A 625
Sawe, *sb.* saying. G 691
Scaled, *adj.* scabby. A 627
Scalle, *sb.* scab. *Adam* 3
Scantilone, *sb.* mason's rule. R 7064
Scarmuch, *sb.* skirmish. T² 611
Scathe, *sb.* harm, misfortune. A 446
Schad, *p. p.* scattered. Bo. 1478
Schrewes, *sb. pl.* rascals. Bo. 1365
Sclat, *sb.* slate. *Merciles Beaute* 34
Sclaundre, *sb.* slander, scandal. E 722
Scleandre, *adj.* slender. A 587
Scocouns, *sb. pl.* escutcheons. R 893
Scole, *sb.* school. B 1685
Scoleye, *v.* attend school. A 302
Scomes, *sb. pl.* foamings. Bo. 1612
Scorklith, *pres. s.* scorches. Bo. 525
Scripture, *sb.* inscription. T³ 1369
Scrit, *sb.* writing. T² 1130
Scrivenissly, *adv.* like a scribe. T² 1026
Seche, *v.* seek. A 784
Secree, *adj.* secret. B 4105
See, *sb.* sea. Bl. 67
See, *sb.* seat. T⁴ 1023
Seeke, *adj.* sick. A 18
Seel, *sb.* happiness. A 4239
Seelu, *adv.* seldom. B 2340, Bo. 1442
Seele, *sb.* seal. B 882
Sege, *sb.* seat. Bo. 102
Seigh, **Sey**, *pret.* saw. A 192, T² 277
Seyl, *sb.* sail. A 696
Seyn, *p. p.* seen. B 624
Seyn, *pres. pl.* say. B 622
Seynd, *p. p.* singed. B 4035
Seyntuarie, **Seyntwarie**, *sb.* sanctuary. I 781,
Bo. 131
Seistow, *sayest* thou. D 292
Selde, *adv.* seldom. A 1539, T⁴ 423
Sely, *adj.* innocent, simple, good, A 3404, B 682,
1702; *strange*, HF² 5
Selyly, *adv.* happily. Bo. 386
Selmessa, *sb.* happiness. T³ 825
Selve, *adj.* self-same. A 2584
Semblable, *adj.* like. I 408
Semblant, *sb.* appearance. L 1736, R 3205
Semelyhede, *sb.* goodliness. R 1130
Semycupe, *sb.* short cloak. A 262
Semysoun, *sb.* low noise. A 3697
Sencer, *sb.* censor. A 3340
Sendal, *sb.* fine silk. A 440
Senith, *sb.* zenith. As. ii. § 26
Sent, *pres.* sendeth. T² 1123
Sentence, *sb.* meaning, purport. A 306, C 157
Septemtroun, *sb.* the north. B 3657
Serenous, *adj.* serene. *Pite* 92 (*emend.*)
Sereyns, *sb. pl.* sirens. R 684
Servage, *sb.* servitude. A 1946
Servaunt, *sb.* lover. A 1814
Sesons, *sb. pl.* seasons. A 347
Sete, *v.* were seated. T² 81
Setewale, *sb.* valerian. R 1370
Sette . . . *cappe*, befool. A 586
Seur, *adv.* surely. T³ 1633
Seurte, *sb.* surety. A 1604
Sewed, *pursued*. B 4527
Sewes, *sb. pl.* dishes. F 67
Shal, *pres. s.* owe. T³ 791
Shale, *sb.* shell. HF³ 191
Shalmyes, *sb. pl.* shawms. HF³ 128
Shaltow, *shalt* thou
Shapen, *pres. pl.* prepare. A 772
Shaply, *adv.* likely. T⁴ 1452
Shawe, *sb.* grove. A 4367, T³ 720
Sheldes, *sb. pl.* French crowns. A 278
Sheene, *adj.* beautiful. A 166
Sheete, *v.* shoot. A 3928
Shende, *sb.* harm, A 4410; **Shendeth**, *confounds*
B 28

- Shendshipe**, *sb.* ignominy. I 273
Shent, *p.p.* scolded, discomfited, spoilt. B 1731, A 2754, L 652, R 2584
Shepne, *sb. pl.* sheep-folds. A 2000
Sherte, *sb.* shirt. A 1566
Shet, *p.p.* shut. A 2597
Sheter, *sb.* as *adj.* shooter. PF 180
Shette, *pret.* shut. T³ 1086
Shilde, *subj. pres. s.*; God shilde, God forbid, A 3427, B 1356
Shynes, *sb. pl.* shins. A 1279
Shlpnes, *sb. pl.* stables. D 871
Shifen, *p.p.* befouled. A 504
Shode, *sb.* parting of the hair. A 2007
Shof, *pret.* shoved. T³ 487, R 533
Sholde, *sb.* shoulderst. D 348
Shonde, *sb.* harm. B 2098
Shoof, *pret.* shoved. PF 154
Shoop, *pret.* shaped, determined. *Pite* 20, B 1244
Shotwyndowe, *sb.* window with a bolt. A 3358
Shour, *sb.* onslaught, T⁴ 47; **Shoures**, *pl.* T³ 1064
Shrewednesse, *sb.* rascality. B 2721
Shrewes, *sb. pl.* rascals. C 835
Shryfte, *sb.* confession. L 745
Shrighte, *pret.* shrieked. A 2817
Shuidres, *sb. pl.* shoulders. A 6787
Sy, *pret.* saw, HF³ 72; **Sye**, *pret. pl.* E 1804
Syb, *adj.* related, akin. B 2565, R 1199
Sikarly, *adv.* certainly. A 137
Sye, *v.* sink. T⁵ 182
Syen, **Sye**, *pret. pl.* saw. G 110, E 1804
Siggen, *pres. pl.* say. T⁴ 194
Sighte, *pret.* sighed. B 1035
Sik, *sb.* sigh. T⁴ 1527
Sike, *v.* sigh. A 1540
Sike, *adj.* sick. A 245
Sikernesse, *sb.* security, surety. B 425, R 7309
Siklich, *adj.* sickly. T² 1528
Syn, *conj.* since. A 601
Synguler, *adj.* particular. I 300
Synwes, *sb. pl.* sinews. I 685
Sys-aas, six and ace. B 3851
Sisoures, *sb. pl.* scissors. HF² 182
Sit, *pres. s.* sitteth, sits, A 1599, Bl. 1107; fits, B 1353
Sith, **Sithen**, *conj. and adv.* since. A 930, 1521
Sithe, *sb.* scythe. L 646
Sithe, *sb. pl.* times. B 733
Sittande, *pres. part.* fitting. R 2263
Sittingest, *adj. sup.* most fitting. PF 551
Skaffaut, *sb.* scaffold. R 4176
Skale, *sb.* scale, circle under cross-line of Astro-labe. As. i. § 12
Skye, *sb.* cloud. HF³ 510
Skylatoun, *sb.* fine cloth. B 1924
Skiles, *sb. pl.* reasons. F 205
Skilful, *adj.* reasonable. Bl. 533
Skilfully, *adv.* reasonably. G 320
Skryppe, *sb.* scrip. R 7493
Slawe, **Slawen**, *p.p.* slain. A 943, An. 59
Sle, *imper.* slay thou. A 1740
Sledys, *sb. pl.* sledges, carriages. Bo. 1165
Sleø, *v.* slay. A 661
Sleep, *pret.* slept. A 98, Bl. 169
Sleere, *sb.* slayer. A 2005
Sleighe, *adj.* sly, clever. T⁴ 972
Slider, *adj.* slippery. A 1264
Slye, *adj. pl.* clever. Bl. 569
Slyk, *adj.* sleek. D 351
Slyk, *adj.* such. A 4130
Slyly, *adv.* cleverly. A 1444
Slit, *pres. s.* slideth. G 682, PF 3
Slivere, *sb.* sliver, part. T³ 1013
Slomrest, *pres. s.* slumberest. R 2576
Slow, **Slough**, *pret.* slew. B 984, Bl. 738, A 980, An. 56
Slowe, *sb.* moth. R 4751
Smerte, *adv.* smartly. A 149
Smete, *p.p.* smitten. R 3735
Smyt, *pres. s.* smiteth. E 122
Smoterlich, *adj.* smutty. A 3963
Snøwed, *pret.* snowed, abounded. A 345
Snybben, *v.* reprove, A 523; **Snybbed**, *p.p.* A 4401
Socour, *sb.* succour. A 918
Sodeynliche, *adv.* suddenly. A 1575
Sojour, *sb.* sojourn. R 5151
Sokene, *sb.* tolls. A 3987
Sokyngly, *adv.* suckingly, gently. B 2765
Solaas, *sb.* solace. A 798
Soleyv, *adj.* solitary. PF 607, R 3896
Solempne, *adj.* solemn, famous. A 209
Somdel, *adv.* somewhat. A 174
Some, *num. pron. one*; Tenthé some, ten in all, T² 1249; **Al and som**, one and all
Somer, *sb.* summer. A 394
Somme, *v.* summon. D 1377
Somonour, *sb.* summoner of offenders to the church courts. A 623
Sond, **Soond**, *sb.* sand. PF 243, B 4457
Sonde, *sb.* sending, message, messenger. B 1409, 760, 388
Sone, *adv.* soon
Sone, *sb.* son. A 2061
Sonne, *sb.* sun. A 7
Sonnish, *adj.* sunny. T⁴ 743
Soole, *adj.* solitary, alone. R 2955, 3023
Soond, *sb.* sand. B 4457
Sootte, *adj. pl.* sweet. A 1
Sope, *sb.* sop. A 334
Soper, *sb.* supper. A 799
Sophyme, *sb.* problem, E 5; **Sophymes**, *pl.* sophistries, F 554
Sort, *sb.* lot, fate, oracle. A 844, T¹ 76
Sorwe, *sb.* sorrow. ABC 3
Sorwful, *adj.* sorrowful. *Pite* 25
Sory, *adj.* sad, luckless. A 2004
Sothsawe, **Sothesaugh**, *sb.* true tale. HF³ 999, R 6130, 7588
Soull, *adj.* subtle. L 1556
Soudiours, *sb. pl.* soldiers. R 4234
Soughe, *sb.* sow. I 156
Soulfre, *sb.* sulphur. HF³ 418
Soun, *sb.* sound. Bl. 1165
Sourden, *pres. pl.* rise from. I 448
Soures, *sb. pl.* bucks. Bl. 429
Sours, *sb.* rising, ascent. D 1938, HF² 36
Soutere, *sb.* cobbler. A 3904
Soutil, *adj.* thin, subtle. A 2030, 2049
Sowdan, *sb.* Sultan. B 177
Sowdanesse, *sb.* Sultaness. B 358
Sowdned, *p.p.* attached, devoted. B 1769
Sowø, *v.* sew, fasten. T² 1201
Sowke, *v.* suck. A 4157
Sowne, *v.* sound, play. A 565
Sowned, *pret.* tended to, B 3348; **Sownynge**, *pres. part.* A 275

- Space, *sb.* spare time, opportunity. A 35, T² 505
 Spak, *pret.* spoke. A 304
 Span-newe, *adj.* newly spun, fresh. T³ 1665
 Sparand, *part. pres.* sparing. R 5363
 Sparrede, *pret.* locked. R 3320
 Sparth, *sb.* halberd. A 2520, R 5978
 Spaunysshinge, *sb.* blooming. R 3633
 Spece, *sb.* species, kind, class. Bo. 1791, I 407
 Speculacioun, *sb.* contemplation. Bo. 1660
 Speere, *sb.* sphere. F 1280
 Spelle, *sb. dat.* recital. B 2083
 Spence, *sb.* buttery. D 1931
 Spered, *p. p.* shut. R 2098
 Speres, *sb. pl.* spheres. PF 59
 Sperhawk, *sb.* sparrow-hawk. T³ 1192, R 4033
 Spete, *v.* spit. T² 1617
 Spille, *v.* die, perish, destroy, B 285, A 3278,
 Pite 46; *Spilt*, *p. p.* killed, B 857
 Spitously, *adv.* angrily. A 3476
 Spores, *sb. pl.* spurs. A 473
 Sporneth, *pres. s.* tramples, T² 797; *Sporned*,
 pret. stumbled, A 4280
 Spousaille, *sb.* marriage. E 115
 Sprad, *p. p.* spread, scattered. Bl. 873
 Spraynd, Spreynd, *p. p.* mingled. Bo. 397,
 B 422
 Spryngoldes, *sb. pl.* stone-hurlers. R 4191
 Squames, *sb. pl.* scales. G 759
 Squamous, *adj.* squeamish. A 3337
 Squyre, *sb.* measuring-square, R 7064; *Squyres*,
 pl. As. i. § 12
 Stadye, *sb.* race-course. Bo. 1275
 Stak, *pret.* stuck. T³ 1372
 Stal, *pret.* stole. Bl. 652, 1250
 Stamyn, Stames, *sb.* linsey-woolsey, coarse
 cloth. I 1052, L 2360
 Stank, *sb.* pool. I 841
 Stant, *pres. s.* standeth. B 1704
 Stape, Stapen, *p. p.* advanced. B 4011, E 1514
 Stare, *sb.* starling. PF 348
 Starf, *pret.* died. A 933
 Starke, *adj. pl.* strong, stiff. B 3560
 Steere, *sb.* steersman. B 448
 Steereless, *adj.* without rudder. B 439
 Steyen, *v.* ascend. Bo. 877
 Steyre, *sb.* stair. *Mars* 129, T² 1705
 Stel, Stele, *sb.* steel. T² 593, HF² 175
 Stele, *sb.* handle. A 3785
 Stellifye, *v.* turn into a star. L 525
 Stemed, *pret.* shone. A 202
 Stenten, *v.* cease, A 903; *Stente*, *pret.* Bl.
 154
 Stepe, *adj.* bright. A 201
 Steppes, *sb. pl.* tracks. Bo. 80
 Stere, *sb.* steersman, guide, HF¹ 437, T³ 1291;
 rudder, T⁵ 641
 Stere, *v.* steer, guide. T³ 910
 Stere, *v.* stir, HF² 59; discuss, T⁴ 1451; *Steryng*,
 pres. part. moving, HF² 59
 Stered, *p. p.* controlled, L 935
 Sterlynges, *sb. pl.* sterling pennies, C 907, HF³
 225
 Sterres, *sb. pl.* stars. A 208
 Sterte, *pret.* started, L 1301; alighted, A 952
 Sterve, *pres. sub.* die. A 1144
 Stevene, *sb.* voice, A 2562; appointment, *Mars*
 47, A 1524
 Stewe, *sb.* closet. T³ 601
 Stiborne, *adj.* stubborn. D 456
 Stye, *v.* climb. Bo. 1550
 Styere, *sb.* rudder. Bo. 1078
 Stiked, *pret.* pierced. B 3897
 Stillatorie, *sb.* vessel for distilling. G 580
 Stynt, *pres. s.* stineth, ceases. A 2421
 Stirte, *pret.* started. A 1579
 Styth, *sb.* anvil. A 2026
 Styves, *sb. pl.* stews, brothels. D 1332
 Styward, *sb.* steward. B 914
 Stoke, *v.* stab. A 2546
 Stokked, *p. p.* set in the stocks. T³ 380
 Stonde, *v.* stand. A 745
 Stoon, *sb.* stone. A 774
 Stoor, *sb.* farm-stock. A 598
 Stoore, *adj.* stubborn. E 2367
 Storial, *adj.* historical. L 702
 Stot, *sb.* cob. A 615
 Stounde, *sb.* while, time, B 1021; *Stoundes*, *pl.*
 Bo. 220
 Stoundemele, *adv.* momentarily. T⁵ 674, R 2304
 Stour, *sb.* conflict. R 1270
 Strake, *v.* run. Bl. 1311
 Straughte, *pret.* stretched. A 2916
 Strecche, *v.* stretch. An. 341, T¹ 888
 Strete, *sb.* straw. A 2918, Bl. 670
 Streen, Strene, *sb.* race, lineage. E 157, R
 4859
 Streit, *adj.* narrow. A 174
 Stremes, *sb. pl.* beams. Bl. 338
 Strene, *sb.* lineage. R 4859
 Strenges, *sb. pl.* strings. PF 08, T¹ 732
 Strike, *sb.* hank, A 676; *Strikes*, *pl.* strokes,
 As. i. § 19
 Stroof, *pret.* strove. A 1038
 Strouted, *pret.* spread. A 3315
 Stubbles, *sb. pl.* stumps. A 1978
 Studies, *sb. pl.* desires, purposes. Bo. 659,
 1309
 Stuwe, *sb.* stew, fish-pond. A 350
 Submitted to, *p. p.* subsumed under. Bo. 1628
 Succident, *sb.* subordinate house in astrology.
 As. ii. § 3
 Sucred, *p. p.* sugared. T² 384
 Suffisaunce, *sb.* sufficiency. Bl. 1037
 Suffraunt, *adj.* patient. Bl. 1009
 Suget, *sb.* subject. R 3535
 Sukkenye, *sb.* gaberdine. R 1232
 Surement, *sb.* surety, pledge. F 1534
 Surquidrie, *sb.* arrogance, over-confidence. I
 405, 1067
 Sursanure, *sb.* surface-healed wound. F 1113
 Sustren, *sb. pl.* sisters. A 1019
 Suwe, *v.* follow. T¹ 379
 Swa, *adv.* so. A 4040
 Swal, *pret.* swelled. B 1750
 Swalwe, *sb.* swallow. T² 64
 Swappe, Swape, *v.* strike. E 586, G 366
 Swappe, *sb.* stroke, HF² 35
 Sweigh, *sb.* sway, movement. B 296
 Swelte, *pret.* fainted. E 1776, T³ 347
 Swelwe, *pres. sub.* swallow, E 1188; *Swelweth*,
 pres. ind. s. swallows, B 2805
 Sward, *sb.* sword. A 2546
 Swete, *v.* sweat. G 579
 Swevene, *sb.* dream. B 4086
 Swich, *adj.* such. D 281
 Swynk, *sb.* toil. A 188
 Swynke, *v.* toil. A 186
 Swynkere, *sb.* labourer. A 531
 Swire, *sb.* throat. R 325
 Swythe, *adv.* quickly. C 796, An. 226

- Swyve**, *v.* have sexual intercourse with. A 4178
Swogh, *sb.* swoon, *Pite* 16; groan, A 3619
Swolowe, *sb.* gullet, gulf. L 1104
Swoot, *sb.* sweat. G 578
Swough, *sb.* southing wind. A 1979
T^p, before a verb beginning with a vowel, to; a few instances given below
Taa, *v.* take. A 4129
Taas, *sb.* heap. A 1005
Tabard, *sb.* short coat for a herald, A 20; for a labourer, A 541
Tabyde, to abide. B 797
Tables, *sb. pl.* backgammon. F 900
Tabouren, *pres. pl.* drum. L 354
Tache, *sb.* quality. *Balade* 20
Taffata, *sb.* fine silk. A 440
Taffraye, to affray, frighten. E 455
Taylagiers, *sb. pl.* tax-gatherers. R 6811
Taillages, *sb. pl.* taxes. I 567
Taille, *sb.* a tally, credit. A 570
Takel, *sb.* tackle. A 106
Tale, *sb.* speech. Bl. 535
Tale, **Talen**, *v.* talk, tell stories. T³ 231, A 772
Talent, *sb.* desire. B 1137, Bo. 260
Talyghte, to alight
Talynge, *sb.* story-telling. B 1624
Talle, *adj.* compliant, seemly, manly. *Mars* 38, L 1127 (emend. for 'calle')
Tallege, to allege
Tamen, *v.* make trial of. R 3904
Tamende, to amend
Tan, *p. p.* taken. R 5894
Tapes, *sb. pl.* ribands. A 3241
Tapinage, *sb.* hiding; In **tapinage**, incognito. R 7361
Tapycer, *sb.* tapestry maker. A 362
Tapite, *sb.* carpet. Bl. 260
Tappestere, *sb.* barmaid, tapster. A 241
Targe, *sb.* shield. *ABC* 176
Tarraye, to array. E 961
Tassaye, to assay. E 454
Tassaille, to assail
Tatarwagges, *sb. pl.* tatters. R 7257
Tavyse, to advise. B 1426
Tecches, *sb. pl.* ill qualities. T³ 935, HF³ 688, R 6517
Teche, *v.* teach. A 308
Teene, *sb.* sorrow. *ABC* 3
Teyne, *sb.* thin plate of metal. G 1225
Tembrace, to embrace. B 1891
Teme, *v.* bring forth. HF³ 654
Temple, *sb.* inn of court. A 567
Temprure, *sb.* tempering. R 4177
Temps, *sb.* tense. G 875
Ten, **Ten so woode**, ten times as mad. L 733
Tendyte, to endite
Tendure, to endure. E 756
Tene, *sb.* sorrow. T¹ 814
Tenqueren, to enquire
Tentify, *adv.* attentively. E 334
Tercel, *adj.* male (of birds of prey). PF 393
Tercelet, *sb.* male falcon. F 504
Tery, *adj.* tearful. T⁴ 821
Terins, *sb.* tarins. R 665
Terme, *sb.*; In **terme**, In **termes**, precisely, C 311, A 323
Termyne, *v.* determine. PF 530
Terved, *p. p.* stripped. G 1171
Tespye, to espy
Testeros, *sb. pl.* headpieces. A 2499
Testes, *sb. pl.* vessels for testing metals. G 818
Testif, *adj.* headstrong. A 4004
Texpounden, to expound
Textueel, *adj.* verbally accurate. I 57
Th^p, before substantives beginning with a vowel, the; a few instances are given below
Thanked, *p. p.* stroked. A 3304
Thanks, *sb. pl.*; **Hir thanks**, **His thanks**, willingly, A 1626, 2107
Thanne, *conj.* and *adv.* then
Thar, *pres. s.* it behoves. A 4320
That, *conj.* when. T² 910
That, introducing an optative clause. T⁵ 944
Thavys, the advice. A 3076
The, *pron. acc.* thee
Thedam, *sb.* prosperity; **Yvel thedam**, ill-luck, B 1595
Thee, **Theen**, *v.* thrive. B 4622, C 309
Theech, **Theek**, *subj. pres.* thrive I. C 947, A 3864
Theeffect, the effect
Theigh, *conj.* though. T⁴ 175
Their, the air. D 1939
Thenche, *v.* think. A 3253
Thencrees, the increase. A 275
Thennes, *adv.* thence
Theorik, *sb.* theory. As. ii. pref.
Ther, *adv.* there, where. A 2809, T² 618
Ther, introducing an optative clause. T³ 947, 1015, 1437
Ther-geyn, there against. R 6555
Therthe, the earth
Thestat, the estate, rank
Thewed, *p. p.* endowed with virtues. *Mars* 180
Thewes, *sb. pl.* good qualities. E 1542
Thider, *adv.* thither
Thilke, that same. A 182
Thyng, *sb.*; **Make a thyng**, draw up a document; **Thynges**, *pl.* prayers, acts of devotion, business, A 2293, B 1281, 4280
Thinke, *v.* seem. T¹ 405
Thirled, *p. p.* pierced. A 2710
This, **These**, *dem. pl.* these. Bl. 166
This, this is. T² 363
Tho, *adv.* then. Bl. 1053
Tho, these
Tholed, *p. p.* suffered. D 1546
Thoo, *adv.* then. L 787
Thought, *sb.* anxiety. R 308
Thraste, *pres. thrust.* T² 1155
Threpe, *pret. pl.* call. G 826
Threste, *v.* thrust, A 2612; **Thresten**, *pres. pl.* Bo. 460
Thretyng, *sb.* threatening. G 698
Thridde, *num.* third
Thrye, *num. adv.* thrice. T² 89
Thringe, *v.* thrust. T⁴ 66
Thritten, *card. num.* thirteen. D 2259
Throf, *pret.* thrived. Bo. 717
Thrope, *sb.* hamlet. I 12
Throte-bolle, *sb.* wind-pipe. A 4273
Throwe, *sb.* short space of time. B 953, E 450, *Pite* 86
Throwes, *sb. pl.* throes. T⁵ 206, 1201
Thrust, *sb.* thrust. R 4722
Thurftø, *pret.* needed. T³ 572
Thurgh-girt, *p. p.* pierced. A 1010
Thurrok, *sb.* hold of a ship, sink. I 363, 715

Thwyte, *pres.* whittle, HF³ 848; **Thwyten**, *p.p.* R 933
Thwitel, *sb.* short knife. A 3933
Tyden, *v.* betide. B 337
Tydif, *sb.* small bird; **Tidyves**, *pl.* F 648
Tikel, *adj.* frail. A 3428
Tikelnesse, *sb.* instability. *Truth* 3
Til, *prep.* to. A 180
Tylyers, *sb. pl.* tillers. R 4339
Tylyinge, *sb.* tilling. Bo. 1637
Tymbres, *sb. pl.* timbrels. R 772
Typet, *sb.* hood. A 233
Tire, *v.* feed on, Bo. 1132; **Tiren**, *pres. pl.* T¹ 787
Tit, *pres. s.* betides. T¹ 333
Titerynge, *sb.* hesitating. T² 1744
Title, *sb.* pretext. T¹ 488
Titled, *p.p.* devoted. I 894
To, The to, that one. Bo. 1587
To, *intensive prefix*; a few instances are given below
To-breste, *pres. pl.* break in pieces. A 2611
To-de, *sb.* toad. I 636
To-forn, *prep.* before. T³ 335
Toft, *sb.* tuft. A 555
Toght, *adj.* taut. D 2267
To-hepe, *adv.* together, at close quarters. Bo. 1461, L 2008
To-yere, *adv.* this year. T³ 241
Tolde, *pret.* accounted. B 3676
Toles, *sb. pl.* tools. T¹ 632
Tollen, *v.* take toll. A 562
Tollen, *v.* allure. Bo. 531
Tolletanes, *adj. pl.* of Toledo. F 1273
Tombesteres, *sb. pl.* female tumblers. C 477
To-medes, as reward. T² 1201
Ton, The ton, that one. Bo. 1066, R 5217
Tonge, *sb.* tongue. B 1666
Tonne, *sb.* tun, cask. E 215
Too, *sb.* toe, A 2726; **Toon**, *pl.* B 4052
Toord, *sb.* excrement. C 955
Tope, *sb.* crown of head. A 590
To-point, *adv.* point by point, exactly. T³ 497, T⁵ 1620
To-race, *subj. pr.* tear in pieces. E 572
To-rente, *pret.* rent in pieces. C 709
Torney, *sb.* tournament. T⁴ 1669
To-slytered, *p.p.* slashed. R 840
To-tar, *pret.* lacerated. B 3801
Totelere, *sb.* tattler. L 353
Toty, *adj.* dizzy. A 4253
To-tore, *p.p.* torn. G 635
Touret, *sb.* turret. A 1099
Tourettes, *sb. pl.* round holes. A 2152
Toute, *sb.* backside. A 3812
Toverhyde, to outlive. D 1260
Towayle, *sb.* towel. R 161
To-wonde, *pret.* went to pieces. *Mars* 102
Traas, *sb.* train. L 285
Trace, *sb.* track. *Gentillesse* 3
Trad, *pret.* trod, *sens. ob.* B 4368
Trayed, *pret.* betrayed. HF¹ 390
Trays, *sb. pl.* traces. A 2139, T¹ 222
Traitorye, *sb.* treachery. An. 156
Transmuwen, *v.* transmute. T⁴ 467
Trappures, *sb. pl.* trappings. A 2499
Trattor, *sb.* go-between, pimp. T³ 273
Trauce, *v.* tramp. T³ 690
Trave, *sb.* frame for unruly horses. A 3282
Travers, *sb.* curtain, screen. E 1817, T³ 674

Trechour, *sb.* traitor. R 6602
Tredefowel, *sb.* treader of fowls, *sens. ob.* B 3135
Treget, *sb.* deceit. R 6267
Tregetour, *sb.* juggler, HF³ 167; **Tregetoures**, *pl.* F 1141
Trenden, *v.* roll. Bo. 1043
Trental, *sb.* series of masses for the dead. D 1717
Trepeget, *sb.* engine for casting stones. R 6279
Tresoun, *sb.* treason. L 1783
Tresour, *sb.* head-dress. R 568
Tretable, *adj.* tractable, communicative. L 411, Bl. 532
Tretee, *sb.* treaty. A 1288
Tretys, *adj.* well-made. A 152
Tretis, *sb.* treatise, document. T² 1697
Trewe, *adj.* true. A 531
Trewe, *sb.* truce. T³ 1779
Trewe-love, *sb.* condiment to sweeten breath. A 3692
Triacle, *sb.* balm, panacea. B 479, C 314
Trice, *v.* pull. B 3715
Trichour, *sb.* traitor. R 6308
Trille, *v.* turn, twist. F 316
Trype, *sb.* morsel. D 1747
Trist, *sb.* trust. T³ 403, I 473
Triste, *sb.* tryst. T² 1534
Tristed, *p.p.* trusted. R 3929
Trone, *sb.* throne. A 2529
Trouble, *adj.* troubled. *Comp. to his Lady* 128
Trowandysse, **Truandise**, *sb.* vagrancy. R 3954, 6604
Trowblable, *adj.* troublesome. Bo. 1268
Truaundyng, *sb.* vagrancy. R 6721
Trubly, *adj.* troublous. Bo. 1443
Trufles, *sb. pl.* trifles. I 715
Trye, *adj.* choice. B 2046
Tuel, *sb.* pipe, tube. HF³ 559
Tulle, *v.* lure. A 4134
Turmentrie, *sb.* torture. R 4740
Tweyfold, *adj.* folded in two. G 566
Twight, *p.p.* twitched, pulled, D 1563; **Twighte**, *pret.* T⁴ 1185
Twynne, *v.* sunder, B 517; *pres. subj.* depart, A 835
Twiste, *sb.* branch. E 2349

Umble, *adj.* humble. R 6155
Unaraced, *p.p.* untorn. Bo. 1156
Unconning, *adj.* stupid. T⁶ 1120
Uncouth, *adj.* strange, rare. HF³ 189
Uncovenable, *adj.* unsuitable. I 431
Undergrowe, *p.p.* undergrown. A 156
Undermeles, *sb. pl.* morning meal-time. D 875
Undernome, *p.p.* blamed, I 401; **Undernoom**, *pret.* perceived, G 243
Underpighte, *pret.* stuffed. B 789
Underspore, *v.* lever up. A 3465
Undertake, *pres. s.* assert. A 289
Undigne, *adj.* unworthy. E 359
Undirfongeth, *pres. s.* undertakes. R 5709
Undo, *v.* unravel. Bl. 898
Undren, *sb.* morning, the time between 9 A.M. and noon. B 4412, E 260
Uneschuable, *adj.* inevitable. Bo. 1643
Unespyed, *p.p.* undiscovered. T⁴ 1457
Unfeestlich, *adj.* unfevistic, worn. F 366
Ungiltif, *adj.* innocent. T³ 1018
Ungrubbed, *p.p.* undigged. *Former Age* 14

- Unhappes, *sb. pl.* mishaps. T² 456
 Unheele, *sb.* misfortune. C 116
 Unkynde, *adj.* unnatural. B 88
 Unkyndely, *adv.* unnaturally. C 485
 Unkonnyng, *sb.* ignorance. I 1082
 Unkorven, *p. p.* unpruned. *Former Age* 14
 Unkouth, *adj.* rare. A 2497
 Unleful, *adj.* unlawful. Bo. 274, R 4880
 Unneste, *imper.* quit thy nest. T⁴ 305
 Unneth, *Unnethes, adv.* hardly. B 1050, 1675
 Unparygal, *adj.* unequal. Bo. 603
 Unplitable, *adj.* perilous. Bo. 122
 Unplyten, *v.* unfold. Bo. 583
 Unresty, *adj.* restless. T³ 1355
 Unsad, *adj.* inconstant. E 995
 Unselly, *adj.* unhappy. A 4210, Bo. 361
 Unset, *adj.* unappointed. A 1524
 Unsittinge, *adj.* unbefitting. T² 307
 Unspersed, *p. p.* unlocked. R 2656
 Unthank, *sb.* ingratitude, little thank. T⁵ 699
 Unwar, *adj.* unawares. F 1356
 Unweelde, *adj.* impotent. A 3886
 Unwemmed, *adj.* undefiled, pure. B 924, ABC 91
 Unwist, *adj.* ignorant. T¹ 93
 Unwit, *sb.* folly. *Mars* 271
 Unwrye, *v.* uncover. T¹ 858
 Unyolden, *adj.* without yielding. A 2642
 Up, *pres. p.* upon. Bl. 921
 Up-bounde, *p. p.* bound up. T³ 517
 Up-frete, *v.* eat up. T⁵ 1470
 Uprighte, *adv.* full length, whether standing or lying. A 4194
 Upriste, *sb.* rising. A 1051
 Up-so-down, *adv.* topsy-turvy. Bo. 1695
 Up-swal, *pres.* swelled up. B 1750
 Urchouns, *sb. pl.* hedgehogs. R 3135
 Utter, *adj.* outer. R 4208

 Vache, *sb.* cow. *Truth* 22
 Vaillith, Valeth, *pres.* avails. R 5765, 5762
 Valance, *sb.* failure. *Mars* 145 (*see note*)
 Vane, *sb.* weather-vane. E 996
 Vanytee, *sb.* folly. A 3835
 Vassalage, Vassellage, *sb.* prowess, good service. L 1667, A 3054
 Vavasour, *sb.* landholder. A 360
 Vekke, *sb.* old woman. R 4286
 Vendable, *adj.* saleable. R 5804
 Venerie, *sb.* hunting. A 166, 2308
 Veniaunce, *sb.* vengeance. Bo. 1375
 Venym, *sb.* poison. A 2751
 Venymous, *adj.* poisonous. ABC 149
 Ventusinge, *sb.* cupping. A 2747
 Ver, *sb.* spring. T¹ 157
 Verdit, *sb.* verdict. A 787
 Verger, *sb.* orchard. R 3234, 3618
 Verve, *imper.* guard (?). A 3485
 Verytrot, *sb.* quick-trot. A 3770
 Vermayle, *adj.* red. R 3645
 Vernage, *sb.* white wine. B 1261
 Vernycle, *sb. St.* Veronica cloth. A 685
 Vernysshed, *pres.* varnished. A 4149
 Verray, Verrele, *adj.* genuine, true. I 1012, Bo. 1729
 Verrayment, *adv.* truly. B 1903
 Verre, *sb.* glass. T² 867
 Vertuous, *adj.* skilled. R 2311
 Vesselage, *sb.* prowess. R 5871

 Veze, *sb.* rush of wind. A 1985
 Viage, *sb.* voyage, journey. A 723
 Vigilies, *sb. pl.* wakes. A 377
 Vileynye, *sb.* anything unbecoming a gentleman. A 70
 Virytrate, *sb.* hag. D 1582
 Vitaille, *sb.* victuals. A 248
 Vitremyte, *sb.* woman's cap. B 3562
 Voidé, *sb.* sleeping cup. T³ 674
 Voyde, *adj.* empty, penniless. Bo. 471
 Volage, *adj.* giddy. H 239
 Voltor, *sb.* vulture. Bo. 1132
 Volunte, *sb.* will. R 5276
 Volupre, *sb.* cap. A 3241
 Vounde, *adj.* *See note*, R 7063

 Waget, *sb.* blue cloth. A 3321
 Wayfereres, *sb. pl.* confectioners. C 479
 Wayke, *adj.* weak. A 887, B 1671
 Waymentynge, *sb.* lamentation. A 902, 1921
 Wayted, *pres.* watched. A 571
 Walsh-note, *sb.* walnut. HF³ 191
 Walwe, *v.* wallow. T¹ 699
 Walwyng, *pres. part.* wallowing. A 3616
 Wan, *pres.* won. A 442
 Wanges, *sb. pl.* cheek-teeth, A 4030; Wang-tooth, B 3234
 Wanhope, *sb.* despair. A 1249
 Wanye, *v.* wane. A 2078
 Wanten, *pres. pl.* are lacking. *Pite* 76
 Wantrust, *adj.* distrustful. H 281
 War, *adj.* wary, aware. A 309, 896
 Ward, *sb.* guardianship. Bl. 248
 Wardcores, *sb.* bodyguard. D 359
 Warderere, look out behind! A 4101
 Wardright, *sb.* guardianship. Bo. 492
 Wardrobe, *sb.* privy. B 1762
 Ware, *imp.* beware that. B 4146
 Waryangles, *sb. pl.* butcher birds. D 1408
 Warice, *v.* heal. C 906
 Warlen, Warye, *v.* curse. T² 1619, B 372
 Warisoun, *sb.* reward. R 1537
 Warissh, *v.* recover. B 2170; Warisshed, *p. p.* cured, F 1138, Bl. 1103
 Warisshyng, *sb.* healing. B 2205
 Warly, *adv.* warily. T³ 454
 Warne, *v.* repulse. ABC 11
 Warnestore, *sb.* garrison. B 2485
 Wast, *sb.* waste. B 1609
 Wastel-breed, *sb.* cake of fine flour. A 147
 Waves, *sb. pl.* waves. A 1958
 Webbe, *sb.* weaver. A 362
 Wedde, *sb. dat.* pledge. A 1218
 Wede, *sb.* clothing. A 1006
 Weder, *sb.* weather, D 2253; Wedres, *pl.* R 73
 Weeply, *adj.* tearful. Bo. 1120
 Weerdes, *sb. pl.* fates. Bo. 92
 Weex, *pres.* waxed. B 563
 Wegge, *sb.* wedge. As. 1. § 14
 Weyeth, *pres. s.* weighs. A 1781
 Weyked, *p. p.* weakened. R 4737
 Weylawey, *interj.* alas. Bl. 718
 Weymentynge, *sb.* lamentation. R 510
 Weyven, *v.* depart from, E 1483; Weywe, *imper.* abandon, Bo. 257
 Welde, *sb.* a plant. *Former Age* 17
 Welde, *v.* rule. D 271
 Weldy, *adj.* powerful. T² 636
 Wele, *sb.* well-being. A 895
 Welk, *pres.* walked. T³ 1235

- Welken**, *v.* wither. Bo. 1590
Welkne, *sb.* welkin. *Fortune* 62
Welmeth, *pres. s.* wells. R 1561
Welte, *pret.* ruled. B 3200
Wel-willy, *adj.* benevolent. T³ 1257
Wem, *sb.* spot, harm. F 121
Wemmelees, *adj.* spotless. G 47
Wende, *pret. subj.* thought. T⁴ 1650
Wene, *sb.* doubt. R 574
Wente, *sb.* turn, passage. T² 815, T³ 787
Wepene, **Wepne**, *sb.* weapon. A 1591, 1601
Werble, *sb.* song. T² 1033
Were, *sb.* doubt, L 2686, Bl. 1294; danger, R 2827
Were, *v.* guard. A 2550
Were, *sb.* weir, pool. T³ 35, PF 138
Werne, *v.* turn away, refuse. L 448, T⁴ 111, HF³ 469
Werre, *adv.* worse. Bl. 615
Werre, *sb.* war. A 1671
Werre, *v.* make war on. *ABC* 116
Werreye, *v.* make war on, persecute, A 1484, R 6926; **Werreleth**, *pres. s.* battles against, I 401; **Werreid**, *p.p.* persecuted, R 2078
Wert, *sb.* wart. A 555
Wessh, *pret.* washed
Weste, *v.* turn westward. L 61
Weten, *v.* know. L 1474
Wetheres, *sb. pl.* weathers. A 3542
Wex, *sb.* wax. G 1268
Wex, *pret.* waxed, increased, A 1362; **Wexynge**, *pres. part.* A 2077
What, *inter.* why. A 184
Whelkes, *sb. pl.* pimples. A 632
Wher, (1) where, A 1351; (2) whether, A 1101
Wheston, *sb.* whetstone. T¹ 631
Whiche, *pron.* of what kind. A 40, 2675
Whiel, *sb.* wheel. T¹ 839
Whielen, *v.* wheel. T¹ 139
Whyle, *sb.* time. A 3329
Whippeltre, the cornel-tree. A 2923
Wyde-where, *adv.* widely. B 136, T³ 404
Wierdes, **Wirdes**, *sb. pl.* fates. T³ 617, L 2580
Wight, *adj.* strong, swift, brave. A 4086, B 3457
Wighte, *sb.* weight, A 2145, T² 1385; A lite wight, a little white, A 4283
Wyke, *sb.* week. B 1461
Wikke, *adj. pl.* evil. B 118
Wilne, *v.* will, desire, I 517; **Willed**, *pret.* willed, Bl. 1261
Wiltow, wilt thou
Wylugh, *sb.* willow. A 2922
Wympul, *sb.* wimple. A 151
Wyn ape. H 44. See note
Wyndas, *sb.* windlass. F 184
Wyndre, *v.* trim. R 1020
Wynsynge, *adj.* lively. A 3263
Wynt, *pres. s.* windeth, turns. L 85
Wirdes, *sb. pl.* Fates. L 2580
Wys, *adv.* certainly, surely. A 2786, T² 887
Wise, *sb.* fashion. A 2370
Wisly, *adv.* surely. B 1061
Wisse, *v.* guide, D 1415, T¹ 622; *imp.* *ABC* 155
Wisshe, *pret.* washed. R 96
Wyst, *p.p.* known. HF¹ 351
Wyte, *imper.* blame, A 3140; **Wite at**, impute, G 621
Witen, *pres. pl.* know. A 1794
Withholden, *v.* restrain, B 1512; **Withholdeth**, *pres.* retains, Bo. 1245; **Withholde**, retained, B 2200
Withouten, *prep.* besides. A 461
Withseye, *pres. subj.* contradict, abjure, G 447; **Withseyn**, A 1140
Wityng, *s.* knowledge. A 1611
Wivere, *sb.* viper. T³ 1010
Wlatsom, *adj.* loathsome. B 4243
Wodewales, *sb. pl.* orioles. R 658
Wol, *pres. s.* will. A 723
Wolde, *pret.* would. A 954
Wolle, *sb.* wool. C 910
Woltow, wilt thou. A 1544
Wombe, *sb.* belly. I 769
Won, *sb.* hope. T⁴ 1181
Wonde, *v.* turn aside, change. L 1187
Wonde, *pret.* dwelt. L 2253
Wonder, *adj.* wondrous. B 1045
Wondermost, *adj. sup.* most wonderful. HF³ 969
Wone, *sb.* custom, wont. A 335, B 1694
Wone, *sb.* plenty. R 1673
Woned, *p.p.* accustomed. Bl. 150
Wonger, *sb.* pillow. B 2102
Wonynge, *sb.* living, dwelling. A 388, 606
Wonned, *pret.* dwelt. B 4406
Wood, *adj.* mad. A 184
Wood, *sb.* blue dye. *Former Age* 17
Woodeth, *pres. s.* is distraught, rages. G 467, Bo. 1328
Woody, *adv.* madly. A 1301
Woodnesse, *sb.* madness. C 496
Woon, *sb.* place, dwelling. B 1991, HF³ 76
Woot, *pres. s.* know, A 1813; *pret.* knew, A 1525
Wopen, *p.p.* wept. T¹ 941
Word, *sb.* for **Ord**, beginning. T³ 702
Wortes, *sb. pl.* vegetables. B 4411
Worthen, *v.* fare; **Lete him worthen**, let him alone, T⁶ 320; **Worth**, *imperat.* Bo. 310
Worthy, *adj.* brave. B 2107
Wost, knowest
Wowe, *v.* woo. T⁵ 791
Wowke, *sb.* week. A 1539
Wraw, *adj.* indignant. H 46
Wrawful, *adj.* perverse. I 677
Wre, **Wren**, **Wrene**, *v.* cover. L 735, R 6359, T² 539, R 56
Wreche, *sb.* vengeance, punishment. B 3403, T² 784
Wreighe, *p.p.* covered, L 1201; *pret.* T³ 1056
Wreyng, *sub. pres.* betray. A 3507
Wreyng, *sb.* betrayal. R 5220
Wrekerer, *sb.* avenger. Bo. 1385
Wrenche, *sb.* deceit, R 4292; **Wrenches**, *pl.* G 1081
Wreththe, *sb.* wrath. T³ 110
Wrye, *p.p.* hidden. T³ 620
Wrye, **Wryen**, *v.* turn, twist, T² 906, H 262, Bl. 626; **Wryed**, *p.p.* twisted, A 3283
Wryne, *v.* cover. R 6683, 6819
Wryth, *pres. s.* winds. T³ 1231
Writhen, *v.* turn. Bo. 1676
Wroken, *p.p.* avenged. T¹ 88
Wroteth, *pres.* digs with the snout. I 157
Y-, *prefix to past participles*; a few instances are given below
Yaf, *pret.* gave. A 227
Yalte, *pret.* yielded; **Yalte him**, betook himself, R 4904

GLOSSARY

- Yare, *adj.* ready. L 2270
 Y-bet, *p.p.* beaten. D 1285
 Y-bete, stamped, illuminated. A 979
 Y-blent, *p.p.* blended. A 3808
 Y-bleynt, *p.p.* blenched, started aside. A 3753
 Y-brent, *p.p.* burnt. A 946
 Y-clenched, *p.p.* clamped. A 1991
 Y-corve, *p.p.* cut. A 2013
 Y-crased, *p.p.* broken. Bl. 324
 Ydel, *adj.* idle; In ydel, in vain
 Ydolastro, *sb.* idolater. I 749
 Ye, *adv.* yea, yes. B 1841
 Yecchyng, *sb.* itching. R 2450
 Yed, *p.p.* eyed. T⁴ 1459
 Yeddynges, *sb. pl.* proverbial sayings. A 257
 Yede, *pret.* went, G 1141; Yeden, *pl.* T² 936
 Yelpe, *v.* boast. A 2238
 Yelw, *adj.* yellow. Bl. 856
 Yerde, *sb.* rod, stick. T² 154, A 149, T² 1427, A 1387
 Yerne, *adv.* readily, eagerly, quickly. C 398, D 993, PF 21, T³ 376
 Yerne, *adj.* brisk. A 3257
 Yeten, *v.* get. Bo. 253
 Yexeth, *pres. s.* hiccups. A 4151
 Y-feere, *adv.* together. B 394
 Y-frounced, *p.p.* wrinkled. R 155
 Y-go, *p.p.* gone. A 286
 Y-grave, *p.p.* dug. L 204
 Y-hede, *p.p.* hid. Bl. 175
 Y-hent, *p.p.* seized. C 868
 Y-herd, *p.p.* haired. A 3737
 Yif, *conj.* if. T² 1063
 Y-korven, *p.p.* cut. B 1801
 Y-lad, *p.p.* lead, carted. A 530
 Y-lik, *adv.* alike. A 592
 Y-images, *sb. pl.* astrological figures
 Y-meynd, *p.p.* mingled. A 2170
 Ymel, *prep.* among. A 4172
 Ymped, *p.p.* grafted. R 5137
 Ympes, *sb. pl.* grafts, shoots, saplings. R 6293, B 3146
 Ympne, *sb.* hymn. L 422
 Ynde, *sb.* indigo. R 67
 Ynly, *adv.* inwardly. Bl. 276
 Y-nome, *p.p.* taken. T¹ 242, L 2343
 Yolden, *p.p.* yielded. A 3052, Bo. 211
 Yolloden, *pret. pl.* yelled. B 4579
 Youlyng, *sb.* yelling. A 1278
 Yow, you. B 4610
 Y-piked, *p.p.* picked out. G 941
 Y-plited, *p.p.* pleated. Bo. 61
 Y-preved, *p.p.* proved. A 483
 Y-purfiled, *p.p.* trimmed. A 193
 Y-roke, *p.p.* spread about. A 3882
 Ys, *sb.* ice. HF³ 40
 Y-shete, *p.p.* shut. B 560
 Y-shore, *p.p.* shorn, shaven. T⁴ 996
 Y-spreynd, *p.p.* sprinkled. A 2169
 Y-stalled, *p.p.* throned. HF³ 274
 Y-stikked, *p.p.* stabbed. F 1476
 Y-strawed, *p.p.* strewed. Bl. 628
 Yvele, *adv.* ill. B 1897
 Yvy leef, *sb.*; Pipen in an yvy leef, 'go whistle', A 1838
 Yvoire, *sb.* ivory. Bl. 945
 Y-wis, *adv.* certainly. A 3277
 Y-worth, *p.p.* become. Bl. 578
 Y-wrien, Y-wrye, *p.p.* veiled, hid. Bl. 627, A 2904, T⁴ 1654
 Y-writhen, *p.p.* wrapped. R 160

THE END

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